The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 38. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS. ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1872. NUMBER 12

The Coming of Spring.

The winter time is past and gone,
The time of silent death,
And the grateful earth is quiet,
With a South wind's gentle breath.
In the half-shaded woods, and on
The sunny banks, again
The primrose buds are wakening
To the soft call of the rain;
And 'mid the pale palm willow bloom
The bee's continuous hum,
And thrush's song from out the copse,
Tell that the Spring is come.

Beautiful Spring! beneath her smile
The air grows warm and bright,
And rivulets through cowslip fields
Run laughing to the light;
In shady meadows, day by day
The delicate cuckoo-flowers
Open their silvery cups to catch
The mild descending showers.
And deep within the budding hedge
His nest the goldfinch weaves,
Where the honeysuckle's winding sprays
Are set with tender leaves.

By cottage doors the butterfly,
The earliest of Spring,
Above the golden crocus buds
Stayeth his trembling wing;
And by old ponds the daffodil
Is bowing to the breeze,
That stirs in grassy lanes the boughs
Of clustering hazel trees;
And on the lonely mountain side,
By woodpaths mossed and gray,
And far up on the pasture-slopes,
Gleameth the daisy's ray.

And now in gardens spreading far
Round antiquated halls,
With broad clear moats reflecting back
Smooth turf and terraced walls,
The dark yews wear a fresher green,
And sweet at early dawn
The scent of hyacinths floats forth
O'er walk and dewy lawn:
And cool winds, that at even-time
Down the long alleys pass,
Lay the blossoms of the almond-tree
In crowds upon the grass.

Bright, blessed Spring! thy coming bids
A thousand thoughts arise,
Beautiful as the pearly light
Of thine own changing skies.
We pluck thy wild up-glancing flowers,
And wander by thy streams,
And thy sunshine brings to us again
The joy of vanished dreams;
Far down the vista of past years
Faint harp like echoes ring,
Borne to our hearts upon thy breath,
O loved and lovely Spring!
—*Chambers' Journal.*

Select Reading.

The Poor Customer.

'How much butter?'
'One-half pound, if you please.'
'And sugar?'
'Half a pound, sir.'
'And those oranges?'
'Half a dozen sir.'
'You go by halves to-day. Well, what else? Be speedy, ma'am, you are keeping better customers waiting.'

'Half a peck of Indian meal and one French roll,' said the woman; but her lips quivered, and she turned to wipe away a trickling tear.

I looked at her straw bonnet, all broken at her faded shawl, her thin stooped form her coarse garments; and I read 'poverty' on all—extreme poverty. And the pallid, pinched features—the mournful, but once beautiful face, told me the luxuries were not for herself.

An invalid looked out from his narrow window, whose pale face longed for the fresh oranges; for whose comfort the tea and the butter and the fine French roll were bought with much sacrifice. And I saw him sip his tea, and taste the dainty bread, and praise the flavor of the sweet butter, and turn with brightening eyes to the golden fruit. And I heard him ask her, kneeling by the smoking hearth, to taste them with him. And as she set her broken pan on the edge to bake her coarse loaf, I heard her say, 'By and by, when I am hungry.'

And by and by, when the eyes of the sufferer are closed in sleep, I saw her bend over him, with a blessing in her heart. And she laid the remnant of the feast carefully by, and ate her bread unmoistened.

I started from my reverie. The grocer's hard eye was upon me. 'You are keeping better customers waiting.'

'Oh, how I longed to tell him how poverty and persecution, contempt and scorn could not dim the heart's fine gold, purified by many a trial; and that woman, with her little wants and holy sacrifices, was better in the sight of God than many be trumpet-tongued Dives, who gave that a might be known of men.

Flowers.

We know of no association more constantly present to the mind, or one more fitting, than that which connects woman and flowers; and rarely, indeed, does the first approach more charming, or engaged in an an occupation more suited to her taste, than when she is surrounded by the latter, by blossoms that have been trained and cherished by her own fair hand. We have always admired flowers as the most beautiful productions of nature. True they are fleeting, but what is there of the beautiful and lovely which is not? It may be sympathy, it may be mere imagination, but to us the thought has the force of truth, that we have never known a woman, truly pure hearted and angel minded, that did not love flowers. The things by which we are surrounded have their influence on our minds; they give the tone and coloring in a great measure to our character, and, perhaps, our destiny. The man who grows up among the rocks of New England or the mountains of Switzerland, will be a different being from the one who walks the sand plains of the south, or basks lazily in he maremna of Rome. There will be a firmness of nerve and unyieldingness of purpose in the first, unknown to the last, a something caught from the country and climate, and stamped by the surrounding objects, which leaves an impression as indelible as mountains and rocks. So with woman; the hues and coloring of her mind; the graceful and the beautiful that make up so much of her existence; the soft and the flexible, which, while they seem to leave her helpless, constitute her true strength, all these things are heightened and strengthened by the action of nature around her, and the fragility, and the beauty, and purity of flowers exercise no trifling influence on her heart. What is it that gives the home of the English cottager a degree of neatness and comfort so seldom seen here? It is because honeysuckles and jassamines are twining around the doors and windows; because flowers of many kinds and beautiful hues are mingled with shrubbery in the limited yard. Would that such a taste was more prevalent here. Where so much real pleasure can be purchased at so cheap a rate, so many senses be gratified at once, it is truly a pity so few are found to make the effort. Flowers around a door, or clustered in a window, give an air of happy quiet and peace, of conscious security, and are a more correct indication of good taste, gentle feelings, and an unsullied heart, than silver plate or marble walls.

A Lesson for Starers.

Paw Paw, Mich., can furnish its full quota of the feathered bipeds, yclept 'loafers,' whose principal occupation is loitering about the public houses, staring at the ladies who pass by, watching the crossings on windy days, their vacant faces radiating with a satisfied grin if by chance a bit of petticoat or ankle is exposed to their gaze. As three of these worthies were lounging on the steps of the R —— House a day or two since, a young lady, a stranger, and exceedingly beautiful, passed by, regardless of the admiring gaze which the group gave her, and entered L——'s dental rooms. The trio, after voting her a 'stunner,' and wondering 'who the deuce she could be,' determined to follow her, one of the party extemporizing a toothache for the occasion. As it happened the lady, who was an acquaintance of L——'s, had called to make a friendly visit, so there was no excuse for delay, the sufferer from toothache was at once placed in the chair, but when L—— glanced into his mouth he found to his surprise, not a trace of decay, but, on the contrary, thirty-two perfectly sound teeth. He saw through the affair at once, and thinking to make it interesting he began feeling about with a pair of forceps, then with a firm grasp, seizing the bicuspid molar, he turned it with a single wrench completely around in its socket. The fellow howled and kicked and struggled, but L——, with a firm grasp held him in the chair, saying soothingly, 'Be perfectly passive, I'll have it out in a minute!' and in another minute the tooth was on the table. The fellow sprang from the chair and as he spat the blood from his mouth L—— handed him a glass of water, saying quietly, 'rinse your mouth! Half a dollar, sir!' He passed over his fifty, and the trio, looking extremely wilted, sneaked out of the office.

—A fine Otter was killed on a farm near Brighton a few days ago.

Saskatchewan Gold Mines.

[From the Collingwood Bulletin.]

From Mr. Joseph Campbell, who returned from the Saskatchewan last Friday, we learn some interesting facts with regard to the recent gold discoveries. Mr. Campbell went up with Mr. Moberly's surveying party last June, and has made a thorough exploration of the country in the neighborhood of Fort Edmonton. The fort is about three hundred miles east of the Rocky Mountains, and over 1,000 west of Fort Garry. For about 50 miles west, and 400 miles east of Fort Edmonton, the country contains auriferous deposits. On the Saskatchewan river for 450 miles, gold has been found in considerable quantities, and there have been several miners at work, making from $6 to $8 a day per hand. The gold is generally in the shape of dust, very few nuggets of any considerable size having been discovered. We have in our possession some specimens of gold amalgam which Mr. Campbell brought with him. The pay dirt is supposed to be almost unlimited in extent, as nearly every creek emptying into the Saskatchewan within the 450 miles limit has yielded satisfactory results to prospectors. No gold quartz has been struck; but as the color does not appear far bey-ond the fort, it is the opinion of Mr. Campbell that coarse gold and quartz will eventually be found in the neighborhood. The country is generally a level prairie and presents but few obstacles to mining operations, the river being sufficiently rapid for sluicing and washing purposes. The country also appears to be well adapted for farming purposes. The soil is rich, and samples of wheat and of corn of a very superior quality were exhibited. It is expected there will be a rush of miners to the Saskatchewan and Shebandowan next summer. The best route is via Collingwood and Fort William. Mr. Campbell returns by the first steamer to follow up the important discoveries he has made.

Items from the Year Book for 1872.

The population of Confederated Canada is 3,575,577.

The Montreal Telegraph Company has 752 offices and 14,284 miles of line.

The paid up capital of the Canadian banks amounts to $38,340,131.

The Returns of the Post Office Savings Banks for the year ending 30th Sept., 1871, show the amount deposited up to that time to be $2,617,237 85, nearly one half of which was drawing 5 per cent interest.

It snowed in Pembroke 82 days in 1871. At Quebec city snow fell 60 days. At Hamilton on 32 days.

The receipts for traffic on the Canadian railways for the first six months of 1871 amounted to $6,734,423,—an increase of $454,998 over corresponding months in 1870. The receipts for the last six months of 1871 were $7,137,105.

The number of miles of railway in Canada at present in operation is upwards of 3,000

The number of vessels built in Canada during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, was 329; the number registered was 495, having a tonnage of 110,852 tons.

The trade of Canada in 1850 amounted to $29,703,497; in 1860 it was $68,955,093; in 1870 it was $148,387,820. These figures show the country's real progress.

The average tonnage of the ships built in each of the four Provinces—Ontario, Quebec Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—is set down as follows:—Ontario, 100 tons; Quebec, 350 tons; Nova Scotia, 240 tons; New Brunswick, 400 tons.

The value of Bacon and Hams exported from Canada in 1866-70 was $1,553,323 against $569,746 in 1868 9.

2,800,000 bushels of wheat were exported from Canada in 1868 9; and 3,700,000 bushels in 1869-70. In 1871 the export of coarse grains amounted to 3,800,000 bushels.

The imports into Canada in 1869 70 were $849,809 less than during the former year, while the exports during the same year, increased by $5,138,191.

British Columbia has a coast line of 500 miles and a total area of 200,000 square miles. Population estimated at 50,000.

Jersey and Guernsey Cattle.

As the interest in the race of cattle bred on those islands seems to be on the increase in this country, I will note some of the impressions formed of them during a fortnight's visit this summer, at the time of the Channel Islands Fair, held in Jersey. This fair, the first general one ever attempted, was very successful. The grounds were delightfully situated, commanding a fine view of the beautiful island and bay; the weather was perfect, and the people turned out in great force. More than 300 animals were shown, besides a fine display of fruit, flowers, and agricultural produce. The Jersey cattle were the most numerous; there were not more than 20 from Guernsey, and none from Alderney or the other smaller islands. The Jersey bulls, about 40 in number, were a very superior lot, and the young cows and heifers especially good. From conversation with farmers and others, I found the general idea of the derivation of the Channel Island cattle to be that they came originally from France, from the provinces of Brittany and Normandy. It was thought that years ago there may have been some intermixture of the cattle on the various islands, but that for fifty years at least they have been kept quite distinct. At the present day there are strict laws both in Jersey and Guernsey forbidding the importation of their respective breeds, or any cattle that can be used for breeding purposes.

In Guernsey the farmers seem to have been satisfied with the quality of their animals, and have hardly paid attention they might in all cases to improving their form. In Jersey, on the contrary, so much attention has been given to beauty, high-bred appearance, solid color, &c., that they seem to be in danger of sacrificing to a certain extent the richness and high color of the milk.

In the quality and richness of milk, and its deep yellow color, the Guernsey as a race seems to me superior. At the fair I saw no Jersey butter equal in color to specimens from Guernsey exhibited there; in fact, some of the Jersey butter was artificially colored, and all through the island of Guernsey, at the farms, in the market, and at the hotel, the butter was of the first quality in color and flavor.

The Jersey cattle are a smaller race than the Guernsey, the latter having generally large frames and coarser bone. This is more marked in the bulls even than in the cows. The Guernseys are said to fatten quickly when their usefulness is over in the dairy, and to make excellent beef. I can see no reason why crosses should not be made between the two breeds from selected animals to the improvement of both. The Jerseys would give the beautiful heads, level backs, &c., and the Guernseys would improve the size, the skin color and fattening qualities. I saw some Guernsey cows that seemed to have all the desirable points of quality, size and beauty; some Jerseys also that left nothing to be desired, except perhaps size, but I speak of the average types.

To sum a comparison of these two breeds of Channel Island cattle, it might be put in this way, in order of excellence;

	First.	Second.	Third.
Jerseys.....	Beauty.	Butter.	Beef.
Guernseys..	Butter.	Beef.	Beauty.

Crossing the two would give an animal that would do credit to any gentleman's lawn, be of first quality in the butter dairy, and not in the end be sold for a mere song to the butcher.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

—A thunder storm of unusual violence passed over the Midland counties of England yesterday a. m., doing great damage; several lives are reported lost.

Political Facts—In Pairs: But having no ascertained Connection!

1. The Royal Canadian Bank receives a share of the Provincial account. Messrs. Blake Brothers and Company are appointed Solicitors to the Bank.

2. Mr. Boyd, M. P. P. for Prescott, is beaten at the polls, and so loses the chance of sitting in the departmental chair of the Hon. Peter Gow. His brother-in-law, Mr. R. M. Wells, is appointed County Attorney for York.

3. Mr. Mackenzie is President of the Isolated Risk Insurance Company. An item of $5,000 finds its way into the Provincial Estimates for the first time, under the heading "Insurance."

4. Messieurs Edward Blake and Adam Crooks rashly came to the determination to appoint Queen's Counsel. Mr Samuel Blake figures in the list.

How to Construct a Fashionable Lady.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the following recipe to make a woman of the period:

Take ninety pounds of flesh and bones—chiefly bones—wash clean, bore holes in the ear and cut off the small toes; bend the back to conform to the Grecian bend, the Boston dip, the Kangaroo droop, the Saratoga slope or the bullfrog break, as the taste inclines; then add three yards of linen, one hundred yards of ruffle, and seventy-five yards of edging, eighteen yards of dimity, one pair silk cotton hose with patent hip attachments, one pair of false calves, six yards flannel embroidered, one pair Balmoral boots with heels three inches high, four pounds of whalebone in strips, seventeen hundred and sixty yards of steel wire, three quarters of a mile of tape, ten pounds of raw cotton or two wire hemispheres, one wire basket to hold a bushel, four copies of a New York paper (triple sheet), one hundred and fifty yards of silk or other dress goods, five hundred yards fringe and other trimmings, twelve gross of buttons, and a box of pearl powder, one saucer of carmine and an old hare's foot, one bushel of false hair frizzled and fretted *a la maniaque*, one bundle Japanese switches, with rats, mice, and other varmints; one peck of hairpins, one lace handkerchief, nine inches square, with patent holder. Perfume with otter of roses, or sprinkled with nine drops of the "Blessed Baby" or "West End." Stuff the head with fashionable novels ball, tickets, play bills and wedding cards, some scandal, a great deal of lost time and a very little sage; add a half grain of common sense, three scruples of religion, and a modicum of modesty. Season with vanity and affection and folly. Garnish with earrings, finger-rings, breast-pins, chains, bracelets, feathers and flowers to suit the taste. Pearls and diamonds may be thrown in if you have them; if not, paste and pinchback from the dollar store will do. Whirl all around in a fashionable circle and stew by gaslight for six hours.

This dish is highly ornamental, and will do to put at the head of your table on grand occasions, but it is not suitable for every day use at home, being very expensive and indigestible.

A Child frightened to Imbecility.

FEARFUL WARNING FOR PARENTS.—A LIFE-LONG IDIOT THROUGH A FATHER'S STUBBORNESS.

A week or two ago a family named Woodstock arrived in this city from Westchester N. Y., intending to settle in the State and accepted the invitation of an old acquaintance, residing on Russell street, to stay with him for a week or two until they had decided where to locate. Not being suited with the city, Woodstocks took a trip to the interior, and purchased a farm in Berrien County. He came back Saturday night, and the family would have left Monday, only for the occurrence of a sad affair due to the Puritanical ideas and hard heartedness of the father.

The youngest of the children is a boy about four years old who, being a pet, has been allowed to sleep with his parents. Sunday night the Woodstock, desiring to go to church, an effort was made to get the boy to go to bed with the elder brother. He was frightened and timid and made great opposition "saying that he was afraid of bears and wolves." The opposition irritated the father, and he declared that he would not go to church and that Charley should go to sleep in that bed. As the child kept crying and teasing, the older one was made to get up and sleep elsewhere. This did not help matters, of course, and then Woodstock did as he said he would.

The boy screamed at the top of his voice for a few minutes, beat on the door, and entreated to be taken out, but the father was unrelenting as a rock. The wails gradually died away, the lad ceased to shout, and after half an hour the door was opened. He was not found asleep, as expected, but he was crouched down in a corner, his feet drawn up under him, and it took only a moment to convince that parents that the boy had been rendered a lunatic or an idiot. He laughed and talked to himself, did not reply to a question, gave no one any notice, and when the mother realized what had occurred she fainted away. Every effort was made by the friends to bring the boy's reason back, but all failed. He would not speak, gave the other children no notice, but wanted to roll around on the floor and play with spools and sticks. A physician was called on Monday, and two more on Tuesday, but all were agreed that the boy's reason had been affected by his fright, and that he might be an idiot for the rest of his days. The circumstance has nearly broken the mother's heart, and the father carries a conscience which any criminal short of murder would not enjoy.

Not to Treat the Crowd.

(*From the Herald.*)

It is understood to be a Yorkshire fashion always to pay for what you drink; but a practice has grown up on this continent in virtue of which every one pays for the drinks of his friends. We all know what that comes to when numbers of persons who are in the daily habit of meeting, are all thirsty at about the same hour and the same place. That is a condition of things which we presume not unfrequently occurs among the excited, and not very silent gentlemen of the New York Stock Exchange. Feeling the evil of the modern and American, as opposed to the ancient Yorkshire custom, some of these gentlemen devised a practical temperance pledge of a new form which if it be steadily carried out, may be expected to produce good results for those whom it is especially intended, Here is the document which is circulated on the New York Exchange:—"We, the undersigned, deprecating the growing evil of intemperance, and believing that it is induced by a mistaken idea of sociability and politeness; therefore with a view of exterminating the evil in a practical way, we hereby pledge ourselves to pay only for the liquor which we ourselves drink, and to abstain from drinking any liquors which others pay for.

—The Toronto *Mail* is really too severe upon Mr. Mackenzie. True, that gentleman inserted an item for insurance in the Provincial estimates, a thing never done before: true, he gave the insurance to the Company of which he is president. But why should anybody complain? Did anybody ever suppose that Mr. Mackenzie would act in any other manner? What is the use of getting office if one cannot help one's friends—or, better still, one's self? That is what offices are made for, especially treasurerships.

Important from Manitoba.

FORT GARRY, Man., April 14.—Further letters regarding Shebandowan are to hand. By last mail gold and silver discoveries of considerable magnitude are reported, and a number of experts are going there. Mr. McKeller, one of the oldest explorers of the Lake Superior district, pronounces the mines very rich, and is of opinion that the silver discoveries will go far to eclipse the Silver Islet Mine.

The river is still frozen, but the snow is appearing, and there are indications of rain. Song birds are appearing.

Two days ago a party of French half breeds, about sixty in number, went up Red River armed, to prevent the Canadians from rafting down the timber they have cut by special permit from the Dominion officials here. The Canadians lately sent to Winnepeg and got themselves revolvers, and both parties vow they will fight sooner than be thwarted. The half breeds say the timber was cut on lands which they have taken up for half-breed grants. There is imminent danger of a collision on the opening of navigation.

Gazettes have been issued appointing additional Justices of the Peace. Declaring certain districts road districts, and appointing surveyors of highways, pound keepers, &c.

The Legislature is further prorogued till 12th June.

The Late Robert Ritchie.

This venerable old man, who was known to most of the older inhabitants of this city and neighborhood, has gone to his rest. He breathed his last on Monday, the 22nd inst., at the family residence, Belleville, at the advanced age of 87 years. Mr. RITCHIE came to this place, then Bytown, about 38 years ago, the central portion of the Parliament Buildings now marking the site of his former residence, where he lived for over a quarter of a century. He came out to Canada in connexion with the Imperial service; and having received an appointment here in charge of the military stores, he retained this position until Ottawa ceased to be maintained as an Ordnance Depot. He then resigned his connection with the service, and went to live in Belleville, whither part of the family had already removed.

Many eventful scenes had he witnessed during his long life, some of them of a most stirring character. He accompanied the forces sent out to assist the Spanish patriots against Napoleon in 1808, as Sergeant in the Royal Artillery, and was present at the celebrated retreat of Corunna. Being but about ten or fifteen yards from Sir JOHN MOORE, when he fell, he witnessed that event, saddening to the heart of the British brave, of their renowned general being carried off mortally wounded, and that at a most critical juncture. Sharing in the great privations which the remnant of the army afterwards underwent, he returned with it to England. In 1814 he had again taken ship for the continent, under WELLINGTON, when he was unexpectedly recalled, much to his disappointment, for had he gone he would have been at "that world's earthquake, Waterloo." Subsequently he was placed in charge for several years of Tillbury Fort, and afterwards appointed librarian in the military library at Woolwich, whence, on account of failing health, being advised to go abroad, he had his name placed on the Colonial list, and came to Canada as above recorded. Thus after rendering faithful service for over half a century to his sovereign and country, his honorable career has at length terminated. He has passed away esteemed and respected for his sterling worth by all who knew him.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Three Men carried over the Falls.

NOTHING HEARD OF THEM.

(*By Dominion Line.*)

NIAGARA FALLS, April 25.

Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock, three men unknown were seen struggling in the rapids between the American shore and Goat Island. No help could be given them, and they all went over the Falls. It is supposed they were from Chippewa, Ont., and were on a fishing excursion, but being carried down by the current they attempted to land at the head of Goat Island, but the boat striking a rock was dashed to pieces. They were seen by Messrs. A. B. Gantry and Shipman. Nothing further could be learned at present.

From North Troy.

ARSON AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

NORTH TROY, Vt., April 27.

Mrs. H. B. Skinner, of Potton, P. Q., yesterday morning tied a cord tightly about her youngest child's neck, placed the child under the bed and then set the bedclothes on fire and secreted herself under a barn near by. The fire was discovered by the neighbors and the child rescued, though badly burned and strangled. The father is in Sweetsburg gaol for assaulting his wife several weeks age.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 24—King Amandeus delivered his speech in person at the opening of the Cortes.

His Majesty first alluded to the relation of Spain with other powers, and stated that they were of a cordial nature. Venezuela, he said, had made a most satisfactory explanation of her conduct towards the Spanish Consul at Caracas. The policy adopted towards the South American Republics is peaceful, and the relations between them and Spain are mutually respectful.

The King anticipates that he will soon be able to announce an agreement between the Pope and the Italian Government.

He says he intends to his give utmost efforts to the protection and development of the sacred and constitutional rights.

Reform in the army is announced, and a fulfilment of the promises of reform in the Colonies is promised. In so doing he will endeavor to avoid everything tending to impair the integrity of the Spanish territory, or which would put arms into the hands of the enemies of the Spanish name and race.

In relation to the movements of the Carlists, the King says a party denying the legitimacy of the modern right, and a stubborn enemy to the national institutions, after the defeat at the elections, rises in arms in some of the Provinces. The Government has taken effective measures to promptly crush the insurrection. Taught by experience of the falsity of a policy of clemency, it will be inexorable in its punishment of the constant enemies of liberty and disturbers of the peace. If ordinary measures prove insufficient, the Government will ask the sanction of the Cortes for others which may be necessary to restore the reign of law. The King expresses hopes of the prompt termination of the insurrection, praises the army and civic guard for their bravery and loyalty, and says he asks in the Cortes a guide and means for identifying himself with the nation.

The speech concludes as follows; "While I will never impose myself upon Spaniards against their will, I will never desert the post to which they have called me, the constitutional duties of which I will fulfil with the loyalty and constancy due to the honor of my name."

—Two policemen in Toronto had a desperate encounter with burglars on Friday night. Blgett, one of the policemen, was shot in the forehead, but not dangerously.

—A telegram from Bobcaygeon, April 22nd, says:—"A young man named William Russell, was drowned on the Squaw River on Friday last, while driving logs. The body was recovered in half an hour afterwards.

A GOOD GRAFTING-WAX.—A receipt for making grafting-wax, from a practical nurseryman of great experience, is—resin, six pounds; beeswax, one pound; tallow, one pound; melt, and work until cold. This is to be used warm, when working. For outdoor work, Mr. J. J. Thomas recommended the same formula, excepting using linseed oil, one point, in the same place of the tallow. For out door-work, a good wax is made by using one to two pounds less of resin, one half to one pounds more of beeswax one and one half pints of linseed oil; to be melted, made in a mass, and applied by the hands.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, April 17—At the Grant-Republican meeting to-night, Mr. Wilson said, discussing the foreign policy: "Mr. Morton characterized the Treaty of Washington as that great triumph of American diplomacy which was alike honorable to both nations, which settled a difficulty which threatened the peace of this country, and restored amicable relations between two great nations bound together by so many ties of blood, language, literature and traditions." He said it is generally believed that it will be carried out by the English Government in good faith, and I have no doubt that our Government will stand by that Treaty come what may.

WASHINGTON, April 18—It is probable that the Committee on Foreign Affairs will consider to-day Mr. Peter's resolution against the presentation of indirect damages in the Alabama case.

NEW YORK, April 20—The *Herald* special from Washington says: Gen. Banks called on Secretary Fish yesterday, and had a long conference on the policy of our Government in regard to the claim for consequential damages before the Geneva tribunal. The immediate cause of this interview was the instructions of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House, to ascertain the views of the State Department on the question before any action was taken on the resolution introduced by Mr. Peters some days ago. It will be remembered that this resolution was brought before Congress, through instrumentality of the worst character, and for the basest of purposes. A very strong pressure is being brought to bear on Congress, and on the executive in the interest of persons who expect to profit by the award in the claims for direct losses, and the men thus interested are using everything which they can call to their aid, to secure a withdrawal of the demand, and bring about the humiliation of the country. It was in their interest that Peters' resolution was introduced into Congress, and a broken down gambling house runner is the reputed author and chief champion of it. It was never worthy of notice either from Congress or the American people, but it has served a good purpose in bringing from the Secretary of State a distinct avowal that the policy of our Government has not changed in regard to the case before the Geneva tribunal. The Secretary assured Gen. Banks in the most positive terms that the President and his Cabinet were thoroughly united in support of the position taken by the Department, and that so far as the executive was concerned, there was not even a possibility of our Government receding from its undeniably just and authorized demands.

WASHINGTON, April 23—The Court of Claims yesterday rendered decisions in nine or ten cotton cases, chiefly from Savannah, Ga., giving judgments against the United States to the amount of nearly a million dollars. Among them was the famous Elgee, case involving some $350,000, the proceeds of cotton seized by treasury agents. Another single case involved about $475,000, the proceeds of a similar seizure after the close of the war.

NEW YORK, April 23—Baron Offenberg, Russian Minister to the United States, arrived here to-day by the steamer *Cuba*.

NEW YORK, April 24—At the dinner of the St. George's Society, given at Delmonico's last night, Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador, delivered a most significant speech in response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers and representatives in the United States," expressing his regret at not having the satisfaction of meeting his countrymen in America in a social manner more frequently during his residence in this country. He said: "If I have not seen so much of my countrymen as I could wish, it has certainly been from no want of good will on my part, but rather from the force of circumstances and from conscientious devotion to my duty, by the strict performance of which I have felt that I was endeavoring to benefit them as belonging to the country which I have the honor to represent, and cement the bonds of the friendship which it is my ardent ambition should be firmly established between the two nations whose flags I see all around me harmoniously blended. It has been in laboring to insure this friendship, with what success I hope is not doubtful, that I have been obliged to remain in Washington more constantly than would have been the case if I had been guided solely by my own inclination. At the time of the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington, I was gratified at having had the honor of being one of its signers. I had the firmest faith in the principle of Arbitration. I have still; no one supposes that the British Commissioners ever had an idea that claims for indirect damages were ever included in the treaty. A subsequent thorough examination of its wording has not persuaded them to the contrary, but has confirmed their original and publicly proclaimed belief. The Government of the United States declare that they think otherwise, and they undoubtedly have a right to form their own opinion. I can but hope, however, that the present attempt to supply the great principle of Arbitration will not fail on account of such a misunderstanding, and the solution seems palpable, for whilst it is easy, dignified, generous and magnanimous between two great nations of about equal power, for one of them to waive a claim to which she considers herself entitled, it would be impossible for the other to be bound by a decision that renders her a debtor on account of a claim which she does not even admit that she has ever agreed to submit to arbitration. I am convinced that such a solution of the question would be applauded by every nation in the world, and would do honor to the great Republic of the United States."

HOLDEN, Mo., April 24.—A mob stopped an eastern bound train on Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Gunn City, Mo., this afternoon, and murdered G. R. Cline, J. C. Stevenson and S. E Dutran. Stevenson was a member of the County Court, and presiding Judge when the recent bond excitement was raised, while Cline was an Attorney implicated. The mob said they had just commenced their work of murder.

CAIRO, Ill., April 25.—On Monday night a party of disguised men took a man named Vancel from his home and hanged him. He was aged 70.

BOSTON, April 26—The gigantic truss wall and towers of the Coliseum have been blown down. The report of the crash was heard for miles. The truss destroyed was 140 feet high and had a span of 300 feet.

NEW YORK, April 27—The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphs last night that the sensational despatches which have been sent from that city within the past few days, in regard to the action of this Government on the question of indirect claims, are utterly without authority and substantially without truth; that they are the result wholly of the manipulations of certain busy-bodies and political intrigues. The only good that has resulted from these pretended out-givings is to convince the Government that, no matter what it may do to save the arbitration at Geneva, its action is to be misrepresented for political effect; but the fact is, the position of the Government on this question is unchanged. The indirect claims are not withdrawn. They will not be withdrawn unless Great Britain makes such concessions, inside or outside of the Geneva Tribunal, as will grant the point for which they were inserted, to wit, a settlement of the question involved. The Government is sincerely anxious to save the arbitration. It cannot be justly accused of unnecessary stubbornness in the matter. It has never intimated that it expected any award of pecuniary damages for the indirect claims, and it does not believe the people expect it, but it believed and still believes that it had a perfect right to present them, and to have them decided. A decision is all it wants, and if Great Britain does not agree to a decision of the question, then she must take the responsibility of not only breaking the treaty but of refusing this Government's most generous advances in a spirit of fairness and candor.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, April 26—Advices from San Luis Potosi, to the 14th, state that all is quiet there. The Rio Grande from Mier, is occupied by the Government. Frerinos cavalry are at Reynosa to-day.

Gen. Garna, writing on the 19th, from the State of Durango, confirms the temporary occupation of Zacatecas by Cordenay. He says the garrison were surprised and 15,000 men; 2,000 guns, 11 cannon, $60,000 belonging to the Government were captured.

A merchant who had arrived at saltillo, from the interior, reports that Diabes has been heard from in Jallisco. He was at the head of a strong division

A courier from Camargo brings advices to the 24th inst. Rocha had been called to the City of Mexico, owing to the rising of Lerdistas. Quixoga has moved hither with five thousand men. Nataranga remains commanding at Camargo.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 24—The U. S. steamer *Kansas* arrived yesterday from Greytown. She reports that a fatal accident happened to one of her boats, by which Captain Crossman and several others on board were drowned. The Captain's body could not be recovered.

Advices from Aspinwall to the 20th state that the steamer *Virginius* was ready for sea, and awaited the U. S. steamer *Wyoming* before departing.

State of siege has been declared in Honduras.

San Salvadorian troops were calling for the death of President Duenas, who was a prisoner in their hands before marching to the front.

Advices from Hayti to the 28th inst., represent the measures taken by the Government to suppress the revolution were inadequate, and executions of insurgents had been discontinued.

HAVANA, April 26—Steamer *Morro Castle*, from New York via. Nassau, arrived this morning. She reports a bark and brig were ashore at Salt Keg Bank, Savanders Shoal. The bark had apparently bulged, but the brig seemed to be lightering. No wreckers were seen around them.

A vessel arrived at Nassau on the 23rd, and reported an Aspinwall steamer ashore last week on Waltin Island. The steamer threw some of her cargo overboard, got off and proceeded

Correspondence.

For the Intelligencer.

The Belleville and Ottawa Railway.

MR. EDITOR,—Now that the Grand Junction is getting under way, and as the Quebec and Toronto may now be considered perfectly safe and sure of being built within three years, it may not be amiss to call attention to the necessity of following up our present prospects of the two lines above mentioned, by beginning to agitate a road from Belleville to the Ottawa in rear of the County of Hastings.

The Belleville and Ottawa Railway is a necessity now if Belleville intends to retain its hold on the rear of the County and to bring as far as practicable its vast resources to our Town, and the sooner the people wake up to the necessity, and not by supineness let the opportunity be lost of retaining the trade of the back country, the better it will be for all concerned.

Having done what I could in connection with others to secure a road from Belleville to Georgian Bay for the benefit of the Town generally, as also a road from Carleton Place through Elzevir, Madoc and Marmora, in order to give a second front to our county. I now desire to see what can be done to push a road from Belleville via the valley of the Moira and Scootomatta, to run through the back townships, striking the Hastings Road at York River and then on to the Ottawa In order to do this it is my intention, as soon as the state of the ground will permit, to have a line explored from Bridgewater North and North-westerly, in order to ascertain the practicability of a route through that part of the back country. It might be well for other lines to be explored, but that must be left to other hands, as the line I propose I believe to be one upon which a Railway can be built.

If we can get this line of road, and I see no reason why we should not get it, Belleville must become a place of great importance. Now who will help, and who will throw cold water on the project, we will see by and by.

Yours &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Ottawa, April 24th, 1872.

For the Intelligencer.

Notes of an Address given to a Ladies' Meeting in Belleville by Annie Macpherson.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I need not tell you with what feelings of pleasure I now meet you face to face, after all the various experiences of trial, thro' which we have passed since last we met, but all has been so mingled with loving mercy, that we can but give thanks to our Heavenly Father. Your kindness and sympathy towards my dear friends and fellow workers at the time of their deep necessity in the burning of the Orphan's Home, was indeed a joy to me, and has been shared by many on the other side, as reading some of these I hold in my hand will show you. * * * 'Tis difficult for you fully to realize what a rest and quiet Marchmont gave to the often wearied workers in the Master's vineyard. The contrast between the crowded dens and courts of our millioned peopled city, and the shady maples and moonlit bay, are thus touchingly described in the following lines by my friend, Miss Geldard:

"What, Marchmont gone!
That pleasant home, nought but a memory now,
And yet in humble thankfulness we bow—
Father, Thy will be done!

It was but lent,
Thou wilt not that Thy children fix their hearts
On aught below—theirs is a better part,
A treasury unspent.

Still are its memories dear,
The maple shadows that around it lay,
Stirred by the breezes from the silvery bay,
Or bathed in moonlight clear.

How fair were they!
Lovely when decked with earliest buds of spring,
Loveliest when radiant autumn came to fling
A glory on each spray.

Oh, home of praise and prayer!
Where glad sweet voices raised the morning hymn,
Pleaded for blessing in the twilight dim,
Or thrilled the midnight air.

Can we forget
The meetings and the partings we have known,
The welcome glad, the farewell sadder tone?
Ah! we remember yet.

We were not there
When through the halls the fierce destroyer swept,
But God was watching while our dear ones slept
Safe were they in His care.

All safe with Him—
Yes, for our Robbie sings for Jesus now
In sweeter tones, with far more sunny brow,
And eyes no tears can dim.

They wait his word
Stanley and Robbie side by, side and we
Caught up together with them soon shall be
Forever with the Lord."

Mr. Spurgon sent me a kind sympathising message, saying that he believed this would lead to increased blessing and prosperity, as in similar circumstances of his own at Surry Hall. Dr. Horatius Bonar, of Edinburgh, writes: "I am confident that this will be to you and your work as life from the dead. It will awaken a thousand sympathies and open a thousand purses and hearts, so that your latter end will be far greater than your beginning, both in Canada and Scotland, England too, you will be made known, and the cause will prosper. We need to be laid low before we can be built up." And so it has abundantly proved in this case; wherever I go I find the chord of sympathy has been touched, and that which humanly speaking would have taken years to accomplish, has been already done. Truly He often sends His best blessings in disguise. You will rejoice with me in the further enlargement of the work during the winter. Our city and country training homes have been full, and our further need of a girl's training home has been fully met by kind friends, so that we have now in training for Canada over fifty girls, many of them bright, clever little ones, fitted to brighten and cheer many a Canadian homestead. Last fall a lady attending a similar ladies' meeting in Montreal, became interested. On returning to her country home she collected the children, making clothes for our little ones, then writing to Miss Bilbrough for information, she sent donations of money and clothing in the spring. Her interest increased, we visited her at her brother's, C. Dunkin, Esq., E. T., and finally she returned last fall with me for six month's work among our masses. This has opened her heart, and the heart of many others, and a new home is now being formed in the Eastern Townships, so that now children placed in that locality will be carefully watched over and trained. In a printed leaflet written and circulated by these friends, the following practical hints are given:

"First—We can aid by welcoming these young strangers to our shore, by speaking the kind word of encouragement, or warning, watching over the good seed which has been sown in their young hearts three thousand miles away, thus helping them, as far as in us lies, to become useful and honored men and women.

"Secondly—We can aid in preparing the clothes to be provided for them. Each child costs the mission ten pounds for passage money and the needed outfit, irrespective of any previous expense. If we assist in providing the clothing, so much care will be taken from the Home Mission. This can be done by forming societies for work. Any garments for boys or girls from the ages of three to fifteen will be most thankfully received, and these friends are requested to communicate with us, so that we may furnish them with interesting matter relative to the work to read aloud to the workers.

"Thirdly—We can aid by contributing towards the purchase, furnishing and maintaining the Knowlton Home. Surely it is only right that we in Lower Canada, who are to receive the benefit of this increase of labor and population, should contribute liberally towards its maintenance."

A similar Home, surrounded by a farm, has been purchased near Galt, and I am sure you will be interested in hearing the following letter, which was sent to me this morning, showing how heartily the friends there are entering into the work:—

MISS MACPHERSON AND THE "WESTERN HOME."

MR. EDITOR,

"DEAR SIR,—All the readers of your paper will have heard that Miss Macpherson has purchased a small farm near Galt for the purpose of establishing a "distributing home," for Western Ontario, in connexion with her glorious mission.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Wm. Smith, who formerly had the place rented, so as to retain him as manager of the farm. A gardener, from Scotland, has been engaged, and is now on his way to Galt.

There is one point to which I wish to call the attention of the farmers. There was no "fall-ploughing" done on the farm, consequently there is a good deal of work to be done this Spring; and as one team is all that will be permanently required, they do not wish to incur the expense of a second. Now if the farmers would turn in and each give a day's ploughing, it would facilitate matters very much, and enable Miss Macpherson to carry out her plans as regards the laying out of the grounds and cultivation of the farm.

It is contrary to the spirit of the work to solicit, so I just state the facts.

"Nothing truly can be termed mine own.
But what I make mine own by using well.
Those deeds of Charity which we have done,
Shall stay forever with us; and that wealth
Which we have so bestowed, we only keep:
The other is not ours.

I would not forget the farmers' wives and daughters, or any other ladies who may read this; there is something too that they can do that will be a blessing to many a poor homeless lad. The ladies of Galt have worked well and nobly all winter in providing clothing for the boys and advancing the work in other ways. There is still much to be done. The "Home" is to be painted, papered, furnished and fifty beds gotten ready. Strawticks, pillows, sheets, blankets and quilts, are required by the score. There is not a farm house in the land but could spare some of the above articles

"He doeth well, who doeth good
To those of his own brotherhood;
He doeth better, who doth bless
The stranger in his wretchedness."

There can be but one opinion as to the work to which Miss Macpherson is devoting her life. There are thousands of neglected and forsaken waifs in London Edinburgh or Glasgow, to whom all the avenues of vice in its multifarious forms are open, and circumstances and surroundings tending to drag them down. Who is there in this favoured land by whom the helping hand will not be extended? The old interrogation, "am I my brother's keeper," is never asked now.

Then taking lower ground than that of duty, it is expedient and wise for our country to encourage the work. The Government of the United States, thoroughly alive to the importance of the question of immigration, values every man who lands on their shores as worth $1,000 to the State. We may safely, according to that calculation, say that every boy is worth $500. Miss Macpherson has distributed 600 boys from the "Home" in Belleville, consequently she has added $300,000 to the wealth of Ontario.

As to the success of the work out of that 600 boys, only six are now in the "Home" at Belleville.

"Speak thou Boy!
Perhaps thy childishness will move them more
Than can our reasons."

Yours truly,
AMICUS.

Galt, April 16th, 1872.

Thus we shall have three homes; one at Knowlton, Eastern Townships, the centre one at Belleville and the Western Farm at Galt, And these I trust will in their different neighbourhoods be the centre of Mission work. In our especial work among the children we recognize two great principles—efficient training in our English home, and then careful supervision over them when placed in Canadian families. And in this labour of love many among you can assist us much, also in helping us with clothes and to begin with I shall feel very grateful for any old left off clothes; many a boy and girl returning from their place needs a little fitting up on being sent out again. Those who are mothers among you only know how many constant wants children have. Coats, pants, stockings, all are liable to wear out and want renewing. I think the following letter from one of my little boys will amuse you as much as it did me when I read it:

"W. M. PARSONAGE, Ont.

"MY DEAR MISS MACPHERSON,—I thought you would like to hear from one of your boys, so I send you a few lines. I hope you had a fine voyage. The sea ought to be kind to one so good as you, but I suppose he is at his old tricks, tossing about fine good ladies as well as ugly bad men. I hope you found all your friends well in England. I suppose you are collecting a company of boys and girls for Canadian homes this summer. Nearly all these which you placed in good homes have exchanged places since you left, except me and C. H.

Tell the Bristol boys that they need not care for the Canadian winter. This winter has been very cold, so people say. I never was so warm during any of the thirteen winters I spent in England. You know the fine warm coats that were found me before I came from England; but with them only I should have been cold in the storm; but my master had a fine good overcoat made for me out of grey Canadian full cloth, and well lined with Canadian tweed; also a warm fur cap and warm cloth rubber overshoes that I wear over my English boots; also a pair of leather mitts lined with flannel, some more flannel shirts and woollen socks. I am warm in bed; also I have a buffalo robe in my room, which I throw on my bed when it is very cold, and when I get under it I laugh at old Jack Frost, and say, Now, old fellow, do your best; you cannot freeze me if you try. I wake up in the morning not only with a warm body but with nose and toes as warm as toast. The boys said I had the best place when you left me with Dr. M——, I suppose because he made us tea the first night, and made a collection and gave the money to us boys; but I tell you that they are not lies when they said I had the best place. I go to church on Sunday morning and evening, and Sunday-school in the afternoon, and also to the young people's prayer meeting. I am trying to be a good boy and love Jesus. I light some of the church lamps, light the fires and ring the bell, when the sexton is sick. One of my ponies is fat, one is not quite so fleshy. I am getting used to the care of ponies. I have also a little colt to take care of. The hens are now laying; the Dr gives me one cent per dozen for all the eggs I find. Dr. M—— is looking out for me, he wants to find some good Christian gentleman, that will suit you, as a new master for me; he tried a little time since to get me into the service of a kind Christian farmer who has no children of his own, but has a farm, cows, horses, sheep and pigs, and Dr M—— thought if I was a good boy the man would leave me land, houses, cows, pigs and all. He is nearly 70 years of age. Is it not kind for master to be looking out for me? I do not want a new place, still I should like a farm of my own. If I get a farm of my own I shall send an ox to Marchmont for the boys' Christmas dinner, and if you will come to the nearest railway station to my farm I will come and fetch you in my waggon, if you would do me the honor of coming to see me. I hope to see you next summer. I am glad the people are giving money for a new home, so it will be all right.

"I am, dear Miss Macpherson,
"Your grateful boy,
"S. C."

ALBANY, New York, April 22.—A woman named Maher, residing in Greenbush, was struck down and had her neck broken last evening in attempting to stop a figh between her two sons. Joseph, the alleged matricide, has fled.

Spring Cleaning.

BY A SUFFERER.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,
Of cleaning paint and scouring floors and scouring far and near;
Heaped in the corner of the room the ancient dirt lay quiet,
Nor rose up t the father's tread, nor to the children's riot;
But now the carpets all are up, and from the staircase top
The mistress calls to man and maid to wield the broom and mop.

Where are those rooms, those quiet rooms, the house but now presented,
Wherein we dwelt, nor dreamed of dirt, so cosy and contented?
Alas! they're all turned upside down, the quiet suit of rooms,
When slops, and suds, and soap, and sand, and tubs, and pails, and brooms,
Chairs, tables, stands are standing round at sixes and at sevens,
While wife and housemaids fly about like meteors through the heavens.

The parlor and the chamber floors were cleaned a week ago,
The carpets shook, the windows washed as all the neighbors know;
But still the sanctum had escaped, the table piled with books,
Pens, ink and paper all about, peace in its very looks;
'Till fell the women on them all, as falls the plague on men,
And then they vanished all away, books, paper, ink and pen.

And now, when comes the master home, as come he must o' nights,
To find all things are "set to wrongs," that they have "set to rights,"
When the sound of driving tacks is heard, tho the house is far from still,
And the carpet woman's on the stairs, that harbinger of ill;
He looks for papers, books or bills, that all were there before,
And sighs to find them on the desk, or in the drawer no more,

And then he grimly thinks of her who set this fuss afloat,
And wishes she were out at sea in a very leaky boat,
He meets her at the parlor door with hair and cap awry,
With sleeves tucked up and broom in hand defiance in her eye;
He feels quite small, and knows full well there's nothing to be said,
He holds his tongue, and drinks his tea and sneaks away to bed.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY, April 24 1871.

Sir Francis Hincks brought down the estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1873.

In reply to Mr. Stephenson, Hon. Mr. Morris said the Government intended making arrangements whereby Inspectors of Inland Revenue would no longer share in seizures, but be paid increased salaries. Subordinates would still share in seizures.

In reply to Mr. Mackenzie, Sir John Macdonald said that all papers relating to the Treaty necessary to a a proper understanding of the subject, should be laid before the House.

Mr. Francis Jones moved the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the agricultural interests of the Dominion. He spoke at length in favour of a policy of protection.

Mr. DeCosmos, in seconding the motion, said that the people of British Columbia were strongly in favor of protection for the farming community.

Messrs. Street, O'Connor and Stephenson supported the motion.

Mr. Mills thought there was no necessity for protection; and Mr. Bodwell said that our farmers were never more prosperous than at present, and did not, therefore, stand in need of protection.

Sir Francis Hincks drew attention to the fact that the wording of the motion had been changed so as to give the committee power to make recommendations. He suggested that the clause should be removed.

Mr. Ferguson contended that it would be folly to appoint the committee without giving it power to make recommendations.

Mr. Jones said he would withdraw his motion rather than weaken it as suggested by the Finance Minister.

Sir John Macdonald said that the motion, with the alterations suggested by the Finance Minister, would be similar in terms to that of the honorable member for Hamilton, adopted the other day. The Government could not delegate to any committee power to make changes in the tariff. There was nothing to prevent the committee from making a full enquiry. He hoped the motion would not be withdrawn.

The motion was altered as suggested, and then adopted.

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved the House into committee on his motion respecting the collection of claims against vessels plying on our inland waters. A constitutional question having been raised as to whether the House of Commons or the Local Legislature had power to act in the matter, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked power to sit again.

After recess Sir John Macdonald's bill respecting the larceny of stamps was read a third time.

The debate on the second reading of Mr. Cosby's bill for the repeal of the insolvency laws was resumed.

Mr. J. H. Cameron moved an amendment to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

A debate ensued, which was continued till ten o'clock, when the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 26.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir John Macdonald brought down additional papers with respect to the Treaty and his appointment as a member of the Joint High Commission. He regretted that all the papers could not be brought down at present; but in the interests of the public the Government were compelled to withhold a portion of the correspondence.

After a number of questions had been asked, Mr. Bodwell moved that the House go into committee of the whole on a resolution declaring that the Intercolonial Railway should be constructed on the 4ft. 8½ in. guage.

A debate ensued and was continued till six o'clock when the House rose for recess without taking action.

After recess the debate on Mr. Colby's motion for the second reading of his bill repealing the Insolvency laws, was resumed. After remarks by Mr. Magill, Mr. Young and others, Mr. Bellrose moved the adjournment of the debate until May 9th.

Mr. Mackenzie strongly supported the bill.

Sir George Cartier said this was not a Government measure, but his individual opinion was that the Insolvency act should not be repealed, as it would expire in a year's time.

Mr. Colby replied at length to the arguments which had been advanced against his bill. He would not withdraw it, nor accept any amendment, but put it to a square vote of the House.

Mr. Bellerose's amendment was then voted down—yeas, 54; nays 82 An amendment moved by J. H. Cameron, to refer the bill to the committee on banking and commerce, was also defeated; yeas, 62; nays, 76. A vote was then taken on Mr. Colby's motion for a second reading, the result being—yeas 77; nays, 61. The bill was accordingly read a second time.

The House adjourned at 10:50.

FRIDAY, April 26th, 1872.

In the House of Commons yesterday several bills were introduced—many of which referred to the construction of contemplated railways.

Sir John MacDonald stated that on Tuesday next he would bring in a bill to give effect to the Washington Treaty. He would also bring in a bill to adjust the representation in accordance with the Census.

Sir George Cartier introduced bill respecting the Canada Pacific Railway; and in doing so, he stated that by the terms of the union with British Columbia, the road had to be commenced within two years after Confederation, and finished within ten years. Consequently no time had been lost in sending out surveying parties from Canada, and from both ends of the proposed route. He explained at some length the views which the Government held with respect to contracting for the construction of the road, and of the quantity of the land and the amount of money that would be given to the contractors. Sir John A. Macdonald seconded the resolution.

Mr. Mackenzie opposed the construction of the road, which would be ruinous to an early settlement of the North-West country.

The motion to read the bill a first time was carried, and the second reading ordered for Tuesday next.

Hon. Mr. Tilley moved a resolution to enable the Government to promote third class or junior second class clerks to any other class or rank in the Civil Service. The resolution, after a debate, was carried, and Mr. Tilley introduced a bill founded on it.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Langevin, the House resolved to go into Committee to consider certain resolutions in relation to the improvement and enlargement of the Dominion Canals.

Sir F. Hincks, among other resolutions, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next to consider a resolution having for its object to indemnify the members of the Privy Council and others concerned in the issue of the Governor-General's warrant, authorizing the advance of one hundred thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the expeditionary force sent to Manitoba. The motion was carried.

On motion of Sir Francis Hincks the bill to amend the Government Savings Bank Act was read a second time.

The bill respecting the Government Savings Bank was read a third time after a long discussion.

MONDAY, April 29, 1871.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir John Macdonald laid upon the table certain despatches and correspondence relating to the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington.

In reply to a question Hon. Mr. Morris stated that it was not the intention of the Government during the present Session to bring in a bill to extend the Dominion Scale of Weights and Measures to British Columbia, but it would do so next Session.

In the absence of Mr. Beaty, Mr. Harrison asked whether Detective O'Neil, of Ottawa, was in the employ and pay of the Dominion Government; and Sir John replied that he was not.

In reply to Mr. McKeagny, Hon. Mr. Pope stated that he had availed himself of the services of Col. Madden, as Emigrant agent for the north of Ireland.

In reply to Mr. Keeler, Sir John Macdonald stated, that the Governor General had pardoned one Barrager, who had been convicted of the murder of his wife at Cobourg. The Chief Justice he said had charged the jury in favor of the acquittal of the prisoner.

Mr. Renaud moved for correspondence relating to the school act, passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, and explained the grievance of the Roman Catholics of that Province.

Sir John Macdonald replied that the Dominion Government had no power over the schools in the Provinces, and the Roman Catholics should fight for the removal of the grievance at the polls.

After a discussion respecting the composition of the Senate, the members of which, Mr. Mills contended, should be elected by the people or by the provincial legislatures, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 30th.

After some routine business,

Sir F. Hincks, in moving the House into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means, delivered the usual budget speech. He stated that the amount of the public debt at the end of the fiscal year was nearly eighty million dollars—seven and a half millions of which bore no interest, as it was a portion of the debt of Old Canada. Notwithstanding the large expenditures in 1871 the net debt decreased, for the first time in the history of the country, by over half a million dollars. He stated that Canada to day held no less a sum than three millions dollars in London on deposit, which made our financial position impregnable. He estimated the revenue of 1871 at $17,360,000; and the actual receipts were $19,335,660. The actual expenditure during the past year was $15,623,180, leaving a total surplus for the year of $3,712,479. The actual revenue for the past year amounted to $20,050,000. He anticipated another million dollars of a surplus revenue next year. While regretting that Sir John Macdonald had been requested to take a seat upon the High Joint Commission, he held that there were no just grounds for the cry that had been raised by the opponents in Canada of the Washington Treaty.

Having concluded an interesting speech, Sir Francis was followed by Mr. Mackenzie, who said he regarded the policy of the Government with loathing and disgust. He congratulated the Finance Minister upon the stand he had taken respecting the tariff, as his policy had a true national ring about it.

He was followed by Sir Alexander Galt, who expressed his pleasure at the prosperity of the country, and he stated that while he did not desire a hasty severance from Great Britain he did not think that the support of the Mother Country was necessary to our existence.

Hon. Wm. Macdougall and others followed, and the debate was continued throughout the evening.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, April 25.—The remains of Earl Mayo late Viceroy of India have arrived at Kingstown, Ireland, and having been conveyed from Swez on the Government steam Yacht *Enchantress*. The ceremony of landing the body and the funeral of the deceased will take place to-day. Queen Victoria will be represented on the occasion by the Marquis of Lorne.

LONDON, April 27—The Naples correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says he has visited all the hotels in that city to ascertain if any of the guests were among the persons injured by the lava flowing from Mount Vesuvius. He learned that none of them were missing and that the fatalities were confined exclusively to residents of the villages on the side and at the base of the valcano.

NAPLES, April 27—No abatement of the force of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Lava continues to flow down the sides of the volcano, destroying everything in its path. The explosion, as the flames and lava shoot from the crater, is distinctly heard in this city. A great panic prevails among the inhabitants of the country around the mountain.

LONDON, April 30.—The Empress Augusta is expected at Windsor on Thursday. The King of the Belgians has arrived at Woolwich.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 29—An official decree has been issued, warning all Frenchmen against participating in the insurrectionary movement in Spain, and providing heavy penalties for all violations of the decree.

Col. Charetta, formerly of the Papal Zouaves, has engaged to keep the Pontifical troops now in France from taking up arms for either side in the struggle.

PARIS, April 30.—Minister Goulard has informed the Committee of Liberation that the German troops will evacuate France immediately when the payment of the indemnity is completed; that no definite negotiations have been opened to anticipate payment of the three milliards due in May, 1874, but the manner in which overtures of France have been received indicates a favorable disposition on the part of Germany. M. Goulard declares positively that the forced loan to provide means for liquidating the obligation is impossible.

SPAIN.

NEW YORK, April 25—A special to the *Herald* from Madrid states that fifteen hundred Carlists are in arms. Many skirmishes have taken place, and the city of Pampeluna is menaced. The Insurrection is spreading enormously, and troops are demanded everywhere.

MADRID, April 29—Everywhere throughout the country the republicans and progressionists are announcing their intention to support the Government in its present trouble.

Senor Lorilla, a well-known radical, is in command of a column of Government troops in the Province of Navarre. The appointment of Senor Lorilla to this command has had a good effect upon a large number of persons who wavered in their support of the Government.

NEW YORK, May 1—The *Herald's* London special says: Advices from Spain represent that the insurrection is rapidly spreading. It is reported that disaffection has appeared among the troops.

MADRID, April 30—A battle has been fought at Tudela, in Navarre, between the Government troops and the Insurgents. The latter were defeated with a loss of 300 killed and wounded.

MADRID, May 1—It is officially stated that Carlist bands have disappeared altogether from the department of Guipuzoa.

Amescuas, the stronghold of the Insurrectionists, in the department of Navarre, is to be stormed to-day by the Government forces.

UNITED STATES.

HOLDEN, Mo., 28—The Reign of Terror in Cass Co., instead of abating is on the increase. The civil authorities are perfectly powerless to enforce the law, and the lives and property of the people are at the mercy of the mob.

The French Internationals, at a meeting yesterday adopted resolutions that the Alabama claims should be withdrawn rather than precipitate a war.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 30—A fire in Penn Yann this afternoon, destroyed over 20 dwellings, and 13 stores, mills and machine shops.

NEW YORK, May 1—Among the passengers by the steamer *Scotia*, from Liverpool, yesterday, were Lord and Lady Milton and their two children.

The *World's* Cincinnati special says: If each State votes as a unit, it is believed the first ballot will stand as follows: Adams, 121; Trumbull, 26; Davis, 55; Brown, 36; Greeley, 76; Palmer, 10; Curtin, 28; Chase, 5. The whole number of votes is 357; necessary to a choice, 179.

COLUMBIA, Pa., May 1—A woollen mill in this place, owned by Wm. G. Case, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000. Insurance $12,000.

DETROIT, May 1—The schooner *Junie Graham* capsized in Lake Huron yesterday. Captain Graham, a sailor and the cook were drowned.

—A whole family named Cook has been murdered by Indians near Oakdale on the Pacific Railway.

Our Paris Letter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 6.

All parties connected with the great Trochu trial confess to be satisfied with the result. The *Figaro* that published the libels is quite resigned to pay the fine of 3 000 frs, and four times that sum in costs, while the editor in chief and the writer who involved the journal, go to prison for a month with the resignation of Martyrs. Trochu is contented; the jury by its verdict does not consider it a defamation to call him assassin, traitor, liar, and plotter, but if these charges be qualified coarsely the calumniator is guilty of an outrage. The Bonapartists are delighted, they inspired the defence as a means to expose the men who overthrew Napoleon III; finally the Radicals rejoice at both sides having washed their family linen in public.

The *Figaro* is repaid by the increased notoriety it reaps from the trial. Like the razors made to sell, it is doing it no injustice to state it had no other object in view in the publication of the sensational gossip afloat respecting General Trochu, and welcomed with the more avidity because it rested on some grains of truth. For Trochu, he has lost his action. Provided he be not compared to a Tropmann, a Dumallard, or a Chimpanzee, an editor may rate him at discretion—preferring nouns to adjectives for prudence sake. The general public is divided into two classes touching the issue, one, that does not understand it all, and the other, the most numerous, that laughs at the whole affair. Indeed to appreciate the finding one would require the subtilty of intellect that the jury shared in common, or rather the rough and ready equity that decided both sides were in the wrong. Brother Peachum, brother Peachum!

Trochu has not been absolved nor even white-washed, but the prejudices entertained against him are diminished, and the impression created that he had some grounds of defense. His exemplary private character has stood to him, and above all the fact, that although a very poor man, and having won his promotion at the cannon's mouth, he has adopted and educated the eleven orphan children of his brother. His hands are as clean from touching the public money as Gambetta; yet satisfaction does not exist that he has confounded his Philistines. The court of appeal is now history; time will supply the missing links that interest, policy, or forgetfulness held back from the Tribunal. We want more light as to Trochu's conduct, after being appointed Governor of Paris by the Emperor at Chalons, why he omitted his ex-Majesty's name from his first proclamation to the Parisians,—the sketch of which he made when railing for the capital. Why did he bring back the city mobiles, when every man was required to aid Bazaine or Macmahon? His promises towards the Empress to die for her appears to have been used in a metaphorical sense. He did nothing to sustain her throne, or to secure her flight. He left undone those things which he ought to have done. He had more than a finger in the shifting politics of the time; he speculated like Frenchd an Spanish generals on becoming a Napoleon or a Prim. The useless carnage at Buzenval is a true bill against him. It may do for doctors, but not for soldiers to quote the maxim "while there is life there is hope." Trochu claims merit for having so well completed the defences of Paris, his fortifying the city was worse than a blunder. He was no stranger to Prussian tactics and artillery, he wrote a book about them, but he forgot that the Germans are a patient, waiting race, who know starvation to be more powerful than shells to reduce a city, he was aware that with their long range guns the invaders had no necessity to approach the city walls, they planted their batteries on the heights that Trochu should have armed in August, and protected with earthen works. Todelbein did all this before his eyes in the Crimea. As a second line of defense the ramparts of Paris had some interest. Trochu had no plan to protect the capital, deprived of external relief he recognized it must fall, and the Prussians knew as well as himself he would endeavor to join an army of succor, if he had had the chance.

The presiding judge forfeited no one's good opinion by allowing the spectators to let off their high pressure feelings, in a hiss or an hurrah, as the political lawyers made a hit. The most earnest oration was perhaps that delivered by Trochu himself. Defendants counsel appeared to plead from a brief prepared by the Bonapartists, who fought shoulder to shoulder just like Prussians. The political color imparted to the debate did good service to Trochu. It alarmed the jury, who did not forget either that the complainant had shown a sovereign contempt towards attacks much more severe than those indulged in by *Figaro*. The Orleanists have taken Trochu back into their fold; they have pardoned the bad company he fell into on the fourth of September 1870; if he temporarily changed sides, no matter. Louis Philippe that "best of republicans" had his weak moments also. He fought well at Valmy, but subsequently went over with Dumouriez to the enemy. M. de Bourmont was not patriotic at Waterloo, but that did not prevent him from afterwards becoming a favored minister of Charles X. During the trial M Pietri, ex Bonapartist minister of Police, was so demonstrative that the police had to notify him to keep quiet or he should be removed. This would have nearly been as bad, as Henri V, the "lawful King of France," being placed in a lock up as being a pretender. Lastly, General Trochu has received so many congratulatory visits, that an immense box has been placed at his hall door to receive the cards of his well-wishers.

What a rumpus is taking place as to whether M. Thiers will or will not come to reside in the Elysee palace pending the Parliamentary recess. It would seem that the sun ought to stand still till this question of purely personal convenience be decided. M. Thiers is chiefly occupied in plans to raise the army to a point of efficient power. He desires to place France in a position to command respect and attention, even from Bismarck, and as the latter assured Jules Favre at their first interview when the capital was being invested, that no matter how the pending campaign might end, sooner or later another must succeed, it is no great display of foresight to conclude Germany is keeping her powder dry, while her Emperor puts his trust in God. France is resolved to be armed to the teeth; the sooner the better will please the nation who bows to the increased taxation without a murmur. And there is no reason to expect that France is no otherwise than able and willing to pay off her debt to Prussia and reorganize forces as it may please her real Minister of War—M. Thiers—to determine. The financial world complains it must be admitted a little in consequence of the taxes on foreign transactions. Such souls may have their grumble but must pay all the same. The wind must be raised some how.

The most remarkable event at this moment in Paris, is the intensely severe weather. Old people and infants dare not put foot outside the door, however tropical and playful be the come-and-go, character of the sunshine. "Winter lingering chills the lap of May," and makes a sad inroad on Spring—the loveliest of all the seasons in Paris. Fashions and pleasure are alike suspended by this obstinacy on the part of the north easters. It is a small consolation for the Academy of Science to just now assure us, that it is all a fiction about these winds crossing the Sahara, and fraternizing with guests from Greenland's icy mountains. We don't want explanations; give us "India's coral strand" if you like, but in any case restore us spring. General du Temple, who believes in contemporary miracles, can trace the Finger of God in the disasters of France to the Republic—the absence of Henry V—and the connivance of M. Thiers at the imprisonment of the Pope. There is not an old woman in Paris, or a mother with half a dozen children "up," as well as down, in influenza, but would vote him a per centage on their chemists bills for linaments and ipecacuanha could he barter any political heresy for a few balmy breezes.

A new army corps—General Douey's—has relieved guard. In addition to ensuring the peace of the city, some of the regiments have excellent bands, and by discoursing some sweet music, it may have charms to soothe the savage breasts of the 21,000 returned communists, as well as the "Internationalists" who are ranked as birds of a feather. I was startled a few evenings ago by hearing a group of these beggars soliciting charity by singing *Portant pour la Syrie*. It was about as strange as to hear the *Marseillaise*. The lookers on never disturbed the warblers; perhaps they are like the only band the Commune possessed—knowing but one air, and which history asserts was played alike before a conquering hero and a military funeral, General Ladmirault, Commander of the forces in Paris, assured the newly arrived officers not to expect the citizens to receive them with open arms. This would be not unnatural at Belleville, &c., but that the "party of order" should hold aloof from the men who saved their lives and property is very strange, but very true. "I love the militaries," was at one time a popular song in Paris.

The same general is resolved to keep the news papers in check. Quite a crowd of new journals were announced, but their appearance, with a few exceptions, will not be allowed; indeed if the proposed writers have a weakness for Imperialism the speculation may be considered at an end. The case of the *Corsaire* illustrates that a newspaper proprietor before he can sell his interest must satisfy the authorities that he does not mean by so doing to allow the friends of the arch-enemy to enter by a back-door. The owner of the *Corsaire* was threatened with pains and penalties if he sold to a Bonapartists purchaser. All this is very strange under a republic, the martial law, which is said to authorize the rigor, is in itself odd. But it must not be forgotten that all liberal and preceding governments have alike kept the press in irons when it suited their purpose.

It is stated that the trial of the two priests of Bordeaux who decline to take to a *blouse*, when unfrocked by their Bishops on account of their squeamishness to subscribe to Infallibility, will be transferred to Paris. There is a violent war going on between the clerical and lay press, as to the right of the bishops to cite them for rebellion, by the medium of the civil, local police officer. There are 3,425 parish priests in France, removable only by the intervention of the State; and 33,000 curates—called the inferior clergy—at the absolute will of the bishops, who can deprive, unfrock, &c., according to their *bon plaisir*, and the civil power is bound to lend its aid to execute their decrees. The two priests in question belong to the "low clergy," but decline to join the unfrocked priests in Paris, who earn their bread as cab, or coachmen, scavengers, or undertaker's assistants, porters and cooks, because they have committed no criminal offence. There are journals who advocate the prosecution in question, the better to bring about a separation of church and State. The French clergy have had to swallow some bitter pills; they have had to pray for the First Napoleon, then for Louis XVIII, for the Emperor again during the Hundred Days; again for Louis the Desired, Charles X, Louis Philippe, the Republic, the Second Empire and the Republic again. The church catechism once contained the article that it was necessary to love Napoleon (the First) and his successors under "pain of eternal damnation."

The new executioner for France, has just performed the first of his painful duties, on a condemned, near Troyes, ere yesterday it being the anniversary by a strange coincidence of the burning of the guillotine last year by the Communists. The papers are loud in their praises of the manner he did his work, and draw attention to the fact that being the father of eight children, his heart must be in the right place. Bogue is the name of the present "guillotiner," and was chosen "from among 2,000 applicants;" his predecessor's (Heindrich) goods will be sold next week; it is said he has quite a museum of souvenirs, &c., of the criminals he executed. His memoirs are already under press. He had but one pet—a dog named *Roguette*—called after the prison, and whose owner he guillotined. Twice a week he received a few friends to dinner; he lived chiefly on milk—of human kindness?—sugar and cigars; and died from eating sugar to excess. Every month he attended at the Hotel de Ville to receive his fixed salary; the pay-clerk always kept a special pen for him to sign, beleiving to use such would be unlucky. Baron Hussman, to destroy the superstition, sent for the pen, wrote with it; and the pay-clerk triumphantly saw in the Baron's resignation ten days afterwards, the doings of fate.

The Academy of Science has just concluded a discussion on coffee, and is of opinion that it tends to promote gout. Voltaire attributed his long life to the "slow poison of coffee," but no one ever remembers he attempted to chalk his name with his knuckles. The bad brandy the French take after their *cafe*, ligneur glass full of pure "fire-water"—called a *gloria*—may have something to do in promoting calcareous deposits between the joints.

For the Intelligencer.

A View of the Benefit and Advantages of Railway Extension, as viewed by a Toronto Paper.

The annexed was taken from the Toronto *Mail*, and is well worthy of perusal by those who have no faith in the benefits or advantages which the Grand Junction will be to Belleville.

The *Mail* takes a correct view of the case. $500,000 worth of lumber and produce cannot arrive by the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, without giving an amount of profit in receipts and shipments, in the employment of labor, and in an amount expended by the Railway laborers, for rent, taxes, and supplies, to say nothing of the shipping interest which also must be considerable.

If three feet and a half guage is going to bring to Toronto $500,000 of lumber and produce for shipment in one year, what will a 4ft. 8½ in. or a 5ft. 6 inch guage do for Belleville, the best shipping point for lumber and produce along the whole line of Lake Ontario? and when we take into account the benefits to be derived in building up a shipping interest by schooners, tugs, and barges, which will no doubt be built at this point, all of which must induce an increase of population, and create a large expenditure for the benefit of the Town generally.

I say nothing about the volume of trade that will flow outward from the Town to the country, further than it must be a benefit also.

Yours &c.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 29th April, 1872.

THE TORONTO AND NIPISSING WHARF.—On Wednesday evening last the schooner *L. A. Storrs* cleared with about one hundred and sixty thousand feet of lumber, loaded at the wharf now building by the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company on the north bank of the Don, and just below the Grand Trunk iron bridge. The wharf is six hundred feet in length, and is capable of accommodating a large lumber trade; it is expected that at least thirty-five millions will be shipped from this point during the present season, and at least double that quantity next. It is due to the Harbour Commissoners to say that they have shown great foresight in building the pier at the east end of the city, and thereby making the Don available for so large a business, otherwise the trade could not be accommodated. Of course the shipping of this quantity of lumber, taking it at only twelve dollars per thousand, involves an extra trade to Toronto of between four hundred and five hundred thousand dollars annually, and this is not all that may be looked for, as an import trade of five hundred thousand dollars into the city of Toronto would certainly necessitate nearly the same amount outwards to the section where this lumber is manufactured, in the shape of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and all other articles required by a country community.

GERMAN.

NEW YORK, April 28—The *Herald's* Berlin special says; Bancroft Davis, now here expressed his opinion in the presence of Count Bismarck and Odo Russell, British Minister, that consequential damages would not be withdrawn from the American case by the Washington Government. Bismarck volunteers his opinion that the American position is entirely correct.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 30.—The Emperor has appointed Baron Kubeck Ambassador of Austria at the Vatican.

ITALY.

ROME, April 30.—The Pope to-day gave an audience to 3,000 citizens of Rome. He made an address, in the course of which he stigmatized unbelief as the scourge of modern times.

—Extensive building operations are going on in Winnipeg.

—There are four cases of small-pox in the Kingston Hospital.

—The Lachine Canal is expected to be opened on the 1st of May.

—Carter's hotel and stables, in London, were destroyed by fire on the 27th inst.

—The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association takes place at Ottawa on the 1st of May.

—The Government of Prince Edward's Island have resigned, and a new Ministry has been formed.

—We observe that Mr. R. Read, of Belleville, received a second class certificate at the Kingston Infantry School, just closed.

New Advertisements.

New Spring Goods—M. Nulty.
Insolvent Act of 1869—J. Parker Thomas.
Westward Ho!—W. H. Campbell & Co.
Insolvent Act of 1869—J. Parker Thomas.
Court of Revision—F. B. Parker.
Farm for Sale—J. Harrison.
Tenders for Stock—F. C. Ridley.
To Rent—Adam Wilson.
Street Profanity—Y. M. C. A.
Court of Revision—Robt. M. Roy.
Bankrupt Stock—W. Jeffs.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872.

The Insolvent Act.

The vote in the House upon the second reading of Mr. Colby's Bill to repeal the Insolvency Act was altogether unexpected by the country, and judging from the feeling manifested in commercial centres, it meets with very general dissatisfaction. It is probable, therefore, in view of the action taken and to be taken by Boards of Trades and the mercantile community, that the attempt to repeal the law will not succeed. The pressure that will be brought to bear upon the House will most likely cause some of the members to change their opinion, and as there was but a narrow majority in its favor, it is probable that majority will be reversed. There is no doubt that under the present Insolvent Act a great many swindlers have been "whitewashed," and a great many estates wound up which should have paid a fair dividend to the creditors, but which have only served to keep official assignees afloat. Creditors have realized to their cost the truth of dividing the oyster—the creditor got nothing, while somebody else got the oyster. But because the Act has worked injuriously in some cases, it by no means follows that it has not been of great general advantage to the country. The dishonest trader would manage without an Act to cheat his creditors, and one who intends to swindle will find a way to accomplish his purpose. But unless there is some protection to the honest trader who has become unfortunate—unless there is some method by which his estate can be wound up so that all his creditors can share alike, and the insolvent obtain a discharge from his debts, the only course remaining for him is to gather up what property he can secure and leave for the other side of the lines, leaving his estate to destruction. Or he might transfer the whole of his available property to some near relative or some sharp creditor, leaving the mass of the creditors to suffer the loss of their debts.

There may be defects in the present Act, and there are, no doubt, some clauses which have worked injuriously to the interest of the commercial community, but to repeal the Act would be a very serious injury to every merchant, and a gross injustice to every debtor who by misfortune had become insolvent, and would be unable to obtain his discharge. The fact is, the wholesale trade of Montreal and Toronto are in the main responsible for the numerous failures that have taken place in the country. They send their agents into every city, town, village and hamlet in the country, and force their goods upon merchants of limited means, of poor business capacity, or of doubtful character. Of course no man is bound to buy these goods, but we all know what human nature is, and what effect the insinuating manners of these commercial travellers have upon hundreds of traders; and we all know that by the specious representations of these travellers, merchants are often tempted to purchase more goods than they require. Through these same agencies trade is overdone; a man because he has a few relatives and a few hundred dollars, is induced to start a shop in a village or town where at the same time there is another man in the same business barely able to make a comfortable living. Both parties are able for a short time to keep up their stocks, but both in time are obliged to go to the wall. Both are honest, well meaning men, but through the ruinous rivalry and unwise competition of the agents of Montreal Houses both have been made bankrupt. Now, it would be unfair to deprive these insolvents of an opportunity to obtain a discharge from their debts. In nine cases out of ten under an Insolvent Act each of these traders would remain in the country, profit by the lesson he received, avoid the shoals on which he made shipwreck, and become a prosperous citizen. In the majority of cases if there were no Insolvent Act these men would have no other course but to follow the old plan, make an assignment to some friend, get a consideration therefor, gather up what he could, and leave the country. That the present Insolvent Act is required is evident from the very general movement made in the commercial centres to petition against its repeal. There may be defects in the Act, but it is generally conceded that as a whole it is a good one, and no doubt when the question comes before the Committee of the House, the Insolvent Act will be so amended as to do away with the principal objections raised against it, and not repealed.

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

From the exposition of Sir George Cartier in introducing the Bill to provide for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, we gather the following important facts. According to the terms upon which Columbia came into the Union, the road is to be commenced not later than July, 1873, and completed within ten years. The proposition of the Government is that the road shall start from Lake Nipissing, from which point to the Pacific coast is some 2,700 miles. The work is to be done by a private company, which shall give proof of its *bona fide* and ability for the undertaking by lodging with the Receiver-General the sum of a million of dollars. Work will be carried on simultaneously from both *termini*.

Under the Bill the Government will have power to arrange with any one of the companies now applying for charters, or an amalgamation of them. The subsidy to the company will consist of lands and money; the land grant to be in alternate blocks twenty miles deep, and the money subvention some $30,000,000. The land blocks have been made twenty miles in depth, so as to make the Dominion grant uniform with that agreed to be given by British Columbia.

The Government expect that the quantity of land in alternate blocks reserved by them will be sufficient to reimburse the country the money subsidy. But even if it should not, the treasury is now in a sufficiently healthy condition, Sir George Cartier remarked, to justify the expenditure, spread over ten years as it will be. In addition to the main lines two branches are proposed to be built—one from some point in Manitoba to the boundary line, and another from a point in the main line to Lake Superior. It is not proposed to make any grant in money to these branches. As several companies are applying to carry out the work, there will be no difficulty, Sir George observed, in proceeding with the undertaking.

Report on Immigration.

We have received the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario on Immigration for 1871. From this report the following figures, showing the arrival of immigrants in the Province for the years 1869-70-71, will be found interesting:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Ottawa	753	1,549	981
Kingston	401	2,532	3,335
Toronto	29,042	29,717	25,591
Hamilton	30,814	26,459	27,828
Total	61,009	60,307	57,735

Of the above arrivals, the number of immigrants who remained in the Province of Ontario are set down as follows.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Ottawa	746	1,333	974
Kingston	381	2,458	3,313
Toronto	9,174	13,256	11,185
Hamilton	5,592	8,243	10,370
Total	15,893	25,290	25,842

This shows that while there has been a falling off in the gross number of arrivals, a greater proportion of those who came did so with the intention of remaining in the Province. The increase in this respect in 1870 over 1869 was 9,397; and in 1871 over 1869, 9,949.

—Fall Wheat promises to be a very good crop in Western Ontario, notwithstanding the unfavorable reports of a week or two since.

For Charitable Purposes.

The Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank which lately closed business, was rather a fortunate institution, and on winding up matters found a surplus of some $80,000 to its credit. According to its charter the profits of the Bank were sacredly set apart to some charitable purpose as the managers might deem advisable. It seems that an Act has been introduced into Parliament to amend the Government Savings Bank Act, and on the occasion of its introduction on Friday last, Sir Francis Hincks took occasion to remark that he had received a document from the Town Council of Cobourg as to that part of the measure relating to the Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank, stating that in those Counties there was no incorporated institution to which the surplus of the Bank could be appropriated to, and heartily approving of the measure that had been introduced.

We have not seen the Act in question, but understand that it gives power to the Directors of the Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank to divert the profits from the object to which it had been consecrated. Mr. Bowell, member for North Hastings, asked the Finance Minister if the Government were aware of the manner in which this trust money was to be appropriated, telling the House at the same time that he had heard that it was to be devoted to the purpose of a local railway. He did not think the Legislature had the right where money had been consecrated by law to a specific purpose, to divert it from that object, and he hoped the House would never consent to such a proposition as had been made by the Town Council of Cobourg. The Finance Minister said the matter could be further considered when the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The fact is Cobourg wants this money for the Cobourg and Peterboro Railway, to assist in filling up Rice Lake, and is trying to get a special provision in this new Banking Act to enable it to appropriate it to that purpose. Of course an Act of Parliament can take the money and give it to the Cobourg and Peterboro Railway, or give it to any other purpose, as an Act of Parliament can do almost anything. But we can scarcely believe that the House will consent to an Act of such manifest injustice. Cobourg may consider it an act of charity to give Mr. Fowler this $80,000 to help him carry out his pet scheme of filling up Rice Lake, but it would be a dangerous precedent to establish, and it is to be hoped that the House in Committee will declare that the trust money of this or any other institution similarly situated, shall not be diverted from the object for which it was consecrated.

The Intercolonial Railway.

The report of the Intercolonial Railway Commission presented to the House on the 26th inst. shows that the total expenditure upon the whole line to the 30th of March, 1872 was $8,641,103. The expenditure to the 31st December 1870, was $3,565,692, so that the expenditure during the fifteen months, embraced in this report, has amounted to $5,075,411. This latter amount is made up of the following expenditure, under the different headings, omitting cents:—

Construction	$3,441,590
Rails	527,783
Iron bridges	169,344
Cross ties	92,634
Tracklaying and ballasting	49,111
Buildings	90,203
Engineering and survey	236,341
Legal expenses, land surveys and land valuation	15,437
Management	25,558
Printing, advertising and stationery	3,791
Right of way	56,300
Rolling Stock	372,711
Cordwood	600
Total	$5,081,403

Accompanying the report are statements showing the approximate number of men employed on the Railway, the names of the different contractors upon the section into which the work is divided, the dates upon which the several contracts were executed, the amount of each contract, the sum paid on account of such contract up to the 30th of March, 1872, and the balance in each case which remains to be paid.

All the contracts for these twenty-three sections were let at the rate of the last report on the 9th of March, 1871: and the work has since been prosecuted by the same contractors up to the present time.

The Commissioners give a statement of the condition of the work upon each of these contracts.

Sections 3 and 6 will be graded during the present season.

On sections 9 and 15 most of the work will be completed this year.

Sections 10 and 16 will be finished this year.

On section 8 the work has been completed and taken off the hands of the contractor.

On sections 21, 22 and 23, work was prosecuted vigorously, but the country is difficult of access. It is believed, however, that the track will be laid this season.

On Sections 1, 2, 5, 4, 7, work has been advanced satisfactorily.

Sections 20 is a very heavy section, including bridges over a branch of the Miramichi river. These bridges were originally intended to consist of eleven spans of two hundred feet each. Serious difficulties after the contract was let were encountered in the foundation, it appearing that what was supposed to be rock was a stratum of gravel and hard earth of varying thickness and with an intermediate quantity of sand and clay between it and the rock. Careful examinations have been made into this question, and a plan has at length been adopted which the Chief Engineer believes will overcome the difficulties which have been found to exist. The number of spans has been increased by one extra span of 200 feet, making the total length of the iron bridging in the two bridges of the river, 2,400 feet. The delay which has taken place owing to the question of foundations has necessitated an extension of time to the contractors. It will take the whole of the present and next years to complete the work on these bridges. The increased cost of the extra span iron, and the increased payment for the piers will be about $45,000.

Section 13 is a very difficult section, but the progress has been satisfactory. There will probably be required some special arrangements in two heavy rock cuttings to insure completion, so as to have the track laid over the section before the close of next year.

On sections 17 and 18 there is great difficulty in getting labour; but the work is not of a heavy nature, and there is no great necessity for unduly hurrying their completion.

On section 19 there is great difficulty in procuring suitable stone for the bridge over the Restigouche River, which is on this section. The remainder of the work has made satisfactory progress, and will be completed before the bridge is finished.

Section 12 contains very heavy work, which has been vigorously prosecuted. The great bulk of the masonry has been completed.

This carries the line to Truro, where a junction is affected with the existing railway from Pictou to Halifax. Nearly 4,000 tons of rails required between Amherst and Truro have been landed at St. John and Halifax, and the remainder required to complete the line between these two places is arriving from England.

The Commissioners confidently anticipate the completion by the end of the year of the following lengths of the Intercolonial, all of which will be in first class condition to carry traffic:—Rivere du Loup to the Metapedia road, 86½ miles; Passaic Junction to Amherst, 42 miles; Amherst to Truro, 75½ miles, making a total of 204 miles.

The Commissioners give full details of the expenses under the various heads as given above, and in concluding their report say that they will see that no exertions shall be wanting on their part to push the whole to completion with the least possible delay, and they have every expectation that the line will be in running order by the end of 1873.

NOT SATISFIED.—The Yankee fishermen want the extension of the three mile limit to the Canadian Lake shores, or in other words, the same privileges with regard to our inland fisheries, as the Washington Treaty gives them upon the sea coast. To accomplish this there is to be a Convention of U. S. fishermen at Detroit shortly. Wonder what next our cute neighbors will be attempting? Give them an inch, and they will take twenty. These fishermen must have a vast amount of "cheek." Hadn't they better come and gather our grain harvest next autumn, and claim a share of our cattle and sheep and pigs and horses.

The Cemetery Question.

We are glad to be able to announce that the long agitated question of the procuring of suitable grounds for a public cemetery is at length in a fair way of being definitely settled. A Cemetery Company is in process of formation, in which several of our leading citizens have already taken shares. The plan is, that each person agreeing to join the Company shall pay at present the sum of two dollars, for the purpose of paying the expense of sinking test pits and other expenses incurred in making the selection of a site. As soon as thirty persons have subscribed, a meeting of the subscribers will be held and a Committee chosen, composed, if possible, of one person from each of the Protestant congregations in town. This Committee will at once proceed to examine sites and make a selection. A Company will then be formed, the site purchased and a cemetery established. John Bell, Esq., has taken the initiative in this matter, and is pushing it with characteristic energy. We have entire faith in this movement, of the success of which there can be little doubt, as the law now permits shareholders to realize profits from their investments.

"The Mines of the World."

Professor J. T. Bell, of Albert College, delivered a very interesting lecture on the above subject last night in Ontario Hall. The attendance was small, owing probably to strong counter attractions elsewhere. W. W. Dean, Esq., occupied the chair, and in introducing the lecturer referred to the valuable services rendered to the monied men of the town, by his honest assaying operations at a time when men calling themselves assayers found gold in everything submitted to them, and induced many capitalists to lose heavily by investing in "wild-cat" schemes. Professor Bell, in his lecture, gave a lucid, though necessarily very brief, account of the leading mining operations of the world—the coal, tin, copper, chalk, and slate mines of Britain, the salt mines of Poland, the quicksilver mines of Austria and Mexico, the marble quarries of Greece, the gold mines of California and Australia, the pearl diving operations of the southern ocean, the silver mines of Nevada and Mexico, and finally the gold region of Hastings were each touched upon in turn, many of the descriptive passages being highly eloquent, even poetical. The belief was confidently expressed that the Hastings mining region would yet yield ample returns to those who carefully and judiciously carried on their operations. The lecturer was, however, suffering from a severe cold, and consequently failed to do himself justice in the delivery of his discourse. The usual vote of thanks was passed at the close.

Police Court.

(Before A. DIAMOND, Esq. P. M.)

MONDAY, April 28.

Peter Maybee was charged with having stolen a piece of black silk, the property of Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Constable RUTTAN was sworn, and said on Saturday night he executed a search warrant on two trunks belonging to the prisoner, which were found in a waggon said to belong to prisoner's father, which was standing in front of Harrison's store; McCoy arrested the prisoner, who was in Hogg's store; the trunks were taken to the police station and there opened, and the silk and many other articles were found. Got the key from the prisoner; Mr. Neal, a clerk in Mr. Ritchie's employ, identified the silk; Mr. Ritchie also identified it; prisoner owned that the trunks were his; he said he had bought the silk and paid for it; Mr. Robertson, dry goods merchant, claimed some shawls which were in the trunk as his property, and as having been stolen.

GEO. RITCHIE was sworn, and identified the silk as his property, by the marks on the tickets upon it; last saw it in his store on Saturday; the prisoner came into his store with a young woman said to be his sister, on that day; the woman wanted, she said, to look at some black silks; was called away and left the customers with Mr. Neal; the woman went out without purchasing; the man lingered behind for a short time; about five o'clock in the evening the piece of silk was missing, at which time one of the clerks wanted the piece to show to a customer; suspicion, after conversation with some of the clerks, rested on the prisoner; and after learning that he had been convicted for stealing rings from Rosenberg, laid the information and got a warrant; was present when the prisoner acknowledged that the trunks were his; also when the prisoner said that the silk was his and that he had paid for it, he said that he had paid $1.75 per yard for it, but when asked what was the amount of the bill, he did not reply.

JAMES NEAL was sworn, and stated that he is a salesman in Mr. Ritchie's store; on Saturday prisoner came in, accompanied with a lady, showed them some silks and other goods, at their request; they did not purchase; she saying that she wanted to take the advice of another person, whom she went to consult before purchasing; asked the man to remain until she came back, he went to the lower end of the store and looked at some other articles; this was about 12 o'clock; at noon went to dinner, leaving the prisoner in the store; could not say as to having shown prisoner the piece of silk produced, but saw it in the store on Saturday morning; it was then on the shelf behind the counter.

At this stage, the Court was adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon, to allow of the merchants present examining the contents of the trunks, in order to see if any of the goods were claimed by parties present. The disclosures were considerable, and the result will be a number of other charges against the prisoner, whose looks under the influence of the dyeing process, have much changed since his former appearance in Court on a like charge to the present.

Mr. W. J. Diamond, who appeared for the prisoner, cross-examined the witnesses very carefully, but nothing of importance was elicited.

Amongst those who recognized goods in the trunks as stolen from their places of business on Saturday were Mr. W. J. Northgraves, Jeweller; and Messrs. W. Walsh, W. W. Jones and Robertson & Henry, dry goods merchants.

COMMITTED.—The preliminary investigation of the charge against Peter Maybee, for stealing a quantity of silk from the store of Messrs. Geo. Ritchie & Co., was concluded yesterday afternoon. The result was that the prisoner was sent to a higher court for trial.

TUESDAY, May 1.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Sandford Johnson, a school teacher in Thurlow, was charged with assaulting J. L. Thrasher, a boy 8 years of age, who attends the school in which Mr. Johnson teaches. The evidence was that on Thursday last, when the class in geography was being heard, the teacher, who was at the map, asked the boy how the world appeared to him, and that on the boy saying he did not know, the teacher after asking him again and receiving the same answer, struck him over the head and hands with a stick, seized him by the hair and violently threw him on the floor. Dr. Lister testified that Thrasher's left eye was severely hurt, and he was seriously ill, feverish and constitutionally deranged; attributed this, after learning the circumstances, to the assault committed on him by the teacher. The evidence for the defence materially differed from that taken for the prosecution, and the case was adjourned until Monday next, for the purpose of allowing further evidence to be procured.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Annie Cook was charged with selling liquor on Sunday last. As the prosecutor did not appear, the case was also adjourned until Monday.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—The latest telegrams from Naples, say that the view of Mount Vesuvius from that city is now the grandest that has been witnessed since the year 1631. Last evening's despatch says: "A sound as of thunder accompanies the discharges from Mount Vesuvius. The wind is blowing in this direction to-day, carrying dense clouds of smoke and ashes over the city. Ashes are falling on the streets like snow, and already they have reached the depth of two or three inches. The rumbling inside the volcano continues, but no fresh craters have opened, and lava has ceased to flow. Showers of sand have succeeded the rain of ashes which was falling this morning. The eruption is now accompanied by fearful electric phenomena lightning darts incessantly from the summit of the volcano, and thunder is continuous. Burning cinders, stones and scoreæ are falling fast and thick in the town of Massi di Somma, which is entirely destroyed."

—Voters on the By-Law to give $1,000,000 towards the Northern Colonization Railway commenced in Montreal yesterday. Nearly all the votes cast were in its favor.

TO Rent,

THE Blacksmith Shop in the 6th concession Rawdon, owned and occupied by the undersigned. It is one of the best shops for custom work in the Township, and a good workman can obtain a comfortable living and save money. For terms apply on the premises to

ADAM WILSON.

Rawdon, April 29th, 1872. d2t:w6t

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a farm containing 200 acres, being parts of lots 18 and 19, in the 7th concession of Huntingdon. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well-watered, has two young orchards, and has a good frame dwelling and frame barn. The property is within three miles of the thriving Village of Thomasburg. For terms of sale apply on the premises to

JAS. HARRISON.

Huntingdon, April 27th, 1872 6tw

Court of Revision.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision, for the Town of Belleville, will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the eighth day of May, A. D. 1872, at three o'clock. p. m,

By order,

ROBT. M. ROY, Clerk.

Belleville, April 29th, 1872. dtd

Court of Revision.

THE Court of Revision for the Village of Stirling will be held in the Council Room, on the 14th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

F. B. PARKER, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, April 25th, 1872. 3tw

NEW SPRING GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED AT

M. NULTY'S,

A consignment of a Bankrupt Stock of

Ready-Made Clothes,

PANTS, VESTS, COATS, &c.

A Special Lot of Silk Hats at $1.50

each, also, FELT HATS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Watches &c.

To be sold at Auction or Private Sale.

ALSO, 1,000 *SHINGLES*.

M. NULTY, A. B. & C. M.

May 1st, 1872. 12-3m

Bricks! Bricks!!

LEAVE your orders for Good Bricks at *BLEECKER'S BRICK YARD*, with NELSON LINGHAM & CO., Or FLINT & ROBERTSON.

Belleville, April 25, 1872. d&w:tf

TENDERS FOR STOCK.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of John Adair & Co., of Campbellford, Insolvents.

TENDERS at a dollar rate upon the amount of the Stock list will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, the eleventh day of May next, inclusive for the stock in trade of the above named Insolvents.

The stock consists of a choice selection of groceries and boots and shoes.

Tenders to state the terms, and if not in cash, the securities.

The highest tender not necessarily accepted.

The stock and list may be seen on application to Mr John Martin, Campbellford, and for further particulars apply to

F. C. RIDLEY, Assignee.

Belleville, April 30th, 1872. 2td:2tw

Court of Revision.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Elziver, will be held in the Town Hall, Bridgewater, on Wednesday, 8th May, prox., at 10 o'clock a. m.

C. R. FLINT, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, April 16th, 1872. td

Court of Revision.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Sidney will be held at the Town Hall, Sidney, on Monday, the 6th day of May, 1872, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. All parties having business, are requested to attend.

F. B. PRIOR, Clerk.

Town Hall, Sidney, 1st April, 1872. 4tw

Improve your Stock.

A THOROUGH-BRED Ayrshire Bull for service this season, on the farm of J. H. Holden, Front of Sidney. Terms one dollar. 3mw

A. & J. McFEE.
Beautiful Gold Chains.
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES.
Clocks of every description.

OLD GOODS.

GEORGE COBURN & BRO.,

(BROWN'S OLD STAND,)

HAVE a lot of OLD WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, and a lot of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

BOUGHT AT OLD PRICES,

And therefore can be sold CHEAP.

April 3, 1872. d2t wtf

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES!
REGULATED AND WARRANTED.
WATCHES!
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
WATCHES!
Diamond Back, Keyless, Enamelled.

FOR SALE.

THAT Splendid Stallion *YOUNG CHAMPION*, which moved through Sidney, Belleville and Frankford last season. For terms apply to

WM. JARVIS, Madoc P. O.

Madoc, Lot 15, 4th Con., April 26. d2t:w

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be received till 10th MAY next, for the erection of a School House on Lot No. 5 in 1st Con. Tyendinaga, for School Section No. 4. Plans and specifications to be seen at the residence of R. L. Lazier, with whom tenders are to be left.

Tyendinaga, April 17th, 1872 w3t

SEEDS, SEEDS.

A GREAT variety of nice fresh English, American and Canadian Garden, Field and Flower Seeds at the Dominion Drug Store.

CHARTERS & CO.

April, 22nd 1872. 11

Street Profanity.

BY-LAW NO. 122, CLAUSE 19.

IT shall not be lawful for any person to arouse or make any disturbance in any place of public worship, or to utter any profane oath or execration, or to be drunken or unclean, brawling, quarrelsome, noisy or in any way to disturb the public peace of the Town. PENALTY IN CLAUSE 26: A fine not exceeding $5 nor less than 2s 6d; in default, imprisonment in the Common Gaol for any period not exceeding twenty days.

To Swearers:

The Y. M. C. A. purpose enforcing the provision of this By-law relating to public profanity with all the energy and influence at its command. Take notice, therefore, and regulate your expressions.

To Non-Swearers:

The Y. M. C. A. solicit your personal assistance. Make an example of the FIRST OFFENDER you hear.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of George Chown and Robert Stewart Watson, as co-partners trading under the name and firm of Chown & Watson, and as individuals, Traders, Insolvents.

I THE undersigned, John Parker Thomas, of the Town of Belleville in the County of Hastings, have been appointed Assignee in the several estates above named in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

Dated at Belleville this 1st day of May, A. D. 1872.

J. PARKER THOMAS, Assignee.

w12:2t

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Andrew Knox, as a member of the late firm of Third & Knox, traders carrying on business at Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, and as an individual trader,

An Insolvent.

I THE undersigned, John Parker Thomas, of the Town of Belleville in the County of Hastings, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and the creditors are notified to attend a meeting at my office in Belleville on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTH day of JUNE next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Dated at Belleville this 29th day of April, A.D. 1872.

J. PARKER THOMAS, Assignee.

12:2t

$20,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS

Including R. ELLIOTT'S

Great Bankrupt Stock.

SILKS,
POPLINS,
MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
COTTONS,
CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
TICKINGS,
&c., &c.

1,000 Remnants at ANY PRICE.

Also, Splendid Stock of

MILLINERY.

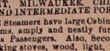
The Goods will be cleared out at prices NEVER BEFORE OFFERFD IN BELLEVILLE.

Sale will commence on MONDAY next, and continue until all is sold.

WM. JEFFS.

Belleville, April 27, 1872. d:3m

WESTWARD HO.



Vermont Central Steamers,

N. T. CO.

Daily Line of 21 First Class Powerful Upper Cabin Steamers, leaving Ogdensburg every day, (Sundays excepted,) for

OSWEGO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THESE Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers. Also, Second Cabins, with cooking stoves, wood, light, berths and comfortable accommodation for passengers and families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

Passengers and Families can embark with their teams, luggage, stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or transhipment, at their port of destination, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of many changes, delays, and expenses of other routes. Every effort will be made to add to the comfort of passengers, and continue the established reputation of this Line, as the cheapest and Best Route West.

Freight taken via this line to all points West, at the lowest rates. 100 lbs. of baggage free to each passenger.

The new Upper Cabin steamer *Picton* will connect with this Line three times a week at Oswego.

It is for the interest of every traveller, especially families moving West, to see the Agents of this Line before purchasing their Tickets.

Through Tickets at the VERY LOWEST RATES to all points West, North and South-West, for sale by

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co., Agents—Office at Wharf.

Belleville, April 30th, 1872. 12

CHEESE VATS AND MILK CANS!

C. F. SMITH

IS now manufacturing, and can supply private Dairies and Factories with the most improved CHEESE VATS and the celebrated IRON-CLAD CANS at the lowest prices.

CURD KNIVES, HOOPS, SCREWS, &c., &c.

Always on hand.

All parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing.

Send for a circular.

C. F. SMITH, Front St., Belleville.

October 27, 1870. w37tf

Court of Revision.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Township of Rawdon will be held at the Town Hall, in the Township of Rawdon, on the second Monday in May, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., to which all parties interested are requested to attend.

JOSEPH HOGLE, Township Clerk.

Rawdon, April 19th, 1872. 3w

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

FEW PEOPLE unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all *should know* the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) supplies the vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES will not only supply the waste going on in the brain, but will enable the mind to endure a greater tax than before. It will impart vigor and promote clear conception to the intellect. It will strengthen the nerves and give power to will the all the involuntary as well as the voluntary muscles of the body.

We should not hesitate to recommend to any friend of ours, *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are scientifically prepared, and are adapted to all the purposes of a good purgative medicine.

Decidedly the best remedy that has ever been discovered for rheumatism, swollen or stiff joints, flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, cuts, and burns, is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We use it, and always recommend it to our friends.

QUITE CORRECT.—The Indian Medicine known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills will be found to be the most reliable curative and blood purifier when spring, after a long and inclement winter, re-opens the pores of the skin and an alterative is required to transfer impurities from the body through these natural outlets. The Remedy and Pills can be confidently recommended as the surest, safest, and easiest means of attaining this desirable end, without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When from frequent chills or impure air the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, this medicine presents a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter. It may fairly be said of this celebrated Indian Medicine that it radically removes all corrupt and disordered elements from the system.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya.

There is no diseased condition of the body in which Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya may not be used with positive benefit. Being a chemical food and nutritive tonic, it acts physiologically in the same manner as our diet. It perfects Digestion, Assimilation, and the formation of healthy blood. It sustains the vital force by supplying the waste constantly going on, of nerve and muscle, as the result of mental and physical exertion, enabling mind and body to undergo great labor without fatigue. Its action in building up constitutions broken down with Wasting Chronic Diseases, by fast living and bad habits, is truly extraordinary. Its effect being immediate in energizing all the organs of the body. Phosphates being absolutely essential to cell formation and the growth of tissues must for all time be Nature's great restorative and vitalizer.

Sold by all druggists at $1.
February 25th, 1872.

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing Cough. One or two bottles cures bad cases of Piles and Kidney Troubles. Six to eight applications cure any case of Excruciated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. One bottle has cured Lame Back of eight years standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil which effected a wonderful cure of a crooked limb by six applications." Another, who has had Asthma for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more."

Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Eclectric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in Five Years." Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one week." Dealers all over the country say; "We have never sold a medicine that has given such complete satisfaction as this."

It is composed of six of the Best Oils that are known. Is as good to take as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense. Sold by one or more dealers in every place. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y., For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
12:1y Proprietors.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞ The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C. Holden's and L. W. Yeomans', Belleville; W. T. Parker, Trenton; and J. H. Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

FELLOWS'
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

As all life-endowed bodies, whether they be beasts, Birds, Reptile, Insects, or even Zoophites and subjects of the Vegetable Kingdom, *are governed by vital force*, which binds all the springs of existence, and as nothing can save them from destruction when this principle leaves them—the discovery of means whereby vitality may be sustained in the living body is indeed a boon to the world.

Modern Chemistry has ventilated the question and discovered the ingredients composing the brain, muscles and nerves, and finds that by introducing these ingredients in proper proportions the brain and nervous system are strengthened.

This, then, is substantially the basis on which FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES is built, its direct action is upon the Blood, the Brain and Nervous System, and the Muscles. Strengthening the nerves, it causes the rapid distribution of Vitalized Blood in the Muscular Organs of the Body.

Rousing the Sluggish Heart and Liver, strengthening the action of the Stomach and Bowels, and enabling the Lungs to be fully inflated with Oxygen.

It is adapted for ALL cases of Weakness and Emaciation, whether arising from a sedentary life, a tropical climate, from fever or debility from any cause, and is efficacious in PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, many confirmed cases having been cured and all benefitted where its use has been continued over a fortnight.

In Bronchitis it is a specific, and in Asthma it gives relief where every other remedy fails.

For Nervous Debility it stands unrivalled and may be used with confidence in all cases.

As this is entirely distinct and different from every other preparation of Hypophosphites, be careful to ask for FELLOWS' SYRUP, and take no other.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price, $1 50; Six for $7 50.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist,
191:4m 44:4m St. John, N. B.

—Navigation is fairly open between Kingston and Cape Vincent.

—It is thought in Ottawa that the three companies now seeking to construct the Canada Pacific Railway, will amalgamate.

—A new and splendid tug for Page & Co., to ply between Oswego and Belleville, was launched at Oswego on the 26th inst.

—Carleton Place has increased from 200 to 2,000 inhabitants in three years, the result of the establishment of manufactures in that place.

—The carpenters of Toronto have decided to strike work on the 1st of May, if their demands for 25 cts a day, and two hours less work on Saturday, are not acceded to.

—Another explosion occurred yesterday in Hampton Breaker coal mine, one of the oldest coal mines of Scranton, Pa., whereby several lives were lost.

—The latest intelligence received from Spain informs us that the Carlists hold no important position, and that three provinces only are now disturbed.

—The hands of a saw mill in Aurora on the Northern Railway, struck work on the 23rd inst., and were charged with conspiracy by their employers. Four policemen from Toronto, after a short resistance from some of the ringleaders, arrested nine of them and brought them to Toronto to be tried for conspiracy.

The Intelligencer
BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The subscriptions collected up to the present for the endowment of Queen's College amount to $92,128.

SMALL POX.—The appearance of this loathsome disease in Kingston has induced the City Council to appoint public vaccinators in each ward.

A BONA FIDE BABY.—The Montreal *Witness* of yesterday contains the following announcement:—

"On the 27th instant, the wife of W. L. Maltby, of a daughter.—*This is bona fide.*

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the month of March, 1872, were $612,503, against $575,-496 last year.

NAVIGATION.—The steamer *Rochester* arrived on Saturday night, as expected, and left on her first trip next morning. The schooner *Lumina* is loading rye at Campbell & Brennan's elevator, and will probably sail to-morrow.

DUTY ON TEA.—A telegram from Washington states that a bill passed the Senate yesterday, providing that on and after the first of July next, tea and coffee shall be placed on the free list: and the duty paid upon the same in bond shall be refunded.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The friends and admirers of Lord Dufferin, in the North of Ireland, are about to entertain His Lordship to a public banquet before he takes his departure for Canada. The event comes off in Belfast at an early day.

DULL TIMES.—"Dull times," it is said, "are the best for advertisers." Because when money is tight, and the people are forced to economize, they always read the advertisements to see who sells the cheapest, and where they can trade to the best advantage.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.—An Ottawa telegram of 26th says: "Sir John A. Macdonald has received a cable telegram from Sir John Rose, London, to the effect that Great Britian and the United States have reached an amicable settlement on the subject of consequential damages."

VESSEL ASHORE.—A telegram from Milford, 27th inst., says:—The tug lady Franklin, went ashore on Gull Point at 2 o'clock this morning, loaded with coal and scrap iron. She is not in a dangerous condition yet; threw the iron overboard, and will be got off if she gets assistance in time by the Hiram Calvin coming to aid her.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—We learn that, on and after the 1st May proximo, the fares on the Grand Trunk will be reduced to the summer rates. Return tickets will also be granted to Montreal, Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto and other points on the line. Tickets may be procured at the express office from Mr. J. W. Thompson, town ticket agent, or at the station.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A correspondent informs us that, on Sabbath morning last, as Mr. Haynes of Oak Hills, Percy, was in the act of drawing water from a well with a rope, he fell into the well through an opening about 14 by 16 inches, and was drowned.

ORANGE HALL.—The plans for the rebuilding of the Orange Hall, Belleville, having been agreed upon, tenders for the necessary work are now invited, and will be received up to noon on the 6th May. Plans and specifications may be seen at the store of Mr. Wm. Johnson, secretary of the Building Committee, to whom tenders are to be addressed.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—In the Imperial Parliament last night Mr. Gladstone stated that the English Government had guaranteed a loan of £2,500,000 sterling to the Dominion for the construction of the Pacific railway on condition that the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty would be accepted by Canada.

COURT HOUSE GROUNDS.—Mr. H. T. Carter, a gentleman said to be well qualified for the task, has been appointed by the Council to superintend the ornamentation of the Court House grounds. This is as it should be, and we hope to see the Committee carry out the recommendations of the person whom they have appointed.

FOR THE WEST.—Parties who are about removing, or desirous of visiting the Western States will find a very conenient mode of travel by the steamers of the Northern Transportation Company. The steamer *Pecton* will connect with the steamers of this line at Oswego three times per week during the coming season. Mr. Campbell & Co., are the agents here, from whom all information as to rates can be obtained.

BELLEVILLE AND PICTON STAGE.—We understand that the Picton Stage, owned by Messrs. Vance & Co., made its last trip for the season to-day. This stage has been a great accommodation to the people of Belleville and Picton, and we are glad to learn that the parties made it profitable to them. A petition, we are informed is in circulation to have the mail between Picton and Belleville carried by the same parties during the summer season.

WITHDRAWN.—A cable telegram says that Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville are to compliment President Grant, in Parliament, for withdrawing the claims for consequential damages. A telegram from Washington says it is generally understood there that the claim for consequential damages has been withdrawn. A very wise and prudent step on the part of the Americans.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.—St. Thomas' Church was crowded last night by spectators of the marriage of Eleanor Clarissa, daughter of Charles Wilkins, Esq., Fishery Inspector, with John H. Wilkins, Esq., of Montreal. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock, and was performed by the Rev. A.H. Baldwin, B. A. The happy couple departed on the midnight express on their wedding tour. We acknowledge the receipt of a piece of the wedding cake.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred about 3 o'clock this morning at Sill's (formerly Stinson's) saw mill, near Canifton. A young man named Wm. Haslett, while taking a board from the large circular saw, then in full motion, accidentally had his right hand cut completely off at the second joint of the thumb. Dr. Lister was sent for and attended to the injuries of the maimed man, whose arm he found it necessary to amputate above the wrist joint.

A CURIOUS DWELLING.—A gentleman informs that a pair of swallows have built their nest in the little cannon which stands on the roof of a shed adjoining Col. Brown's residence. These little birds, he says, are continually passing in and out of the terrible instrument of war, which always bellows forth its loyalty on the Queen's Birthday and Dominion Day. Verily these swallows are "seeking the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth."

A CORRECTION.—Mr. F. J. Osborn, of Consecon, writes us to correct an error which appeared in our columns respecting the flooding of Consecon village at the time the dam at the head of the lake gave way. The village was not under water, Mr. Osborn informs us, and therein lies the error of our informant, the remainder of his information having been correct. The flume, we also learn from the letter, was rebuilt in four days, and Mr. Martin, of this town, having put new wheels into Mr. Osborn's mill, he is now in as good condition as before to carry on business. All of which we are pleased to note.

BELLEVILLE RIFLES.—No 1 Company of the 49th Battalion—The "Belleville Rifle Company" of former days—is about to be re-organized, with new tunics, trousers and overcoats, and 65 good men are wanted to fill the ranks. There ought not to be any difficulty in procuring this number of men, as the officers are higly popular and the history of the Company is so creditable as to entice young men emulous of military honors to share in the glory which has descended to them from their predecessors in the ranks. We wish Capt. Hambly every success in the work of reorganizing his Company. Who joins first?

LAKE AND RIVER STEAMSHIP CO.—A company of prominent men in Canada have organized as "The Lake and River Steamship Company," with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of carrying on the forwarding business and the construction and owning of ships, steamboats, and other property for the purpose. The operations of the company are to be carried on upon the lakes, rivers and navigable waters within the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, and its chief place of business is to be located in the city of Hamilton, in the province of Ontario.

EMIGRATION TO MANITOBA.—A circular just issued from the Treasury Department, at Washington, shows that additional facilities have been given to parties passing from Ontario to Manitoba through the United States, in regard to the conveyance of horses, household effects, &c. Upon receipt of a bond that the several articles are not for sale, the United States Customs authorities at Detroit or Port Huron will restore them to the "custody and control" of the owners, to be by them taken by any route or manner preferred, only stipulating that the parties shall report at Pembina and cancel their bonds. This will enable emigrants with teams to drive all the way if they wish to do so, and will no doubt be found a considerable advantage.

OBITUARY.—We regret to learn of the death, on the morning of May 2nd, of WILLIAM JUDD, Esq., Postmaster of Stirling, and Clerk of the 5th Division Court. Mr. Judd was an old and faithful public servant, having been Postmaster of Stirling for upwards of 25 years. He was also one of the oldest merchants in the North Riding. His death will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

PROMOTED.—The Canada *Gazette* of the 27th inst. contains the following notice of promotion: To be Major: Captain George Henry Boulter, V.B. No. 2 Co, 49th Battalion, from 15th June, 1871, as a special case, on account of his long service as an officer in the Active Militia." We congratulate the gallant Major on the deserved recognition of his valuable services by the Militia Department.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—The loss of life and destruction of property by the present eruption of Vesuvius, has caused an enquiry as to former devastations by the same cause. The destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii involved the loss of 200,000 lives, in 1631 Torre del Greco was destroyed with 4,000 people; a dreadful eruption happened in 1759, another in 1767, and that saw the thirty-fourth since the time of Titus of which history takes note, and in most of them many victims perished. Five thousand acres of vineyards were submerged by the lava in 1794, and the town of Torre del Greco was a second time destroyed. There were destructive eruptions in 1855, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1865 1867 and 1868, all of which were extremly dangerous, and some burned vineyards, farms, &c., killing large numbers of persons, the eruption of 1861, indeed, destroying Torre del Greco a third time. The wonder is that any population at all remains in a district so liable to those horrors, but perhaps as in other cases familiarity with danger breeds contempt of it.

At a trial in an Alabama town not long since, one of the witnesses, an old lady of some eighty years, was closely questioned by an opposing counsel relative to the clearness of her eyesight. 'How well can you see me?' persisted the lawyer. 'Well enough,' responded the lady, 'to see that you are neither a negro or a gentleman.'

An Irishman, in describing America, said, "You might roll England through it, and it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh water oceans inside that you might drown ould Ireland in; and as for Scotland you might stick it in a corner, and ye will never be able to find it out, except by the smell of whiskey.

South Hastings Teachers' Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held on the 20th April. The meeting was opened at half-past 10 o'clock a. m., by Mr. Inspector Johnson taking the chair. On reading the minutes of the previous session, a short discussion arose concerning the action taken by the Association at its last session with regard to Dr. Ryerson's work on Agricultural Chemistry. The Inspector stated, that as Mr. Squeirs had an Essay on Agricultural Chemistry which he would read during the afternoon session, he considered that it would be better to defer the discussion until that time. The forenoon session was occupied in explaining difficulties in Grammar. Mr. Gallivan asked for some information on the method of changing sentences from the active to the passive voice, and Mr. Gardner wished for some explanation of the conjunction; in answer to which, the Inspector stated that the method he always adopted was to divide all conjunctions into three classes, viz. Copulative, Disjunctive, and Adverbial, and that all further subdivision was unnecessary. He also gave it as his opinion that Davies' smaller Grammar was the best text-book for common schools that we have on the subject. The discussion during the forenoon was very animated, and of great practical benefit to the Teachers present.

Mr. McKeowen proceeded to demonstrate his method of teaching Fractions, by stating that he considered short definitions the best, and that he always found fractions one of the most difficult branches of arithmetic to make pupils thoroughly understand; and he then, in a lucid manner, proceeded to give his method of teaching Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and Reduction of Complex Fractions; and in answer to questions, explaining reasons of the various rules, clearly proving to all that he thoroughly understood his subject.

The Inspector stated, in answer to a question as to what he considered the best definition for a fraction, that "a fraction is an expression representing one or more of the equal parts into which any quantity may be divided." Mr. Gallivan showed his method of illustrating fractions by diagrams.

Mr. Johnson took up the subject assigned to him, viz. Participles. He began by saying that as all Participles partook of the nature of a verb and a noun, or a verb and an adjective, that they were either verbal adjectives or verbal nouns, and should be parsed as such. He illustrated the position he had taken by numerous examples of most difficult participial phrases, and invited Teachers to give other examples, which were analysed in a very satisfactory manner.

Mr. C. P. Kellogg moved, seconded by S. A. Gardner, that "we, the members of South Hastings Teachers' Association hear with much sorrow of the death of our esteemed fellow teacher, R. J. Goman, and we hereby wish to record our high respect for him as a teacher, a gentleman, and a christian. We feel his loss in our Association, and deeply sympathise with his bereaved family."

Mr. Kellogg, followed by Mr. Johnston and Mr. Pashley, each spoke very highly of Mr. Goman as a teacher, and of his warm friendship, his studious habits, and his untiring zeal in his profession, and of the interest he took in the cause of education generally. It was then moved and seconded, that a copy of the above resolution be sent to Mrs. Goman. Carried.

A general discussion followed, on the best means of preserving health, the conclusion being that teachers should take as much out-of-door exercise as possible. Mr. Macoun said that bad school-houses kill many teachers.

Mr. Squiers then read an Essay on Agricultural Chemistry, which was listened to with deep attention. Mr. Pashley moved, seconded by S. A. Gardner, that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Mr. Squiers for his able address. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pashley, reconded by Prof. Bell, that with the consent of Mr. Squiers, his Essay be published in the Belleville papers.

The Inspector stated that he was very sorry the Convention took the step it did at its last meeting in regard to Dr. Ryerson's work on Agricultural Chemistry; he said that the reports of the Convention were eagerly read, and that it had aroused a feeling against the book that it did not deserve. He felt the more sorry, because, at the time the motion was voted upon, *not one Common School Teacher voted for it.* Had the motion been the expression of the Teachers themselves, he would not have said anything against it. He said that the subject can be taught, and is being taught in many of our schools, and successfully too; he instanced Mr. McLachlan's school at Canifton, and Mr. Sprague's school at Smithville, also Mr. Squiers' school, 2nd con. Sidney; he believed the book to be a good one, and whatever feeling there was against teaching it, came from a dislike of the subject, and not the book. He thought the only trouble was that scholars were not up in their other studies as a general thing far enough to commence the study of Agricultural Chemistry; he wished it distinctly understood that no matter what was said, the subject had to be taught in all schools as soon as they commence the 4th book.

Prof. Macoun said that immediately after the last Convention he examined the work, and commenced to teach it in his school; he considered it a good work, and he often since wondered how the Dr. had crowded so much in so small a space. In answer to a question as to how he would teach it, he said that he would endeavor to bring it down to the capacity of children, and that no true Teacher would attempt to teach such a work any other way.

Prof. Bell thought the book too highly concentrated to be taught verbatim to a scholar.

After some further discussion, the following motion was put:

Moved by J. Squiers, seconded by S. Pashley, That it is the opinion of the Teachers of this Association, that Agricultural Chemistry should be taught in our schools to pupils who are sufficiently advanced, and we think Dr. Ryerson's book a suitable text-book; and we hear with sincere regret that the erroneous impression has gone abroad, that this Association at its last meeting condemned the work entitled, First Lessons in Agriculture, by Dr. Ryerson. *Carried unanimously.*

The Session was then brought to a close. The present meeting was a very successful one, and of deep practical value to the teachers; and we cannot too highly commend the action taken by the Convention with regard to Dr. Ryerson's book. And it should be distinctly borne in mind by both teachers and parents that, no matter what may be said, or what action may be taken, the subject must be taught in our schools.

The next meeting of the Association will be held on Saturday, the 18th of May. Subjects: "Geography," by Mr. Gallivan; "Elocution," by Mr. Pashley.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, May 2, 1872.

Farmers being now very busy with spring operations, fewer now find their way to the market than before spring work had fairly commenced, and business is light in consequence. Eggs are in demand for exportation at from 10 to 12c, the latter price being only occasionally reached.

Butter—there is very little enquiry for tub, which averages about 13 to 14c per lb; roll sells at from 14c to 18c.

Hay—Receipts are large, but no reduction is to be noted in last week's quotations—prices being rather the turn higher.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 00 to $1 15
BARLEY—62c to 63c.
RYE—66c to 67c.
OATS—40c to 45c.
BUCKWHEAT—60c. to 00c.
PEAS—68c to 70c.
BEEF—$5 00 to $7 00.
MUTTON—5c to 6c per pound.
LAMB—5c to 8c. per pound.
VEAL—4c to 5c per pound.
HAMS—11c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub 13c to 14
BUTTER—Roll, 14 to 18.
EGGS—10c to 12½c
HIDES—$6 to $8.
SHEEPSKINS—50c to $2 50
DEAKINS—75c to 80c.
CALFSKINS—10c to 12c per pound
LARD—12c. to 12½c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c.
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—60c to 70c per bus.
APPLES—60c to 80c.
DRIED APPLES—$1 50 to $2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$18 00 to $21 00.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $5 80 to $0 00 per ...
FLOUR—Retail, $6 50 to $0 00 per bbl
POTASH—$6 40 to 6 50 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—40c to 60c.
DUCKS—25c to 50c per pair.
ONIONS—$2 00 per bush.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—Cotton opened firm; Uplands 11d to 11⅛; Orleans 11⅜d to 11⅝d; breadstuffs firm; cotton closed unchanged; sales 10,000; speculation and export 3,000; Corn 28s 6d.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Gold 112⅛.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Cotton 25⅛c.

Flour dull and scarcely so firm; receipts 8,000 bbls; sales 6,000 at $6 50 to $6 90 for super state and western; $7 10 to $8 00 for common to good extra state; $7 00 to $8 25 for common to choice extra state and western.

Rye flour firm.

Wheat dull: receipts 3,000; sales 1,000 at $1 60 to $1 64 for No 2 spring in store; $1 65 to $1 66 for No 2 ditto; $1 80 to $1 84 for winter red western; $1 87 to $1 92 for amber western; $1 88 to $2 05 for white do.

Rye quiet and steady.

Corn dull and heavy; receipts 43,000 bus; sales 22,000 at 74c for western mixed afloat.

Barley quiet and unchanged.

Oats firm; receipts 14,000 bus; sales 21,000 bus at 52⅛c to 54c for western in store and afloat; 54⅛c to 56c for Ohio.

Pork dull at $14 65 for new mess.

Lard firm at 8⅜c to 9⅛ for steam; 9⅝ for kettle.

Butter 29c to 31c for new state and western.

Cheese 12c to 17c for common to prime.

Petroleum—crude 13; refined 22⅛.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

MONTREAL, May 1, 1872.
1 P. M.

Flour—receipts 900 brls; market very quiet and a turn easier; 2,000 brls extra sold yesterday p. m. for delivery at $6 80; fancy on spot worth $6 60 to 6 65; 1,000 brls good Ontario super for may delivery brought $5 27½: No 2 from scarcity worth on spot about six dollars.

Grain—No reported transactions in grain; receipts nominally unchanged.

Provisions generally unchanged. Butter ranges from 10c to 15c; with demand very restricted now brings 16c to 20c according to quality.

Ashes steady at yesterday's artes.

BIRTH.

In Belleville, on the 27th inst., the wife of Mr. J. H. SIMPSON, of a son.

In Madoc, on the 21st of April, the wife of Mr. Wm. Moore, shoemaker, of twins, boy and girl.

MARRIED.

On the 30th April, at St. Thomas' Church, Belleville, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, B. A., JOHN H. WILKINS, Esq., of Montreal, to ELEANOR CLARISSA, fifth daughter of Chas. Wilkins, Esq., of Belleville, Ont.

DIED.

At Belleville, on the 24th inst., MYENDERT RELYEA, father of Dr. G. V. N. Relyea, in the 85th year of his age.

J. R. Tait,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

Seeds, Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large and well selected stock of

FRESH SEEDS,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES,

AT

Apothecaries Hall.

RECEIVED,

EX STEAMSHIP "SARMATIAN,"

2 Cases
Colored Bradford Dress Goods.
2 Cases
Black do do
CONTAINING
Black LUSTRES,
" ALPACA,
" PARAMATTA,
" PRINCETTA,
" Silk Warp Henrietta.
1 Case Black Crape of the most approved makes.
2 Cases White Cotton, (excellent value).
2 Cases Hosiery and Gloves.
1 Case Parasols.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, April 9, 1872. d&w

Church Tenders.

TENDERS solicited for building a Catholic Church at Marmora. Builders will please call and examine specifications, &c., at the house of Charles Clarmont, Marmora, Ont.

☞ Tenders must be made by the 1st day of June, 1872.

CHARLES CLARMONT,
MICHAEL GILLEN,
MICHAEL O'CONNER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Building Committee.

Marmora, April 18, 1872. d&w

J. H. Morden & Son's
PURE GRAPE WINE,

FOR

Sacramental & Medicinal Purposes.

E. F. POTTS,
Stirling,
Sole Agent for North Hastings.

Jany. 10, 1872. 214d 48w

Lands for Sale.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour. 180 acres Terms easy. Apply to
ANDREW THOMSON,
Merchants' Bank of Canada, Belleville
Jan. 21, 1869. w49-tf

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co
Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

FOR SALE

A SPLENDID FARM of 139 acres with Brick House and good buildings about three miles from Belleville.

Apply to ROBT. READ
Belleville, August 25, 1871. 99:tf 29tf

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

(About the only STUBBORN things people like.)

FACT NO. 1.—Wm. Johnson's business has been a great success; his second year's sales were FIFTY per cent. in advance of his first, and the third year's TWENTY per cent. in advance of the second—a total increase of SEVENTY per cent. in two years. How's that for an increase?

FACT NO. 2.—The merchant who makes a speciality of certain departments is able to do much better for his customers than the merchant who DABBLES in most everything. Wm. Johnson makes a speciality of HATS, CAPS, FURS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS; by so doing he is able to devote all his attention to these departments; he knows the markets better, can buy better (one half the battle is in the buying), and keeps larger and much better assorted Stocks.

FACT NO. 3.—Wm. Johnson is the ONLY direct importer from British manufacturers of Hats and Caps in Belleville. The advantage which this gives him is obvious.

FACT NO. 4.—Wm. Johnson has in the past, and WILL CONTINUE to sell his specialities—HATS, CAPS, FURS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS—at as small a profit as is consistent with his obligations to his creditors.

FACT NO. 5.—Wm. Johnson's Stock this season is more complete than ever, and he believes you will be doing yourself justice by buying from him whatever you may want in

Hats, Caps, & Gents' Furnishings.

(SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.)

1872.

J. & W. Sutherland

OUR STOCK OF

Spring & Summer Goods

Being now complete, we are offering the largest and best assortment of the most fashionable

COSTUMES OF THE SEASON,

at and under our usually reasonable prices, consisting of

DOLLY VARDEN Repps and Muslins.
Ern Linens, Algerian Grenadenes,
Eaton Stripe Challies and Balernos,
Eaton Nuages and Cambrics,
Poplins, Black and Cold. Lustres,
Prints, &c., &c.

Black Silks, Glacie and Gro Grain.

West of England Black Broads,
West of England Doeskins and Cassmers,
Black and Fancy Coatings,
Canadian and Fancy Tweeds,
In great variety.

ALWAYS IN STOCK,

The celebrated Lybster Mill and Rosendale

GREY COTTONS,
HORROCKSES,
WHITE SHIRTINGS,

And all other celebrated makes—full lines.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

April 13, 1872.

BROWN'S
ENGINE & AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

(ESTABLISHED 1846.)

BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

OHIO & BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER,

WITH

DODGE'S SELF-RAKE,

WE invite the Farmers of this and adjoining Counties to inspect our COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER before ordering from other manufacturers. Having secured the latest design of *TILTING ATTACHMENT*, and *GROUT'S PATENT TABLE HOISTER*, we are prepared to furnish for the Harvest of 1872, a MACHINE, which, for convenience and practical utility, cannot be surpassed.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The valuable improvements we have from time to time effected in our *CLEANERS*, including *PATENT SHAKING RAKE* in *FANNING MILL* and attachment for *SIDE CARRIERS*, have been duly appreciated, and *MACHINES* of our manufacture are now taking preference over all others, wherever introduced.

PLOWS.

To our already valuable assortment we have secured the right to manufacture the celebrated *PATENT MAPLE LEAF PLOW*, highly recommended by *SCIENTIFIC* and *AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.*

Horse Powers,
Agricultural Engines,
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Boilers,
Quartz Mills,
Amalgamating Pans,
Mill Machinery, &c., &c.

The business of our establishment is the largest in this section of the Province, and we have a complete assortment of Engine and Machinery Patterns, embracing the latest and most approved designs.

REPAIRS

To *ENGINES* and all kinds of *MACHINERY* promptly and efficiently performed at reasonable prices.

☞ Cash Paid for Old Iron.

G. & J. BROWN.

Belleville, April 25, 1872. 11:6m

For Sale,

THE East ½ of Lot No. 6, in the 1st Con. of Elzevir, County of Hastings. The farm contains 100 acres, about 75 cleared. Log house, barn, and other outbuildings. A good living spring of water convenient to the house. Distance, three miles from Bridgewater; from the Village of Madoc, six miles. A good school within one mile of said farm. Terms moderate.

For further information apply to
JOHN BARKLEY,
Bridgewater, Ont
Bridgewater Nov. 18th, 1871. 40

In the Surrogate Court of the COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

In the goods of
JOSEPH CANNIFF,
Deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the said Joseph Canniff, who died at his late residence in the Township of Limerick, on or about the 26th day of February last, are hereby notified to send the same to the undersigned, or his solicitor, on or before the first day of June next.

JOHN CANNIFF,
Canifton,
Administrator.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Belleville,
Administrator.

Belleville, 1st April, 1872. 9tw

W. W. JONES'
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

SPRING STOCK JUST ARRIVING.

ALL THE NOVELTIES IN

DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES, MILLINERY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.

Miss JONES,

Formerly of R. Elliott's, will superintend this department, and guarantee satisfaction.

Special attention has been paid in selecting MOURNING GOODS, such as Cobourgs, Thibets, Paramattas, Merinos, Crapes, Crape Collars and Cuffs, &c.

One of the finest lines of SILK and CLOTH JACKETS in the market.

50 pieces CANADIAN TWEEDS, bought before the rise.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DOESKINS.

9 and 10 cent Sugar, and 50 and 60 cent Tea, defy competition.

A GOOD STOCK OF GENERAL GROCERIE.

☞ DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIS STOCK BEFORE BUYING!

W. W. JONES,
Old Stand opposite the Anglo-American.

Belleville, April 1st, 1872.

SMOKERS!

SEE THAT **T. & B.** IS STAMPED

ON EACH PLUG

OF YOUR

MYRTLE NAVY.

Take no Cheap Imitations.

Hamilton, February 27th, 1872. w11:1m.

Just Received,

A NEW STOCK OF

Beautiful Gilt Cornices,

AT

G. S. TICKELL'S

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

April 11, 1872.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

Fresh GROCERIES

AT THE

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

Corner Bridge and Front Streets.

Wholesale and Retail.



ROSS & DAVIES,

ARE RECEIVING IN STORE,

Fresh Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Wines, Liquors, Syrups, and Ales,

with a complete assortment of all the

Fine and Fancy Groceries.

All of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

Belleville, April 5, 1872. d&w

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

JAS. GLASS & Co,

March 15th, 1872.

SOMETHING NEW

FOR BRIDGE STREET.

Two Doors East of the Post Office.

THE subscriber will open on or about the 21st instant, at the above premises,

A FIRST-CLASS
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

He has engaged

MR. J. H. MILLS

AS FOREMAN & CUTTER,

Who is well known as a first-class Cutter in Belleville.

☞ The finest and most fashionable goods in the market will grace the tables, and customers can rely on having their orders attended to

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

I. WOLEVER.

Belleville, March 16, 1872. dtf



For sale or to Let.

THE first class residence owned and occupied by John Lazier Esq., on Taylor's Hill, for sale or to let. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN LAZIER.
Belleville, Nov. 3rd, 1869. w-tf

TO BLACKSMITHS.

For Sale.

A GOOD Stand; business established 25 years; 2 storey Blacksmith Shop, with 2 Forges, 24 x 40, with Wood shop attached. Dwelling house, 24 x 36, and other accommodations, might be sold separately. The owner would retire on account of his health. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

ADAM R. JOHNSTON,
Menie P. O.,
Seymour East, Ont.
April 2nd, 1872. w:8

CHINA TEA SETS

AND

GLASS PRESERVE DISHES

In Great Variety,

AT THE

BELLEVILLE
CROCKERY
STORE.

ALSO,

Some Great Bargains in

KNIVES AND SPOONS.

F. H. ROUS & Co.

Feby. 22nd, 1871.

Farm for Sale.

THE North Half of Lot No. 20 in the first concession of Hungerford. There are about 85 acres of good cedar swamp on the place; the remaining 15 acres are timbered with hard wood. Apply to

WILLIAM LOGAN,
Lot 15, 2nd con. of said Township.
Hungerford, Nov. 30, 1871. 42:tf

Something New.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of BRITANNIA METAL, TEA and COFFEE POTS, fire proof bottoms, at

LINKLATER'S
March 10th, 1870. 264t:6:tf4

CANADIAN COTTONS.

Warner Bros.,

NOW offer for sale the following celebrated makes of

CANADIAN COTTONS,
DUNDAS MILLS,
LYBSTER MILLS,
AND
MONTREAL MILLS,
ALSO,
(New) Washed White Shirtings,
Harrockses, White Cottons,
Heavy Linen Finish White SHIRTINGS,

And a variety of

SHEETINGS

And Pillow Cottons.

We invite the attention of buyers to the above goods, as being the best value offered in Belleville.

☞ PARTIES WANTING WHOLE PIECES WILL BE ABLE TO BUY AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

A call solicited.

WARNER BROS.,
Importers of Dry Goods.

Belleville, February 1st, 1872. w51

AUCTION SALE

OF A

VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM

In the Township of Thurlow,

BY virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage from William Moorman, which will be produced at the Sale, on

Tuesday, 7th May, 1872,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, IN

KEYES' AUCTION ROOMS

IN THE TOWN OF BELLEVILLE.

PARCEL 1.—All those Parcels of Lot Ten and of the East Half of Lot Nine in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, supposed together to contain about seventy-five acres, and are better known as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the side line between Lots Ten and Eleven in the second concession of the said Township of Thurlow, at the distance of sixty one chains forty and three-quarters links from the south-east corner of the said Lot Ten, thence north sixteen degrees, west thirty-three chains thirty-nine links, more or less, to the south-east corner of a piece of said Lot Ten in the possession of John Bonniger, then south seventy-four degrees, west twenty-eight chains and fifty links, more or less, to the centre width of said Lot Nine in said second concession, thence south sixteen degrees, east thirty-three chains and thirty-nine links, more or less, to within sixty-one chains forty and three-quarters links of the front of said Lot Nine, thence north seventy-four degrees, east twenty eight chains fifty links, more or less to the place of beginning.

About sixty acres of the above land is cleared, with extensive buildings thereupon.

The property is situate about a mile from Belleville, and is a very Eligible Property in every respect.

TERMS.—One tenth of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of Sale. For balance, terms will be made known at the Sale.

For further particulars apply to
JONAS AP JONES,
Solicitor, Masonic Hall, Toronto,
Or to
JOHN THOMAS, Esq., Belleville.

Toronto, 11th April, 1872. 10:3t 595:1t

A FACT OR TWO

1st.

It is wretched economy to hold on another year with faded, soiled Room Paper, a standing offence to all the finer perceptions of our nature. ANOTHER YEAR! With so few years allotted, who can afford to give up 1872 to dimness and shadow?

2nd.

And it is an offence to our better nature to buy and hang up in one's face, Room Paper that we do not like, *because, being unsaleable, it is bought cheap.*

3rd.

It is wisdom to select from New Stock and New Patterns. Excelsior! is the motto among Paper Stainers, and each year there is improved taste in design and greater beauty of color. The patterns now coming in are simply LOVELY.

4th.

Money cannot be laid out in home furnishing in any way so economically as in Room Paper. A few dollars judiciously expended in paper will drape the whole home anew, and make it "all beautiful within."

We have a considerable part of the Spring orders in, and with that to arrive shortly will have on view such a stock as we feel safe to say has never before been offered here.

AT

VANNORMAN'S.

FELONS

ON THE

Hands or Fingers Cured!

AT THE

$1 STORE,

Without a Surgical or Medical operation.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

Jewelry	at the $1.00 Store	
Chains	do	do
Rings	do	do
Bracelets	do	do
Lockets	do	do
Casters	do	do
Knives	do	do
Forks	do	do
Spoons	do	do
Violins	do	do
Concertinas	do	do
Chignons	do	do
Fancy Goods	do	do
Stationery	do	do
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Belleville, March 26th, 1872. d&w

New Remedy for Facial Neuralgia, to be had at Dr. Relyea's Surgery.

READ THE FOLLOWING NOTE:

DR. RELYEA, DEAR SIR,—Your new medicine for Neuralgia purchased for my wife, acted like a charm, giving immediate relief, and effecting a cure before using one-third of the bottle

Yours gratefully,
PROF. BADGLEY.
Albert College, Belleville,
January 25, 1872.

FOR cheap printing go to "The Intelligencer" Office Belleville.

The Tides.

Up the long slope of this low sandy shore
Are rolled the tidal waters day by day;
Traces of wandering feet are washed away,
Relics of busy hands are seen no more.
The soiled and trampled surface is smoothed o'er
By punctual waves that high behests obey;
Once and again the tides assert their sway,
And o'er the sands their cleansing waters pour.
Even so, Lord, daily, hourly, o'er my soul,
Sin-stained and care worn, let thy heavenly grace—
A blest, strong flood—divinely roll,
And all the footsteps of the world efface,
That like the wave-washed sand this soul of mine,
Spotless and fair, smooth and serene, may shine.

Think of Me.

You'll think of me, friends, when I'm gone—
When I'm gone never more to return:
Oh! speak of my kindness alone,
Nor the faults of my life seek to learn.
How sweet 'tis to know that you weep
When you whisper my name with a sigh;
Ah! still though in darkness I sleep,
May my spirit be hovering nigh.

You'll think of me, friends, when I'm gone—
When you stray where you wandered with me;
You will dream of the joys we have known
And the haunts we have sought in our glee,
The birds of the Spring shall recall
But the gladness and hopes that we know;
Oh! long may the sigh gently fall,
For the heart that has bid you adieu.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872.

The Pacific Junction Railway Company.

The prospectus of this Company, with its list of provisional Directors, is just published. The new road, 282 miles long, is designed to connect the Muskoka Extension to Gravenhurst with Sault Ste. Marie, where it will connect with the Northern Pacific road already built so far as to make it a reality. It is claimed that this road will not conflict with the proposed Inter-oceanic Railway; that it is of great importance, inasmuch as it can be constructed in two years, and thereby bringing Ontario, as well as the whole Dominion, into immediate railway connection with Manitoba. The men who have the work in hand are quite capable of carrying it out if they receive that support from the Governments of the Dominion and Ontario which they are looking for. The President of the company is H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice President of the Bank of Commerce; the Vice President is Thos. Kelso, Esq., President of the Grand Junction Railway; and among its Directors is the Hon. Billa Flint, Belleville.

Estimates of Expenditure.

Among the items of expenditure brought down in the estimates submitted to the House the other day, are the following, some of which were not included in the estimates of last year:—Rebuilding Observatory at Quebec, $50,000; grant for Meteorological Observatories, including instruments, $10,000; increase to Geological Survey, $15,000; salaries of travelling immigration agents, $12 000; to meet expenses of further precautionary measures for public health, $20 000; travelling expenses of travelling agents, $14,000; grants in aid of Provinces towards encouraging immigration, $70,000; grant in aid of British and Colonial Emigration Fund, $5,051; towards assisting immigration and meeting immigration expenses, $150,000. These and other charges swell the total for immigration purposes to $327,792, being an increase of $228,120 over the estimates under this head for last year. Intercolonial Railway, $5,400,000; to aid in the construction of a branch railway from the Acadian Iron Mines, Londonderry, N. S., to the Intercolonial Railway, $14,000; Extension Railway terminus at Halifax, including revote of $150,000, $250,000; for works of construction on canals, $3,490,000; improvement of River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, one half the total cost to be paid by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, $200,000. The total estimate under the head of Public Works, chargeable to capital, shows a net increase upon the estimate of last year of $2,164,700. Rolling stock, &c., European and North American Railway, $99,250; deepening the harbor of Port Dalhousie, $25,000; do. Port Colborne, $37,000; in aid of temporary supply to Welland Canal, $70,000; Red River Road, plant and working expenses, $165,000; Montreal Post Office, including revote of $40,000, $120,000; St. Johns Savings Bank, $40,000; Manitoba Custom House and Inland Revenue Office, $13,000; Manitoba Post Office, $10,000; Manitoba Land Office and Assistant Receiver General's Office, $13,000; British Columbia Custom House, Post Office, and Inland Revenue Office, $25,000; British Columbia Marine Hospital, $20 000; British Columbia Penitentiary $50,000; British Columbia dredge vessel, tug and scows, $10,000.

The total increase under the head public works chargeable to income, as compared with last year, is $347,900. Steam communication on Lakes Huron and Superior, $18,750; construction of lighthouses, fog trumpets, &c., $157,000; British Columbia lighthouses, $16,562; annuities payable to Indians in the North-west territory under the treaty Number 1, $6,639; ditto under Number 2, $1,863; supplies to be furnished under the above treaties, $4,500; expenses connected with the protection of Indians in British Columbia, $20,000; surveys in Manitoba, $250,000; pay and maintainance of troops in Manitoba, $150,000; collection of revenue in British Columbia, $20,000.

The following is the estimate of subsidies payable to Provinces:—Ontario and Quebec, $1,726, 330; Nova Scotia, $477,716; New Brunswick, $341,620; Manitoba, $67,204; British Columbia, $214,000.

Post Office Savings Bank.

One of the best evidences of the progress of the Dominion in material wealth and prosperity is shown in the exhibit made by the Post Office Savings Bank since its establishment. In the year 1867 there was received on deposit $212,517, and in 1870 $1,917,576, equal in four years to an increase of 900 per cent.; that whilst in 1867 the balance was $204,588 89, for 1870 it was $2,497,259 65, or equal to 1,200 per cent, so that there was a deposit actually left in the hands of the Government at the end of three years, equal to 300 per cent. on the balance of 1857, or in round numbers $600,000. This item represents the savings chiefly of the mechanics and working men of the country, and it is certainly an evidence of the carefulness and providence of that class. But this by no means represents the whole amount of their savings, for in nearly every Town and City in the country there are Savings Banks and other Institutions which pay a larger interest than is allowed by the Post Office Department, and in these at least an equal amount is deposited. These exhibits are certainly very satisfactory, and show that in material prosperity, Canada has reason to be proud of the high position which she maintains.

Public Works.

The annual report of the Minister of Public Works, which was presented to the House on the 19th inst., contains the usual quantity of valuable information concerning the public works of the country. The report gives first a review of the present condition and traffic during the past year upon the canals of the Dominion, then statements with regard to the harbors, piers and lighthouses under the control of the Department, reports upon the slides and booms belonging to the Dominion, information upon the railways and railway services, and remarks upon the public buildings in various places. With regard to the canals, their general condition during the year has been efficient, and on some of them larger business than ever before was done. The chief engineer of the Department has estimated the cost of attaining a depth of twelve feet of water over the present lock sills of the Welland canal, with a corresponding depth throughout the entire length, and also the probable cost of the damages to land and mill property which will be occasioned by the change. This estimate fixed the total cost of the work at the sum of $1,924,000. Of the expenditure included in this estimate, the items of locks, weirs and banks between Thorold and Port Dalhousie, and those for liquidating the probable damages on that portion of the canal, amounting together to $... 302, would not be available in the event of the proposed enlargement being proceeded with. The recommendations of the Canal Commissioners with regard to this canal, and suggestions having reference to the mode of improvement, will receive further consideration on the results of the survey now in progress on the canal have been laid before the Department.

To give effect to the Canal Commissioners' recommendations respecting the proposed canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste Marie, the Chief Engineer of Public Works has been instructed to make any further surveys and examinations that may be necessary, and to report at an early day.

The tug service on the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Montreal has been performed under contract of Messrs. Calvin & Breck, at a total cost of $58,569 for the year ending June last.

With regard to the railways, the report states that the aggregate length of Government railways in Nova Scotia is one hundred and forty-four miles, the cost of constructing which was $6,942,765. The portion of this sum expended last year was $57,786. The traffic receipts amounted to the sum of $314,257, and the expenses to $279,873, leaving a balance of $34,384, Nova Scotia currency. The increase of receipts compared with the previous years was 2.27 per cent, while the decrease of working expenses was 4.96 per cent.

The aggregate receipts from the Government railways in New Brunswick amounted to $257,456, and the expenditure to $170,583, leaving a nett revenue of $80,872, being an increase of $24 999 over the nett revenue of the preceding twelve months.

The Smartest Insurance Man.

The Sarnia *Canadian* thinks the Hon. A. Mackenzie leader of the Grit party in the Commons, is the "smartest Insurance man in Canada," and this is the reason why. Mr. Mackenzie, it is well known is President of the "Isolated Risks Insurance Company," recently established and having its head quarters in Toronto. Well, Mr. Mackenzie, President of this Company, and Mr. Mackenzie, the Hon. Treasurer of Ontario, make a contract to insure the Public Buildings of Ontario in his Company. Mr. Mackenzie, the Treasurer, "accepts" the offer of Mr. Mackenzie, the President of the I. R. Insurance Company, and agrees to pay 1½ per cent for the risk. Ten risks were taken *for three years*, and the enormous sum of $2,925 put into the treasury of the Isolated. Seven risks were taken by other companies, *at the same rate*, on properties *not isolated* and consequently much more dangerous than those taken by Mr. Mackenzie, but strange to say those assumed the risk as cheaply as Mr. Mackenzie's Isolated Risks Company; in other words, the Hon. Treasurer of Ontario, having the game entirely in his own hands, insisted upon having the lion's share of the transaction, and the cream of the bargain, and actually exacted as high a rate for isolated buildings as other Companies charged for buildings not so highly favored, and, consequently much more liable to be destroyed by fire. The wisdom of the "Isolated," in selecting the Treasurer of Ontario, as its President is thus clearly seen. It is not every president that can manipulate matters so as to put $2,925 into the pockets of the shareholders. After this who will deny that the President of the "Isolated," is not the smartest insurance man in Canada?

We used to think Belleville could boast of having one or two pretty smart Insurance agents, but with all their smartness they can't approach within gunshot of the President of the Isolated and the Treasurer of Ontario. It's not every Insurance Agent that can put $2,925 into his employers pockets before dinner time, and yet that's what Mr. Mackenzie did. Of course other agents have not the same chance as the Treasurer of Ontario in having the control of the money bags, and being a permitted to pay whatever rate he chose, and here is where Mr. Mackenzie has the advantage. But there is another side to this question not so agreeable to look at. Mr Mackenzie is one of those men who is everlastingly preaching up his own honesty—is one of those political purists who never do any thing from interested motives—who is continually holding up to public gaze the frailties of his political opponents, and holds up his hands with holy horror at any dishonorable accusation made againt himself. And yet here he is guilty of a transaction which, if it had occurred in England, would drive the perpetrators of it forever from public life. Let it be remembered that the rate paid by Mr. Mackenzie, Treasurer, to Mr. Mackenzie, President, was one and a quarter per cent, and that better companies than the "Isolated" take such risks at three quarters per cent, so that Mr. Mackenzie paid more to his own Company by one-half per cent than he could have got it done elsewhere, and, consequently Mr. Mackenzie, President, has a larger share in the profits which the Company was enabled to make through he sharpness of Mr. Mackenzie, Treasurer. We do not accuse Mr. Mackenzie of being actuated by dishonest motives in this transaction, but it is a transaction which no honorable man should have had any connection with, and the sooner he wipes his hands from it the better for his own reputation.

The Militia Returns.

The report upon the state of the Militia of Canada, submitted to the House of Commons a day or two ago, gives a large number of details respecting the defensive force of the country. The reserve militia of the Dominion numbers nearly 700,000 fighting men liable for military service, being an increase of 37,942 men since the first enrolement under the present law two years ago. The strength of the active militia force on the 31st Dec., last, including all ranks, was 43,174 officers and men. Of this number 34 414 have performed annual drill for the year 1871 and of these 22,544 officers and men, with 1,196 horses, were assembled at camp exercise for 16 days, where they were drilled, paid, supplied and maintained as if on active service in time of war. 5,210 officers and men with 319 horses were in camps, which were in operation for eight days. 1,189 cavalry and the whole field artillery (10 batteries and 42 field guns) performed drill in the different camps of exercise.

Ontario and Quebec Railway.

A telegram from Ottawa, April 24th, says: "The provisional directors of the Ontario and Quebec Railway met this morning and opened stock books. Stock to the amount of $852,000 was at once taken up as follows: Sir Hugh Allan, $500,000; Andrew Allan, $100 000; Geo. Stephens, $50,000; Wm. Rae, $50,000; C. B. Foster, $100,000; H. Abbott, $50,000; B. Flint, $2,000. Ten per cent was at once paid up, and the amount deposited in the Merchants' Bank. It was agreed between Sir Hugh Allan, representing the stockholders, and the provisional directors, that Mr. Keefer's line between Carleton Place and Peterboro' would be taken; that the survey would be commenced within two months and prosecuted with vigor, and that the work of construction shall be commenced at the earliest possible moment. The guage is to be 4 feet 8½ inches from Ottawa to Toronto. Members representing districts to be crossed by the line are enthusiastic over the proposal of its construction, and say the municipalities will vote liberal bonuses. The Government of Ontario have also promised to materially assist it."

In this connection we call attention to a letter on this same subject from the Hon. Billa Flint, which should be carefully considered by the people of this Town. The Ontario and Quebec Railway is evidently a fixed fact, and it is of the utmost importance that a road be built from Belleville by the valley of the Moira tapping the Ontario and Quebec Railway, and then extending northward to the Madawaska, opening up a vast extent of timber and mineral country, a large part of which is well adapted for settlement. This would be a road which could command the maximum bonus per mile under the Railway Aid Act.

A MOUSE'S NEST.—The Peterboro *Examiner* of the 25th says:—"In tearing out the front of Donnelly & Co's shop on George street, this week, a mouse's nest was discovered, made of a hat full of *bank bills* reduced to *fractional currency* by the own ers of the wee home. How much money was thus used up it is hard to conjecture. The building is an old one and much business has been done in the shop. Whose money it was or when taken or who was led into trouble by the little thieves, it is now hard to say. This, however, may be safely said, that it is very careless to have money drawers so ill-fitted as to lead to waste and perhaps to wrongful suspicion on some innocent clerk.

Local and General.

R. B. K. OF I.—The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Chapter of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland is to be held in Toronto on Tuesday, 7th May.

REV. MR. PUNSHON.—It is now stated on the authority of a Toronto paper, that Rev. Mr. Punshon is to proceed to Manitoba after the Wesleyan Conference has been held, and the statement that he intends to proceed to California and thence to England, is contradicted.

FISHERY INSTRUCTIONS.—We understand that the Fishery Inspector for this section of country, Chas. Wilkins, Esq., has received instructions from the Department to allow no pickerel to be taken in any of the Rivers or Bays from the first day of May until the 20th of the same month. Parties infringing this regulation will be prosecuted.

THE RAILWAY DIFFICULTY.—In continuance of the recent very unusual proceedings on the Erie and Niagara Railroad, a large detachment of Thomsonian forces were, it is stated, ordered to Chippawa on Wednesday night, who seized the station at that place, and threatened, it is said, the demolition of the drawbridge. This style of proceedings, though not unknown in the United States, is quite new to Canada.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.—The annual meeting of the Most Worshipful the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, will meet in the City of Montreal on the last Tuesday of May (28th May), instead of the third Tuesday in June, for the transaction of business. The change in the time of meeting has been made in consequence of the Volunteers being called out for duty in the latter part of the month of June.

WORTHY OF RECORD.—We have many singular instances of the manners and customs of whole nations undergoing an entire change in deference to the wish or merely in imitation of the practice of some despotic monarch. One of the most remarkable cases of this kind ever recorded is that now taking place in Russia, where it is stated that the Czar Alexander I, by becoming a teetotaller, and exerting his influence in the promotion of temperance, is rapidly converting a nation of topers into the most sober people upon the face of the earth.

STORM SIGNALS.—There is a probability of some action being taking during the present session of Parliament for establishing a system of weather reports and storm signals throughout the Dominion. The great utility of these reports is now recognized by scientific men and the public generally in Great Britain and the United States: and it cannot be doubted that damage to property, and even loss of life might frequently be avoided by the adoption of the system here.

FOR RED RIVER.—We observe by our exchanges that a large number of persons are preparing to go to Red River this season. The Napanee *Standard* says: "On Monday next the following persons, residents of Tyendinaga, will start from Napanee to Red River by the overland route. Wm. McCullough, Alexander McCullough, wife and six children, George Sexsmith, and a man named Kennedy. They will take two teams, and some necessary household goods with them."

THE RAILWAY DIFFICULTY.—A telegram from Chippewa, April 25th, says: "The Station Master here was last evening apprised by telegraph from Fort Erie, that forty-two of Thomson's men had left there for this place for the purpose of upsetting the drawbridge here. A watch was therefore kept all night, and at three o'clock this morning two teams arrived, bringing twenty-two men, who broke open and took possession of the station, no opposition being made. They have attempted nothing further, though they are here yet. Their object is not apparent.

AN ALARMING DEATH RATE.—The Montreal *Daily News* makes some astounding disclosures respecting the mortality returns of Montreal. The deaths for the week ending 25th inst., were 145, being at the rate of 62, 1-12 per 1000 inhabitants, while the highest figure on record in the most notorious unhealthy localities in the world was but 48, and throughout Great Britain the rate was 21 per 1000. In London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin and Manchester it was only 21to 23. Surely there must be something radically wrong in the sanitary condition of the city that shows such a frightful picture of mortality.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY BILL.—A telegram from London, 2nd April says:—"At the session of the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Fawcett asked Mr. Gladstone whether the Government would regard an affirmative vote on the amendment offered by the Marquis of Harlington to the Dublin University Bill as one of confidence in the Government. Mr. Fawcett also asked whether Government would fix a specific time for the consideration of the Dublin University Bill. To both these enquiries, Mr. Gladstone replied "no," and further stated, that it was the intention of Government to have public business transacted by the House before it proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Fawcett's bill.

A STRANGE CASE.—The Brighton *Ensign* gives currency to a very singular statement respecting the liberation of Barrigar, who was convicted at the late Cobourg Assizes of poisoning his wife, and sentenced to be hanged. To the surprise of every one in Brighton he made his appearance there the other day, and to enquiries as to the manner of his liberation he gave the following explanation: "He says that money did it. That an influ "ential party went to Ottawa, and brought "such pressure to bear on the Executive in "conjunction with the report of the trial and "Judge Haggarty's Notes thereon, that he "got clear of the whole thing." This is the whole of the explanation. It is certainly a most strange affair, and one which should be thoroughly investigated.

HORRIBLE DISASTER.—A cable telegram says that some sixty persons, whose curiosity to witness the eruption of Vesuvius, had led them too near the crater, had been killed by a shower of lava. A fresh crater opened in Mount Vesuvius yesterday. The immense volumes of ashes and lava ejected threaten the villages on the Mountain side, and the inhabitants were removing with their movables. Thousands were camped in the fields, and the Ministry had come from Rome to make provision for the homeless people. The scene is described as grand and terrible beyond description, the flames shooting up to great heights, and great masses of rock being ejected with earthquake shocks distinctly felt at Naples, the bay of which was covered with boats filled with spectators.

THE ESTIMATES.—The estimates for the financial year ending 30th June 1872, were submitted to Parliament last evening. To be voted for the year 1872-73, $19,962,686. Authorized by statute, $9,712,773. Total, $29,857,589. For the current year the following are the principal items: Public debt, $5,719,367; civil Government, $713,636; administration of justice, $348,866; police, $46,000; legislation, $468.491; arts, agriculture and census, $196,530; immigration and quarantine, $327,792; public works and buildings, chargeable to capital, $9,949,500, or $2,163,700 increase over last year. Then, however, over two millions were charged to income. Ocean and river steam packet service, $405,191; Penitentiary, $265,863; militia and defence, $1,549,409; light houses and coast service, $471,583; fisheries $113,735; cutting timber, $78,225; miscellaneous, $576,500; collection of customs, $559,183; Inland revenue, $187,700; post office, $1,60 ,000; public works, $1,450,576; and subsidies to provinces $2,816,870. On various items there is a total decrease as compared with those of last year, of $16 785,825, and an increase over those of last year of $3,857,589.

VERY MUCH FRIGHTENED.—The Napanee *Standard* records this incident in its issue of yesterday: "An incident connected with the supposed case of small-pox occurred the other day which occasioned considerable amusement. Mr. Brooks, with whom the sick girl is staying, went to the market and bought two bags of potatoes, and the farmer drove them to the house. Brooks took one bag and carried it into the house, and the farmer was following with the other, when he was told that perhaps he had better not enter, as the small-pox was in the house. Farmer dropped the bag and made for the waggon, and was told to wait for his pay. 'Oh, never mind the pay,' said he and away he went, urging his horses as near to a 2.40 pace as possible, holding his breath we presume, leaving potatoes, bags and all.

"RESPECTABLE" EMPLOYMENT.—The idea of some employments not being respectable has driven many a person to destitution, and finally to crime and the penitentiary. It is the rock which thousands split and shipwreck themselves and all who depend on them. All employments are respectable that brings honest gains. The laborer who is willing to turn his hand to anything is as respectable as the clerk or store-tender. Indeed, the man who is ready to work whenever work offers, whatever it may be, rather than to idle and beg is far more respectable than one that turns up his nose at hard labor, worries his friends with his complaints because he has nothing to do, pockets their benefactions without thankfulness, and go on from day to day a useless lazy grumbler.

News Condensed.

—Navigation is open at Kingston.
—Red River is open for navigation.
—Navigation is open in Presque Isle Bay.
—The Tichborne claimant has been admitted to bail.
—Large fleets cleared yesterday from Chicago.
—Fifteen thousand insurrectionists are in arms in Spain.
—Water will be let into the Rideau Canal next week.
—Rumor has it that the Prince and Princess of Wales are to visit Canada shortly.
—Sir Francis Hincks is to bring the budget down on Tuesday.
—The reason why policemen are not run over is that they are never in the way.
—Five miners were burned in Scranton, Penn. yesterday, by the explosion of firedamp.
—The car works in Harrisburg, Penn., were burned on the 25th inst. Loss $300,000.
—St. George's Day was celebrated in Oswego by a grand dinner, at which over 200 were present.
—Don Carlos is reported at the head of 10,000 men, having crossed the frontier a few days ago.
—The Napanee *Standard* says Mr. Philip Embury, of that Townships on an average two thousand dozen of eggs every week for Boston.
Two children, aged 8 and 5 years, named Turner, were burned to death in the Township of Chatham on the 23rd.
—Bank of Toronto Stock went up from 210 in the beginning of the week to 220 a 225 yesterday.
—The propellor *Scotia* arrived at Kingston yesterday from some point on the Bay of Quinte.
—Queen's University has conferred the title of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Robert Neil, of Seymour.
—The news from the Upper Ottawa is unfavorable to the timber drive on account of the low water.
—The grist and saw mills of Cooke Bros., at Morrisburg were destroyed by fire the 26th. Loss $10,000.
—The production of oil in the Canada Oil field averages 2,000 brls. a day.
—The army worm, in great numbers, has made its appearance near Memphis, Tenn.
—All danger of a flood in Montreal has passed away.
—A Native Canadian Society has been organized in Ottawa.
—The Princess Royal of Prussia has been safely delivered of a daughter.
—The ferry dock at Black Rock was smashed by ice on Sunday.
—The Bakers of Kingston, not receiving an increase of wages as demanded, have struck.
—In whatever shape evil comes, we are apt to exclaim, with Macbeth, "Take any shape but that!"
—A Burford man is engaged in working up a saw log thirty feet long into a pipe for the Boston Jubilee.
—Fifty-seven immigrants have so far arrived at Kingston this season, all of whom have obtained employment.
—The Linsday *Warder* says cows are dying in various parts of that county, some farmers having lost seven or eight each.
—For the Japan tea season, just over, the exports were 1,000,000 pounds less than for the same time last year.
—The struggle about to take place between the Government and the Carlists in Spain, it is thought in Paris, will be a severe one.
—A farmer named Nesbitt, living near Brantford, was gored by a bull on the 25th, and died from the effects shortly afterwards.
—Another new locomotive for the Grand Trunk Railway was turned out of the Kingston works on the 24th.
—A reward of four hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension of Donald Gunn, the Atherly murderer.
—The steamer *Pierrepont* made her first trip to Wolf Island from Kingston on the 20th inst.
—The Kingston *News* has gone into ecstacies over the arrival of an organ grinder, violinist and harpist.
—The Oswego *Press* notices the first arrival of lumber at that port this season from Canada, on the 18th inst.
—A Brick, Tile and Pottery Manufacturing Company is about commencing operations in Kingston on an extensive scale.
—A city lawyer included in his bill against his client: "To waking up in the night and thinking about your case, $5."
The oldest inhabitant of Antigonish Co., N. S., has died at the age of 107. He was a Scotchman, and resided in Nova Scotia for 70 years.
—The old steamer *Bay of Quinte* has been purchased by Messrs. Calvin & Breck, and will be used as a tow boat. Farewell, old *Bay*.
—It is said that Copp, Clark & Co. and Rowsell & Co., master printers, Toronto, have conceded the demand of the printers.
—The stock subscribed to the Ontario and Quebec Railway has reached $850,000, Sir Hugh Allan subscribing a large portion.
—Captain Scott of New Westminrter, B. C., is in Ottawa, to consult with the authorities respecting a proposed Militia organization for the "Empire Province."
—The ball to be given by the British Columbia representatives on the 1st May, at Ottawa, is intended to be a very gorgeous affair. Eight or nine hundred invitations have been issued.
—Nicholas Sparks, a wealthy real estate owner in Ottawa, son of the first settler at Ottawa, died suddenly on the 20th inst., of apoplexy.
—Colonel Dennis, Surveyor-General of the Dominion lands, has gone to Washington to look into the working of the American Land Bureau.
—The Epsom spring meeting of 1872 opened yesterday with the city and suburban handicap. Won by Mr. G. G. Keswick's four year old b. c. "Digby Grand."
—A Toronto telegram says the Grand Trunk authorities have granted the nine hour demand to a portion of its employees, and there is great rejoicing in consequence.
—Small quantities of glycerine are sometimes added to paper stock to give paper flexibility, but especially to give copying paper the quality of taking up color readily.
—A telegram from Naples states that Mount Vesuvius never presented an unequalled pitch of grandeur. Fresh craters have broken out in different directions, and lava is pouring down the sides of the mountain in torrents.
—In England and Wales, there were 60,029 acres devoted to the growth of hops last year, of which 36,672 acres are in Kent County alone. There was a decrease in four years of 4,500 acres.
—A St. Catharines lady has added five to her domestic census during the last two years. Her husband is a laborer and he is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.
—M. de Lome, of Paris, has made an application of a double screw and rudder to the basket of a balloon, by which he can guide the machine to some extent.
—A local, describing a recent accident, says that "the ball entered the groin of the victim, and passed thence into his *lumber region*." The precise locality of this region is not stated.
—The steamer "Watertown," in attempting to cross the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Cape Vincent yesterday, was caught in a large body of floating ice and seriously injured.
—The Attorney-General has withdrawn his opposition to the release of the Tichborne claimant on bail, which, however, the latter has as yet been unable to procure.
—A man named Cuick shot and killed his wife at Indianapolis yesterday. After firing six shots and making sure his victim, he cut his own throat, making a wound from which his recovery is doubtful.
—The difficulties between the master and journeymen carpenters of Berlin, Prussia, have not been settled, and on Saturday morning the employees were discharged and the shops closed.
—An effort is being made to organize a bank with its head office in the city of St. John, N. B., to be called "The Maritime bank of the Dominion," with a capital of $1,000,000 and power to increase to $2,000,000.
—The Chicago *Tribune* says: It has cost Chicago $382,023 15 to run the fire department the past year. This is exclusive of a matter of $200,060,000 invested on the ninth of October finding out that we had no fire department that could be depended on in a sharp emergency.
—A party of southern editors leave Baltimore on the 16th of June, for an excursion to different points in Pennsylvania, north western New York and Canada. Buffalo and Niagara Falls, are set down as two of the places to be visited.
—A railway accident occurred three miles west of Suspension Bridge, by the collision of two freight trains, owing to a telegraphic error resulting in the serious injury of both engines any a number of cars, but fortunately unattended with loss of life. No mention of the accident is made in the *Globe*. But then it occurred on the Great Western and not on the Grand Trunk.
—An old bachelor, who had become melancholy and poetical, wrote some verses for the village paper, in which he expressed the hope that the time would soon come when he should—

——"rest calmly with a shroud,
With a weeping willow by my side."

but to his inexpressible horror it come out in print:

"When shall I rest calmly with a *shawl*,
With a whopping *widow* by my side."

The friends and admirers of the Earl of Dufferin in the North of Ireland have resolved to entertain his Lordship at a banquet at Belfast before he sails to take office as Governor-General of our Canadian Dominion. English papers report that the proposal has been very cordially received in the Ulster Capital, where his Lordship and the Countess are both extremely popular among all parties and denominations.

Josh Billings discourses thus on the "Dinner Horn": This is the oldest and most sakred horn there iz. It iz set to musik, and plays "Home Sweet Home," about noon. It has bin listened to with more rapturous delight than ever Graffula's band has. You ken here it further than you ken one of Mr. Rodman's guns. It will arrest a man and bring him quicker than a Sheriff's warrent. It ken outfoot any other noise. It kauses the deaf to hear and the dumb to shout for joy. Glorious old institution.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Dougall & Clute,
BARRISTER, Attorneys and Solicitors, &c. OFFICE over Hambly's "Apothecaries Hall," Front Street, Belleville.
A. R. DOUGALL. R. C. CLUTE. d&w:tf.

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c., BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

MacLellan & MacLellan,
BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notarie Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street. D&W

Henderson & Henderson,
BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
G. E. HENDERSON. F. G. A. HENDERSON D315W1y

N. B. Falkiner,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store, Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Patrick M. Nulty,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—In Jones' Building. Belleville.0

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,
COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts. November, 1864. 42

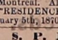
PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tracy,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office—Three doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street. Residence—George Street, opposite the residence of John Bell, Esq. Office hours 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. d&w

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,
GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur. ☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.
Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

S. Hudson, M. D.,
MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Graduate of the University of Victoria College.
☞ RESIDENCE—Melrose. 13:w

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,



SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County.
☞ RESIDENCE—ROSLIN.
January 5th, 1870. 47

S. P. Ford, M. D.
MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Graduate of Universities of Toronto and Buffalo, and late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army. Physician, Surgeon, &c., Shannonville.
Office and Residence,—Next door to Mr. Demill's Store. 6m38w

Dr. J. Platt Nash,
OF Picton, will be in Belleville, at Holbrook's Hotel, for consultation every Wednesday, commencing 18th August next.
Picton, July 30th, 1869. 25

B. S. Willson, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Graduate M'Gill College, Montreal. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Q. Late Apothecary in the Montreal General Hospital.
RESIDENCE—Stirling. 36

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Bridge Street.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Pitceathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

Richard Harper,
CONVEYANCER, Accountant, Customs Broker, Commission, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Special and strict attention paid to posting and collecting Accounts.
OFFICE—Next door to Post Office, Belleville. 287:1y 8:tf

JOHN D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, and SURVEYOR.
MR. EVANS is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, Bills of Materials, and Estimates for Buildings of every description, Hydraulic Structures, Bridges, &c.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., of inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.
Office in the Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, July 2, 1870. 52:d&w

R. NEWBERY,
AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT, BELLEVILLE.
ALL matters of account, involving litigation or dispute, carefully investigated. Books of Account made up and posted periodically.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Shares, Fire and Life Insurance, General Agency and Commission Business. 83

LAND FOR SALE CHEAP.
THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to ROBT. P. JELLETT.
Belleville, Feb 18th, 1867. 1-tf

FOR SALE
LOT No. 12, 14th Concession, Township of Rawdon, 200 Acres.
ANDREW THOMSON, Belleville.
Belleville, April, '17. 10:tf

REMOVAL.
John McKeown
HAS removed his
BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,
Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.
March 16th, '71. d279 5:w

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!!
ON THE LINE OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 ACRES
OF THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.
3,000,000 Acres in NEBRASKA, IN THE
GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,
THE
GARDEN OF THE WEST, NOW FOR SALE.
THESE lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.
CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.
FREE
HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.
The best locations for Colonies.
Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.
Free passes to purchasers of land.
Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free every where. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.
d&w3m Omaha, Neb.



Steam to Liverpool,
Londonderry and Glasgow.
Passengers booked through to London, Birmingham, Manchester, Paris, Hamburgh, &c.
ALLAN LINE.
THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan Line, (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will be despatched from Portland as follows:—For Liverpool, calling at Loch Foyle (for Derry).
FROM PORTLAND.
PRUSSIAN, APRIL 13th
AUSTRIAN, " 20th
SARMATIAN, " 27th
NORTH AMERICAN, MAY 4th.
FROM QUEBEC.
SCANDINAVIAN, MAY 11th
HIBERNIAN, " 18th
PRUSSIAN, " 25th
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Via Quebec, Belleville to Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin from $78 50 to $88 50, according to position of sleeping cabin.
Steerage, which includes a plentiful supply of well cooked provisions, served by the ship's steward, $29.50.
Return tickets at reducrd rates.
An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.
Berth not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.
The first steamships FOR QUEBEC will be despatched from Liverpool (calling at Derry) about the 25th April, and from Glasgow, calling at Kingston (Dublin) about the 23rd April.
The steamships of the Allan Line come direct to the Railway Wharf at Point Levi (South Quebec), the baggage is checked through to destination free of charge, and *passengers are forwarded on at once, thereby avoiding all incidental expenses.*
For through tickets and every information apply to
J. W. THOMPSON,
Agent, Allan Line, Canadian Express Office, Belleville.
February, 1872.



STEAM
BETWEEN
London, Quebec and Montreal.
TEMPERLEY'S LINE
Composed of the following first-class powerful Iron Steamships:
SCOTLAND, HECTOR, THAMES, NIGER, MEDWAY, TWEED, NILE, SEVERN, TEVIOT.
THE Steamers of this line are intended to sail weekly as follows during the season of navigation of 1872, to and from
London, Quebec and Montreal,
(Calling at PLYMOUTH outwards for passengers and leaving that Port every Friday.)
FROM LONDON.
MEDWAY, via Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., Wednesday, 3rd April.
SCOTLAND, for Quebec and Montreal direct, Wednesday, 17th April.
NIGER, for Quebec and Montreal direct, Wednesday, 24th April.
THAMES, for Quebec and Montreal direct, Wednesday, 1st May.
And direct every Wednesday thereafter.
FROM QUEBEC.
MEDWAY.........Tuesday, 7th MAY
SCOTLAND.........do 14th do
NIGER.........do 21st do
THAMES.........do 28th do
And every TUESDAY thereafter.
Rates of Passage from Quebec to London:
CABIN $60
STEERAGE 24
FROM BELLEVILLE TO LONDON:
Cabin ....$ 68 00
Cabin (Return Ticket).........117 15
Second Class 28 50
Second Class (Return Ticket) ... 57 00
FROM LONDON TO BELLEVILLE:
Cabin $82 15
Second Class 34 50
Through Tickets from all points West at REDUCED RATES. Certificates issued to parties desirous of bringing out their friends.
Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London, for all parts of Canada, and in the United States, to Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago and other points in the West.
For freight or passage apply to Temperleys, Carter & Darke, 21 Billiter Street, London; Wilcocks & Weekes, Barbican, Plymouth; Ross & Co., Quebec; David Shaw, Montreal; Or for passage to
W. A. SHEPARD,
Intelligencer Office, Belleville.
Feb. 28, 1872.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
County of Hastings, } To wit: }
BY virtue of a writ of Firei Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed and delivered at the suit of Patrick Turley, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Laughlin Hughes Defendant. I have seized and taken into execution all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the above named defendant in and to the West half of Lot number sixteen, in the third concession of the Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less, which land and tenements I shall offer for sale at my Office in the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on Saturday the Fourth Day of May, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock noon.
GEO. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
Per JNO. TAYLOR, Deputy.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, January, 24th, 1872.

Universal Clothes Wringer
JUST ARRIVED, another large lot of this Household necessity at
LINKLATER'S.
Belleville, March 10th, 1870. 264:6t 4:tf

Money to Lend.

Money, Money.
ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street,
Belleville, June, '71. 16:tf

MONEY TO LEND
AT 8 PER CENT.
LAZIER & LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings, Opposite Post Office.
Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10-1y

MONEY TO LOAN
ON Mortgage (Real Estate) Security, at 8 per cent per annum.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister.
Belleville, 6th Oct., 1869. 34-tf

MONEY TO INVEST.
UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money to Loan.
PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to
E. B. FRALECK, Barrister, &c.
☞ OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

FOR SALE,
A FINE LOT OF
HARNESS LEATHER,
At my Harness Shop.
N. McARTHUR.
Belleville, Jan. 4, 1872. 47:t

BRIDGEWATER
New Cash Store.
THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms. A splendid New Assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,
GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,
Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.
Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.
TEAS, SUGARS,
And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.
The Old Store,
is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.
BILLA FLINT.
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. 4

F. M. CLARKE,
Has received a full supply of
Fall Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
That he is determined to sell at prices that will ensure
QUICKSALES
Call and examine quality and prices.
F. M. CLARKE,
72 Front Street, opposite the Belleville Crockery Store. w34

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
BRIDGE STREET, ... BELLEVILLE.
A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

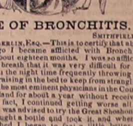
JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention
GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Sept. 7th 1865.

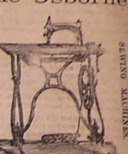


Proclaim the Glad Tidings!
THAT the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, of the Eminent Indian *Medicine-Man*, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Great Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is working the most marvellous and astonishing Cures the World ever heard of. Never in the annals of Canadian Medical History has such success attended the introduction of any medicine heretofore.
WHY?
SIMPLY because the numerous Valuable active medicinal vegetable ingredients, (some of which we will mention, such as the Extracts of Wild Cherry Bark, Podophyllum, Juniper, Quassia, Smartweed, Dandelion, Hyoscymus, Compound Extract of Colocynth, Jalap, Socotrine Aloes, Capsicum, &c., &c.) which enter into the composition of the combined medicine, are such and so harmoniously classified and compounded, that it is made the most searching curative in the known world, and cannot help but act on the system in a very satisfactory and desirable manner. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, it will find the spot and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to perfect health and full vigor.
This medicine is pleasant and safe to take and are warranted, and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the Third Stage of Consumption. Further information, with full directions for using the Great Shoshonees Remedy & Pills, and containing Testimonials and Certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars from any respectable Druggist in the Dominion—free.
Price of Remedy in Large Pint Bottles, $1.00
PILLS, PER BOX, 25 CTS.



CURE OF BRONCHITIS.
SMITHFIELD.
J. C. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.
JOHN SILVER.
Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1870.
J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.
Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.
BROOKLIN, April 5th, 1870.
J. C. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.
You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.
T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister.

Guelph Sewing Machine Co.
The Osborne



KING OF AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES. KING OF CANADIAN SEWING MACHINES.
Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine.
THOUSANDS throughout Canada are now using these Machines. They have been tested beyond all question, make the favorite lock-stitch alike on both sides and are pronounced superior to any other machine offered to the public. For wide range of work, perfection, beauty and excellence of mechanism, adaptibility, strength and durability.
The Osborn Sewing Machine has no Rival.
☞ Improvements have lately been made, enabling the manufacturers to claim it as the *ne plus ultra* of Sewing Machines. Hundreds of testimonials are being received daily from old as well as new operators attesting its wonderful capabilities. Will do all kinds of domestic sewing, from the finest cambric to the coarsest overcoat, or upper leather.
Guaranteed to be as represented, or no sale. Warranted for three years.
The OSBORN outfit is complete and readily comprehended. Is sold at one-half the price hitherto charged for machines doing a like range of work, the manufacturers being determined to place it within the reach of every family in the country.
A trial before purchase will convince all that our machines are unequalled.
The Guelph Revrsible
Is pre-eminently the best Single Thread Machine offered the public—hence its marvellous success. Will do all varieties of domestic sewing. Prices greatly reduced.
Hand Machine, with full outfit, $12; Treadle, do. $17. Each machine guaranteed.
☞ Agents wanted everywhere. Splendid inducements to make money. Apply to the GUELPH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Guelph, Canada, or to S. BALLANTYNE, Agent for Belleville, Napanee, Picton and vicinity.

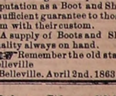


GRAND TRIUMPH
OF THE
Lockman
Sewing Machine.
6,500 have been sold in Ontario since January 1st, 1871, being 500 over the total number sold by all other Companies put together. At the last
Provincial Exhibition
They were awarded the FIRST PRIZE over 25 of the best Canadian and American Machines, and in addition carried off 11 County Prizes in Ontario. The Improved Lockman has attachments accompanying it free of charge, to perform ten varieties of work. The best material used in America is employed in its construction. Its simplicity is unrivalled. Warranted for two years. The Lockman can be returned within three months after purchase, free of charge, provided an order is given for any other Lockstitch Machine in the market. The Barrett, Genuine Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Gardener, Irwin, Osborne, Wanzer, Armes, &c., &c., kept in Stock.
T. E. EWEN,
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Chronic Diseases.
DR. JAMES,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.
FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,
IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.
Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.
Office, Neilson's Hall, Front Street Belleville.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
Annual Income exceeds £500,000
AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
GEO. D. DICKSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.
A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.
☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville
Belleville, April 2nd, 1863.

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TERMS:
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The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office has been renewed with every variety and style of Type which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.
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The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 38. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS. ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1872. NUMBER 13.

Saturday Night.

Placing the little hats all in a row.
Ready for church on the morrow, you know,
Washing wee faces and little black fists,
Getting them ready and fit to be kissed;
Put'ing them into clean garments and white;
This is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spying out holes in the little worn hose,
Laying by shoes that are worn through the toes,
Looking o'er garments so faded and thin—
Who but a mother knows where to begin?
Changing a button to make it look right—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all 'round her chair,
Hearing them lisp forth their soft evening prayer,
Telling them stories of Jesus of old,
Who loves to gather the lambs to His fold;
Watching they listen with childish delight—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Peering so softly to take a last peep,
After the little ones all are asleep;
Anxious to know if the children are warm,
Tucking the blanket round each little form;
Kissing each little face, rosy and bright—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Kneeling down gently beside the white bed,
Lowly and meekly she bows down her head,
Praying as only a mother can pray,
'God guide and keep them from going astray.'

Selected.

Select Reading.

Gems of Thought.

Filal gratitude is an amiable trait wherever found; it should be cherished by every means, and will meet its appropriate reward.

Keep a straight, brave look ahead, no matter what seeming obstacle seems to be in the way. A heart full of hope and a will full of determination are the best remedies for all earthly ills.

People who brood over their sorrows are usually successful in hatching a numerous covey; and those who sit "nursing their rage to keep it warm" are sure of a comfortable temperature of indignation.

How often a sound night's sleep changes our feelings towards those who differ from us. And how cautious, after this experience, should we be in our hasty ill digested denunciations of the conduct and opinions of others.

A pleasant, cheerful wife is a rainbow set in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed with storm and tempests, but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who are appointed to torture lost spirits.

The great man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from without and within, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menaces, and whose reliance on truth, virtue and heaven is most unfaltering.

There is no greater mistake a young man can commit than that of being indifferent to the interests of his employer. It must be admitted that there are circumstances under which it would seem to be almost impossible to feel an interest in an employer's business: but for all that is worth a trial

Till we have reflected on it, we are scarcely aware how much the sum of human happiness in the world is indebted to this one feeling—sympathy. We get cheerfulness and vigor, we scarcely know how or when, from mere association with our fellow men, and from the looks reflected on us of gladness and keen enjoyment.

Lost Women.

My friends, has it ever occurred to you what a commentary upon our civilization are those lost women and the attitude of society toward them? A little child strays from the home inclosure, and the whole community is on the alert to find the wanderer, and restore it to its mother's arms. What rejoicings when it is found, what tearful sympathy, what heartiness of congratulation? There are no harsh comments upon poor, tired feet, be they ever so miry, no reprimand for the soiled and torn garments, no lack of kisses for the tear-stained face. But let the child be grown to womanhood, let her be led from it by the scourge of want—what happens then? Do Christian men and women go in quest of her? Do they provide all possible help for her return, or, if she return of her own notion, do they receive her with with such kindness and delicacy as to secure her against wandering again. Far from it. At the first false step she is denounced as lost—lost, echo friends and relatives—we disown you; don't ever come near us to disgrace us. Lost, says society, indifferently. How bad these girls are! And lost—irretrievably lost—is the prompt verdict of conventional morality, while one and all unite in bolting every door between her and respectability. Ah, will not these lost ones be required at our hands in the great hereafter?—*Mrs. Burleigh.*

A Short Story with a Moral.

An English writer says: That night I was out late; I returned by the Lee cabin about 11 o'clock. As I approached I saw a strange looking object cowering under the low eaves. A cold rain was falling; it was autumn. I drew near, and there was Millie wet to the skin. Her father had driven her out some hours before; she had lain down to listen for the heavy snoring of his drunken slumbers, so that she might creep back to bed. Before she heard it, nature seemed exhausted, and she fell into a troubled sleep, with rain drops pattering upon her. I tried to take her home with me; but no, true as a martyr to his faith, she struggled from me and redenying child, and one day, when he awoke turned to the dark and silent cabin. Things went on this way for weeks and months, but at length Lee grew less violent, even in his drunken fit, to his self from a slumber after a drunken debauch, and found her preparing a breakfast for him, and singing a childish song, he turned to her, and with a tone almost tender said, 'Millie, what makes you stay with me?'

'Because you are my father and I love you.'

'You love me,' repeated the wretched man; 'you love me!' He looked at his bloated limbs, his soiled and ragged clothes. 'Love me,' he still murmured; 'Milly, what makes you love me? I am a poor drunkard; everybody else despises me; why don't you?' 'Dear father,' said the girl, with swimming eyes. 'My mother taught me to love you, and every night she comes from Heaven and stands by my little bed, and says, 'Millie don't leave your father; he will get away from that rum fiend some of these days, and then how happy you will be.' The quiet persistent love of this child was the redemption of this man.—*From a Volume of Sermons by Robt. Collier of Chicago.*

Pickings.

It is with narrow souled people as it is with narrow necked bottles, the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

A Napoleon, Arkansas, editor says:—"Where our office was two weeks ago now runs the Mississippi. Out of respect to the Father of Waters we left."

A San Francisco editor thus addresses an Oakland brother:—"You wallapus, you icthyodorulite, you bogus hammochrysos, you—you Oaklander!"

"Gentleman," said an Irish orator "if that great man, Daniel O'Connell, the liberator of his country, had lived to see this day of Irelands humiliation, he would have died years ago."

A little girl, when asked by her mother about suspicious little bites in the side of a dozen choice apples, answered, "Perhaps, mamma, they have been frost-bitten, it was so cold last night."

Take away my first letter, I remain unchanged; take away my second letter, there is no apparent alteration in me; take away all my letters, and I still continue unaltered.—The letter-carrier.

At a New Year's dinner an absent-minded guest rose and apologized for the bad cookery and poor wines, under the supposition that he was at his own table, to the great annoyance of his hostess, and the inexpressible indignation of his own wife.

Dead Heads.—A number of ingenious and impecunious residents of Salem, Iowa, have patented a new process for getting into the show free. They hire the room adjoining the public hall as headquarters for a brass band, and call a rehearsal of some piece, all big drums and bassoons, for the night of the performance. Then the deafened agent, with his fingers in his ears, implores them to come and see the show, and it don't cost them a cent.

Our Paris Letter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, April 13.

Gambetta is starving it among the rurals; Rabagas in the provinces, is how the royalist journals describe his tour. This Peter the Hermit of republicanism has roared as gently as any sucking dove—"an't were any nightingale." His speech at Angers has been one of faith and hope in M. Thiers, in charity, let us believe him. The example of extra-parliamentary utterances that the ex-dictator thus gives his fellow-deputies is to be praised, and if they took to the fashion of delivering their sentiments during vacation, the Assembly would gain. Indeed France would profit by its governing classes adopting the veritable institution of "stumps," excluding therefrom allusion to liberty, equality and fraternity on pain of not being sent to Parliament. Gambetta's speech is more important from its omissions than its assertions. Being the chief of the Radicals, the "Eagle of phrases," made no demand for the dissolution of the Assembly, and this is the chief and most dangerous article—till the Germans retire—of their creed. Gambetta has made one declaration more, plus modesty. His party destine him as the natural heir of M. Thiers—whose political nephew he is said to be. However, the people who rally to the republic, because there is no other form of Government at present at all events, possible, do not intend to be led by M. Gambetta; despite his humility at Angers—where, before speaking he closed his eyes and gathered himself up, as historians assert was the custom of Ulysses—he cannot change. He is as innocent of all financial knowledge as he proved himself to be, of military strategy and civil administration, and an able economist is what France has yet to find. Nevertheless, Gambetta is a man whose influence in the South must not be despised. His speech in question occupies nine columns of his own journal, and to think John Bright declines the Presidentship of the English Republic in a letter of fifteen lines, date and signature included.

The good sense of the country is being displayed in the meetings of the Councils General—one for each department. None have declared against obligatory national education, but two thirds pass resolutions in favor of the plan; several have reiterated a wish to have citizen a soldier, every and none desire that substitutes be recognized. There have been in a few instances views recorded in favor of separating the Church from state, or rather withdrawing all endowments to religious bodies, for France has no official church; one Council proposed the adoption of the income tax instead of resorting to protection. The opinions of the "rurals" in the Assembly is that the deputies discuss passionately and badly, but vote sagaciously, and that the maintainance of the present provisional state of matters is a necessity as well as a refuge; that the army has too many commissioned, and too few non-commissioned officers, and that the country has a plethora of paid magistrates—ten times the number to be found for example in England. General Trochu, as Chairman of the Council General at Vannes, delivered a sermon on the state of the nation, which he asserted was the same as usual—occupied with the struggle between good and evil. He alluded to his own encounter with the 'Philistines' during the recent process against the *Figaro*, and attributes to the souvenirs of Passion Week the fortitude he was able to display throughout the trial. Sampson performed a great feat truly when he slew his enemies with the jaw-bone of a certain animal.

We had the grand treason of Mirabeau; are we to have the same of Thiers? Formerly there was played in Paris a very popular piece—"The young lady badly watched." The Assembly entrusted to a special Committee to watch over the Government during the holidays, and above all to keep a close eye on the President, that he would not quit that deadest of cities. Versailles, to promenade in the streets of Paris, but remain securely in the Prefecture avoid the fire and not play with lucifer matches. But he has escaped from the Vigilance Committee, when they believed he was copying letters or reading the news papers, he was actually railing to Paris. The Committee said, fy! fy! A President ought not to visit the capital. But worse, M. Thiers has up to the present given two official dinners and held the same number of receptions. Hence two important questions have surged to darken the political horizon. Has M. Thiers the right to eat where he pleases and sleep out of Versailles? A compromise has been effected, he is at liberty to drive in Paris, but he must return to Versailles to digest. But what will Europe—what will Mrs. Grundy say in presence of the Bonapartist discovery, that partridges were served at the first dinner, when the season for roasting such is past? This violation of the game laws puts the Coup d' Etat into the shade. Never, the Imperialist organs cry, was such a scandal witnessed under the second Empire. The power of the press was never better illustrated than in this incident, for at the second dinner chickens were substituted for game. Note, the Prussians are within twenty hours march of Paris, and have a bill of three milliards coming to maturity, yet the papers have time to occupy their readers with such *enfaniillages* as a roasted partridge, and the giving of a latch-key to the President.

These official re unions have been well attended, more by the official, than the fashionable world. M. Thiers showed himself equal to the occasion, and cut short button-holders by the joke that he had to catch the train to go home to Versailles. Foreign journalists were displayed, two German editors were present, which may explain the marked absence of their Parisian *confreres*. The only drawback was, that smoking was allowed; indeed the duration of the reception was so short that there would have been hardly time to enjoy a weed, and M. Thiers hates tobacco as his lady does chignons. If he had his way, he would compel smokers to pay the amount of the German indemnity. On the 16th M. Thiers will be 76 years of age, and will honor that anniversary, as he has done since he was ten, by inviting his relatives, college, and life-long friends to toast his salad days.

It is wise not to look a gift horse in the mouth, so nothing need be said for requiring travellers from England to state their names on landing in France, instead of the antediluvian passport system. The plan gives employment to a functionary who will at once detect a conspirator, if Jones assumes the name of Snooks. The English have been so successful in their protests against the passports, that Parisians might try the effect of a petition to Earl Granville to use his influence with M. Thiers to raise the state of siege to which the capital is condemned.

The Patriotic Committees, notwithstanding the cold water thrown on their energies by Ministers have not been in the slightest degree damped in their efforts to collect widows' mites for the emancipation of the territory. Let us honor this patriotism and disinterestedness, and while recalling with sadness the imprudence France committed in declaring war against Germany, to give a new crutch to a dynasty, let us not overlook the spectacle she presents in supporting easily and firmly the burdens that rashness has entailed, and the resources and vitality her very misfortunes have developed. Well, the patriotic Committee of Paris wished to reunite the delegates from the provincial Committees, the government has requested the step to be postponed, which in official language means, a knock on the head. The providing of the ransom money is an affair for the Rothschilds of every degree. There are 9,200 notaries, 2,600 lawyers, and 6,000 bailiffs in France; it is suggested to levy on these professionals a proportionate poll-tax that would yield two millions, in addition to being a most popular measure with the public.

The *Corps d'Armee*, that according to rotation now occupies Paris, fully justifies the assertions of M. Thiers that military reform is not an idle word. The soldiers are as silent and as severe looking as Prussians, and salute their officers with dutiful respect. The latter no longer lounge away their time over coffee and absinthe in front of cafes, side by side too often with their men, and the men do not frequent the wine shops to imbibe bad liquors and worse doctrines. Fraternity between the soldiers and citizens is fast passing away. It is unhappy that internal security has to depend as in Spain, upon the military element, but while such must be so, the reason becomes stronger to have that element disciplined and serious. There was a history in that French officer's address to his company, when leading it into action at Forbach—"*Mes enfants*, the time for humbug is past."

The "Old Catholics' have opened a central office in the city, where friends can meet and subscriptions be received. The Abbe Junqua has arrived in Paris, and intends to appeal against the Bishop of Bordeaux's order unfrocking him. A new point has been raised in the question, "what power has the government over the dress of a clergyman, when the State professes no religion?" Then there is a movement on foot to prevent any official declaration of the doctrine of Infallibility, and to secure for curates some secular protection, as is enjoyed by the *Vicaires*, against any arbitrary conduct on the part of the Bishops. It is at this moment of cunning strife that the Jews have published a proselytizing appeal in three languages, to unite more closely their members into one nation—with power to add to their numbers. Voltaire could never understand why Providence made his chosen, the most miserable of peoples. France has had Jewish Ministers under the Republic, the Empire, and the Commune. It is to be hoped that Rothschild will not depart for the Holy Land until he pulls us through the forthcoming loan of three milliards. He has full liberty to convert as many old and new Catholics as he can, and if he richly endows them, the world will consider the converts as lucky as those princesses, who after a few weeks training, perceive the heresies of their old creed, in the new faith that brings them a husband and a crown.

I never remember a time when there were so many mansions to let as at present in the *quartier* of the *Champs Elysees*—and in the avenue itself. This indicates a decrease in the American Colony. Gentle spring has within the last forty-eight hours burst into full glory, and is unlocking the buds of trees as well as of flowers. Business has followed suit, work is plentiful, and few complaints are to be heard except on the part of landlords who have palaces to let and will not reduce prices. Why does the municipality not tax unoccupied premises, by so doing it would "strike ile." From the country districts the reports are good, the ravages of the war are nearly everywhere made good. The unhappy village of Bazeille, that the Prussians reduced to ashes and cooked so many of the inhabitants in their own juice, has risen like Chicago from its ashes, and never was more prosperous than now. The experiment though followed by unexampled good fortune, is open to objections.

Not a word about the Communists, except Rochefort's little collection of objects *d Art* is exposed preparatory to sale, in the auction market, at the same time as the remainder of Napoleon the Third's supply of cigars. What a meeting! The garden of the Palais Royal has got back its toy—the miniature cannon that the sun, by means of a lens, fires off daily at noon. Trochu has thus preserved one piece of artillery at least from the Germans. Since 1786, citizens and strangers regulated their watches by the explosion; of late, however, the Bourse clock has become the fashionable regulator or was, up to the declaration of war; since then it has been guilty of gross irregularities.

Paris is being rapidly repaved—the Macadam belonged to the imperial age. There are nine companies competing to provide Paris with tramways, subterranean and aerial railways. The new oxy-hydrogen gas project is a failure—in so far as the municipality will have none of it. The side of the Boulevards that was illuminated by it has returned to its "old flame." The new light was white and cold, and the chief objection lay in the extreme care the delicate machinery required; the natural possibility that any fault in the mixture of the gases at the exact moment of combination would produce Egyptian darkness, and the danger of maintaining separate reservoirs in a house for the marriage of the gases. It is likely also the present gas company did not view the new aspirant with a favorable eye, though such considerations never weigh with the French in adopting any discovery that proves itself to be cheap, practical and safe.

The jury of the Fine Arts Exhibition is being hotly attacked, and as warmly defended, for refusing admission to the paintings executed by Courbet, while undergoing his six months imprisonment as a member of the Commune. Having put in his sentence—not an oppressive one—Justice has been done, and the jury, confounding sentiment with right, inflicts on the celebrated artist an additional punishment. This reasoning might justify his exclusion from a club, but not from a national exhibition, which does not profess to be a Tribunal for revising the sentence of the Court Martial. Liberty, since Madame Roland's time, has committed some mistakes. When Madame Lafarge published her *memoirs*, the Society of Authors did not protest against the prisoner, then undergoing imprisonment for life.

A bed-ridden husband has committed suicide, to be no longer a burden for his wife, and to enable the latter to find another "gudeman" and a better bread-winner.

Foreigners in the United States.—In view of the approaching Presidential election, statistics have been prepared showing the number of foreigners according to their nationalities in the United States. It appears that the colored population is 4,835,-106, of whom 803,000 are voters; the Irish population is 1,838,678, of whom 306,446 are voters; the German-born population is estimated at 1,679,025, of whom 279,837 have votes; the Welsh 71,004 Scandinavian 206 556, and Swiss 73,954, being the nationalities chiefly noticeable on the list.

Tichborne.—The *Melbourne Herald* of the 14th February contains the following:—"In one of the Government offices, Melbourne, is a clerk who has in his possession a ring bearing the Tichborne coat of arms, and on the inside the name of Roger Tichborne's sister engraved. This ring was purchased for a trifle from a pawnbroker, who disposed of it at a low figure on account of a difficulty being experienced in selling it, owing to the crest. This ring was seen by our informant in the possession of the individual referred to. The question is, how did this ring get into the possession of the pawnbroker? Something important to the issue of the trial might hang on that."

How to Start Flower Seeds Without a Hot-Bed.—Procure a block four inches long, three feet wide and two thick. Take strong paper—a flour sack cut it the length of the block and wide enough to reach around it, with an inch to spare. Prepare flour paste, set down with your lap board, and paste the paper around the box lengthwise; then draw it down far enough to paste over one end; slip it from the block and you have a box. Get two or three shallow boxes of old boards, in which to sit these paper boxes. Write the name of the seed you intend to plant on each box, fill with fine, rich earth, and a little sand; put a few seed in each one, keep moist with warm water, cover with flannel, and set it in a warm place. Thus plants can be grown.

The Small-Pox.

CARBOLIC ACID AS A DISINFECTANT.

A correspondent writes to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that the use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant and curative agent in small-pox and other contagious diseases should be universally known. Dr. Burgess, of San Francisco, says, in the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*: "In the late fearful epidemic of small pox I have tested the disinfectant and prophylactic power of carbolic acid in a way that leaves no doubt in my mind of its superior merit. Indeed during the latter part of the course of the epidemic, I trusted to it exclusively. In thirty-six instances of its exclusive use the spread is but one, and that was in a family of very filthy habits, where cleanliness and proper nursing were unattainable."

Carbolic acid in a fluid form is a cheap article. To disinfect an apartment, two or three teaspoonfuls may be put in a small bucket of water and scattered about with a whisk broom. Or the same, or even smaller quantity, may be placed in a dish and mixed with sand. The evaporation from this will disinfect the air. If the air should become too strongly charged, the evaporation may be checked by covering the dish more or less. This atmosphere, containing carbolic acid, is healthy, and soon becomes quite agreeable, especially when associated with its power as a destroyer of infection.

The bed clothes, blankets, etc., and clothes worn by persons having the disease or coming in contact with such, may be washed with soap now manufactured containing carbolic acid. Or common soap may be used, with two or three teaspoonsful of carbolic acid added to the suds. Thus may complete disinfection be produced in bed clothes or body clothes of patients subjected to small-pox or any other infectious disease.

Important Mining Inventions.

THE PULVERIZATION OF ORE.—A NEW ERA IN ROCK DRILLING.

We have been enabled to witness the operations of two inventions, which seem to us to be calculated to greatly facilitate the working of minerals, and, therefore, to develop the mineral wealth of the country. The first is a machine for the pulverization of ore, and the second an improved device for the drilling of rocks, and as the subject is one alike interesting and important some description of these inventions will, we think, be read with attention, more especially in mining circles.

For some time past the developement of the undoubted mineral wealth of this country had been retarded for the want of some apparatus for the pulverization of ore. The requirements of the needed apparatus was that it should possess sufficient force to effectually grind to powder the hardest substances, that it should effect that object as quickly as possible, that it should be simple, worked without much expenditure of fuel or labor, and that it should be cheap. Numbers of machines have been invented to meet this want; and they have been of various descriptions, but the one most generally used has been in the nature of a crusher, a "stamper" that pulverised the ore by dint of sheer pressure. Objections have been taken to that, and it has been found in practice that it did not meet all the requirements of those engaged in the working of minerals, and particularly in gold. The fault we believe in the case of gold quartz was that the pulverisation was not sufficiently complete, so that some part of the gold could not be separated from the ore and therefore was lost to the worker. The weakness has extended to every device which has been put into operation, and efforts have never ceased to remedy this defect, and obtain a machine which would be more perfect in this respect, particularly. That invention has, we believe, been found, and we are glad that to a citizen of this city is due the credit of the discovery.

Mr. Webster, of the firm of Webster & Hall, has devised and patented a machine, which, as far as we can judge, meets all the requirements. It pulverizes ore perfectly, is very simple, and very easily and cheaply worked. Its principle is that of attrition, and it seems surprising that it should not have been discovered before, though that remark may be fairly applied to all inventions, for they generally do seem, after they are discovered, to be perfectly simple. The machine itself is in the form of a drum, the exterior parts of which are stationary, but inside there is a wheel somewhat fluted and in the nature of a fan, which revolves with extreme rapidity, by the power of steam. The feeding boxes are on each side, and as the ore is passed in it falls on this interior wheel, and there simply by friction by the pieces of ore rubbing against each other, with extreme rapidity, it is ground to the finest imaginable powder. This powder is driven by the force of the air through escape pipes into a receptacle fitted for the purpose. And that is the whole of the apparatus. Of course it can be made of various sizes, but that we saw in operation, although a small one of three horse power, weighing about seven hundred pounds, with a drum three feet in diameter and seven inches in thickness, crushed to powder thirty-six pounds of copper ore in half a minute. The inventors claim for their machine that the one we saw will pulverize from ten to twelve tons of the hardest possible quartz in twelve hours, and we can bear testimony to the fact that there is very little labor required in its working, and a comparatively small expenditure in fuel. There is one other advantage in this machine, and that is that it is not liable to get out of order, as there are no cogs in the wheels, and no other apparatus which could be clogged or interrupted in its course. Besides, from the nature of the machine and the power that is made use of, all the friction being confined to the quartz itself, there is little or no strain upon the machine, so that one might fairly be expected to last for a very considerable period. It seems to us that this apparatus is one which will be found of great benefit to mining companies, and as it meets a long felt want we venture to believe that it will tend to the development of our mineral wealth.

We also call the attention of those interested in mining operations to the diamond pointed drill, manufactured by the American Diamond Drill Company, which has received very flattering notices in the *Scientific American* and *The Manufacturer and Builder*, leading authorities in mechanical matters. It is claimed for this drill that it may be applied to boring every variety of rock, being adjustable so as to work in any required direction, and further, that while two men will not drill more than ten feet of ordinary rock per day, this patented instrument has frequently progressed from eighty to one hundred feet within ten hours. It possesses the advantage of being so simple in construction and working that an intelligent mechanic can easily learn to operate it and make any necessary repairs. The drill will prove a most useful instrument in prospecting, for by its use, the character of mineral wealth lying at any depth below the surface of the land may be ascertained with comparative ease, and at small cost. The drill is constructed of a tubular boring bar, which may be made of common gas-pipe with a steel bit or boring bar, solid or angular in form, about three inches long, screwed on to one end, having three rows of black diamonds imbedded therein, so that the edges in one row project forward from its face, while the edges of those in the other two rows project from the outer and inner peripheries respectively. The diamonds on the first row cut the path of the drill in its onward progress, while those upon the outer and inner periphery of the tool enlarge the cavity around the same and admit the full ingress and egress of a stream of water which is continually forced into the drill by a steam pump, and in its passing out at the bottom it carriers off all the grit and borings as fast as produced. As the drill passes into the rock, cutting an angular channel, the portion of the stone encircled by this channel is, of course, undisturbed, and the cone thus formed is removed with the drill by a self adjusting wedge, which impringes upon and holds it fast, thus breaking it off at the bottom and bringing it to the surface. We understand that this drill was used successfully in the works connected with the boring of the Mount Cenis tunnel.

Clerks out of Work.

Ever and anon the piteous cry is raised of clerks out of work, and actually starving, while mechanics are not to be had, and even rude labor is at a premium. In all the large cities of the neighboring Republic and, so far, among ourselves, it is still the old story—the supply far in excess of the demand—and the result, poverty, mortification and hardship of every kind, in order to keep up appearances and still be thought genteel, though in ever so shabby a fashion.

Even when employment as a clerk is secured, yet the prospects are really so poor that one can scarcely think of any inducement except that potent something called gentility. Only a few days ago, a gentleman was stopped in the streets of Toronto by a decent looking, grey haired, middle aged man, who said that he was driven all but desperate, for he had neither food nor fire in the house. His story was the usual one—a clerk out of employment for the last six months and nothing to do. Every statement he made was found literally true, and yet any enquiry for a place for him was met by the reply, "I could spare one or two I have already."

To sit at a desk, dressed in broadcloth, is thought to be so much better than driving a plane, or handling a trowel, that it is no wonder young lads rush at the work in crowds. That might be all well enough when education was not generally diffused, and 'clerking' could be done only by a comparatively small number.

Now, it is different. There are more youths fitted to be clerks than to be efficient cabinet makers. The consequence is that the law of supply and demand makes wild work among the salaries of such genteel occupations.

One way to cure this, is for those who are clerks to set their faces against their sons following the same profession. Yet in the majority of cases they do exactly the reverse. A clerk's boy gets to be fifteen or so, and the father forthwith solicits from his employer a place for him in the same establishment, and congratulates himself on his success in thus adding a dollar or so a week to the scanty resources of the family. What is the result? In a great many cases, for the boy impecuniosity, and a life long struggle to keep up appearances. This is the miserable thing. Men who have reached middle-life would in most cases be foolish to change their calling it they can live at all. But why involve their children in the same misery? What is real povrety? Not having five, or six, or seven hundred dollars a year. Many a man has no more, and yet is rich indeed and independent too. Real poverty is where the actual income and the appearances to be kept up don't tally with each other. In such cases shabby shifts and mean devices and acted falsehoods have to be resorted to, in order to impose upon others, though they really impose upon nobody. The competent shoemaker or carpenter has often as large an income as a clerk—sometimes actually larger. But every man can see that he is indefinitely a richer man, aye and a truer one. He has a good fire, plenty to eat, good warm clothes, and no harrassing struggle to appear what he is not. His wife cooks his dinner, washes the clothes, and scrubs the floor; and doesn't care who knows that she does so. She is not thought the less of for that, but more; and if by-and-bye circumstances so improve that she does not need to "do the chores" it is quite easy to leave them alone. The whole air and bearing of such a family are truthful and real. Neither husband nor wife thinks of poor forlorn gloves all worn out at the finger ends, nor resorts to inking the white seams of rusty black attire that was once "genteel" but is now dreadfully faded. Everything with them is perfectly natural, genuine, and above board. The two families may have the same income,—nay, the advantage in that respect may even be in favor of the clerk—but in genuine comfort, in honest independence, and unquestionable self-respect, there is no comparison. The clerk goes deprecatingly through life, struggling after a certain amount of modest self-assertion, which he finds it very difficult to attain, and comforting himself even in his struggles, with the thought that his occupation is a very "genteel" one; while the skilled artizan, his neighbor, ashamed neither of himself nor his surroundings,—neither of his sweaty brow nor his soiled fingers, nor of his wife's cookery,—moves on through life, earning whatever he can, and looking the whole world in the face because he owes not any man.

But clerks' wives and clerks' daughters, and others who should know better, cry out at the idea of son or brother of theirs "degrading" himself by becoming a mechanic. And so the great army of "shabby genteels" is always kept up, not only at its old strength but in an ever-increasing ratio and with an ever increasing struggle to its members.—*Toronto Globe.*

The Grand Trunk.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says the report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada has been issued. It shows for the half-year an increase in the gross receipts of £141,601, or 17.84 per cent. An available balance is exhibited of £1,650 0s 6d to be carried forward. The report also states that the Company will, on the completion of the International Bridge, be in a good position for carrying through traffic between New York and the West with advantage to the freighter and travelling public and profit to themselves. The prospects as to through rates are brighter, especially since the break-up of the Erie Ring in New York. Canada is growing in population and wealth. The opening of the Intercolonial Railway will tend to lessen the loss heretofore experienced at the eastern end of the line. The *Times* gives the following synopsis of the report:—

"Adopting the programme as sketched by the President, Mr. Potter, at the last half-yearly meeting, the Board, it is stated, have taken measures for placing the whole concern in the best possible condition as regards means of conveyance, sidings and station accommodation, with a view to the paramount object of increasing the net earnings to the required amount for the payment of interest on the preference bonds to 1878. The growth of the traffic during the past year, particularly the local traffic, is shown to have been very satisfactory."

Railways in Great Britain.—A recent calculation shows that there are 14,247 miles of railway track in the United Kingdom, which have cost not less than two thousand millions of dollars.

For the West.—Our exchanges from all parts of Ontario note the starting of settlers for Manitoba. A party of one hundred from the townships surrounding Guelph, started on Monday; a number of families left Perth last week; eleven families leave Ottawa in a few days. There will certainly be 1,000 emigrants to Manitoba from this Province during the month of April.

Silver Island.—The latest account from Silver Island in Lake Superior are that the ore being taken out yield the enormous sum of $5,000 to the ton. It is now thought that the main vein has been reached, and that that which yielded $2,000 to the ton was only a branch vein. Ore equal in value to $1,000,000 has been taken out during the past winter. This, with $1,400,000 taken out previously, makes a sum total of $2,400,000 taken from the mine since November, 1870.

The Consequential Damages Question.

Full Statement of the American Position.

Washington, May 2.—Misapprehension exists in relation to the case of the United States before the tribunal at Geneva, and as the community has been excited on both sides of the Atlantic with sensational reporting that the Government of the United States had acceded to the demand of Great Britain for the withdrawal of the claim for indirect damages, pains have been taken to make inquiry on the subject in all informed circles. It may be asserted with confidence that nothing could be farther from fact than the stories which have excited the public. Presentation of indirect damages has been made by the United States at every proper stage of the proceedings. They stand in the formal case presented at Geneva in December. They have not been withdrawn and will not be withdrawn.

They were first presented to the notice of Great Britain by Mr. Adams, under directions from Mr. Seward, during the excitement and irritation caused by Great Britain pending the rebellion. They were a permanent subject of complaint on the part of the Government of the United States. When the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty failed they were found to be prominent topics of a leading speech against the ratification of the treaty. When the Joint High Commission met, they were formally presented by the American Commissioners to their British associates as part of the American complaint, and there is authority for the assertion that from the moment of their presentation to the signing of the treaty, they were never challenged or excepted to by the British Commissioners, but were set forth in the protocol signed within four days of the date of the treaty, as if they had been presented as part of the complaint of the American Government. If any one is at fault for their remaining in the case, it is the British Commissioners who sat for two months in the Joint High Commission, with the written presentation of these claims before them, and never raised a word against their admissibility, or British Ministers, to whom the full proceedings of the Joint High Commission were daily telegraphed, but who remained silent. The fact that in the American case they are not accompanied with a demand for payment is evidence that the American Government has always held them to be of a different nature, and perhaps of more questionable legal admissibility than these which are called direct claims, while their historic association with the *Alabama* controversy, and the prominence they had acquired imposed the necessity of their present action to the Geneva Tribunal in order to prevent their being brought up hereafter to disturb the harmony of the two nations. If the British Government maintains its attitude, the two nations are at a dead-lock. Is the treaty, then, with its hopeful promises and its settlements of the various questions of difference, to be abandoned? The President thinks not, at least not without exhausting every effort consistent with the honor and dignity of the Government. He has not withdrawn any part of the case. He does not contemplate any such withdrawal, and has made no proposal for such withdrawal. Great Britain, by her acts during the war, has put herself in a position to have the question tried upon her, and the United States does not think it wise to abandon the question without either decision or agreement, and stipulation which will relieve the United States in future, and before incurring possible liability which now rests upon Great Britain, from the presentation of like complaints in case of any omission on their part to observe their neutral obligations in the event of Great Britain being belligerent while they are neutral. Should Great Britain propose to stipulate that in the event last contemplated she will make no complaints or claims against the United States for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or losses resulting from a failure to observe their neutral duties, the United States, by accepting the suggestion, would gain an important concession. In consideration thereof, the United States might very well agree to say that they will refrain from pressing for the pecuniary compensation for indirect claims before the Geneva Tribunal, leaving the Tribunal to make such expression of opinion as it may think proper on that question. Apprehension of award in moneyed damages on account of these claims would then be relieved, and the United States would disdain asking for a moneyed award, which they have not asked from the Tribunal, and which the people do not expect or desire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 3—The *Times*, discussing the attitude of Canada with regard to the Treaty of Washington, somewhat censures the conduct of the Home Government in its treatment of the Dominion, and hints that it might be beneficial to the world if England would absolve Canada from her allegiance to the mother country.

London, May 4—The *Times* this morning urges Grant to send to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration a communication which shall supersede the original American case containing the claims for consequential damages.

UNITED STATES.

Jackson, Miss., May 2—The Republican convention, after electing delegates to the Philadelphia convention, and endorsing Grant, adjourned.

New Orleans, May 2—A special to the *Picayune* from San Antono, says six waggons, seventy-five mules, nine men, and two women, were attacked by Indians at Howard Well, above Fort Clark. The train and all hands were captured and burned, except a woman, who escaped. Gen. Menith sent Lieut. Vincent with a force of cavalry in pursuit, who overtook and fought them. Lieut. Vincent was killed.

Richmond, Va., May 3—The announcement of the nomination of Greeley and Brown gives very general satisfaction to the Conservatives and Liberal Republicans here.

New York, May 4—The Times says of the Cincinnati Convention, that it should produce one good result—it should lead the present leaders of the Republican party to consider their responsibility to the people, to study the demands of the hour, and to make their proceedings at Philadelphia worthy of the present crisis. We confess that in our opinion such men as Grant and Colfax are infinitely superior to Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown.

The *World* expresses profound surprise at the result in Cincinnati. Adams, who proved by far the strongest of all candidates who had been expected to be strong in the convention, might have been cordially endorsed by the *World* as he would have been cordially supported by the Democratic party. Greeley can receive no such endorsement, nor has he any reason to expect such support. The convention has chosen to nominate the most heated and conspicuous opponent of the Democratic party. The country called for revenue reform. It has selected the most zealous of protectionists. This leaves the Democratic party entirely free to await the development of the immediate future, and opens the way for a possible Democratic victory.

Cincinnati, May 3—The following telegram from Greeley was received here after he had been informed of his nomination:

"New York, May 3—Whitlaw Reid,—Please tender my grateful acknowledgment to the members of the convention for the generous confidence they have shown me, and assure them I shall endeavor to deserve it.

"(Signed) Horace Greeley."

It is stated that at the Cabinet meeting yesterday the reply from England to our note, relative to the negative principle of intercolonial law, was received. It is so unsatisfactory that the position of President Grant—that the question of consequential damages is one for the Geneva Tribunal to settle—will be insisted upon. The President is said to be dissatisfied with the course of Secretary Fish, and has invited the foreign committees of Congress to meet him this morning and consider the situation, and arrange upon a further course in the matter.

RUSSIA.

London, May 3—The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: The Czar has accepted Gortschakoff's resignation, and Valemeff will succeed to the office of Chancellor of the Empire for Foreign Affairs.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 3—Marshal Bazaine has written to Thiers demanding a trial by Court-Martial on the accusation of the Commission on Capitulations.

It is said that Gen. Wimpffen has also asked for a similar opportunity to vindicate himself.

AFRICA.

New York, May 2—The *Herald's* London special says: Advices from Bombay state Dr. Livingston is safe with Stanley, the New York *Herald* correspondent at Zanzibar.

—An Eastern exchange has this *erratum*: "In our paragraph yesterday concerning thirteen ministers who had been spanked in infancy, for *spanked* read *sprinkled*.

—A Washington editor is indignant because a compositor headed his editorial, "The Champagne Opened," when he wrote, "The Campaign Opened." He says that printer is always thinking of something to drink.

Correspondence.

For the Intelligencer.

A Trip to Texas.

No. 2.

Last night, by the captain's permission, I slept on board, rather than go into the city, and so can't advise as to the amusements. I certainly should have done otherwise had I known that coal was to be dumped into her all night long, accompanied by the incessant barking of a chained dog under my window. I hope soon to be able to do without sleep, and thus save much time. All things come to an end, and so did yesterday. This morning is lovely, and the city gay, all life and bustle. I am close to Fulton ferry, amid a forest of masts of vessels, from 50 to 1,500 tons, loading and unloading the products of the South, oranges, lemons, tomatoes, cotton, tobacco, cocoa nuts, sugars, &c. Thousands of passengers cross the ferry, hurry-scurry to their business. The Fulton market presents a lively scene at this hour. I breakfasted there for 12 cents on a bowl of oyster soup. This is a great thing for the poor, you get a quart bowl with lots of oysters boiling hot, with plenty of biscuits, for 10 cents, which with a ripe banana for two cents, made my meal. I then took stock of what was offered for sale, thus:

Fish.—Hallibut, Striped Bass, one weighing 70¼ lbs. These take the fly, how would some of our Isaac Walton's like to have him try their 'gut.' Codfish, Haddock, Shad, Skate, Pike, Porgy Salmon (California) Smelt, not Eels that smelt, Eels, Blackfish, Flounders, Codfish tongues and codfish sounds (these are taken from the inside of the fish near the backbone), Terrapin, Green Turtle, Lobsters, Crabs, (soft and hard shell), oysters, Clams, Prawns.

Of Vegetables.—There were Tomatoes, Radishes, Lettuce, Green Peas ($3 a peck) Horse Radish, Cress, Onions, Kale, Celery, Rhubarb, &c.

Game.—Canada geese, Brant Ducks in every variety, Pigeons, Snipe, Plovers.

Fruits.—Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, Lemons and Apples.

I did not think much of the meats. I never remember seeing corned sheep's tongue on sale before.

If any of your readers wish a good dinner he surely can out of this list find the material.

I see by the smoke that so gracefully curls from our smoke stack that steam is on the rise; it is to be hoped it will not raise us bodily though; it thus acts on my spirits now. I long, old ocean, to be on thy billous, home once again. I must bid adieu, or this letter will miss the post.

You may not hear from me again for many days, perhaps next from Key West. Our mocking bird seems to know he's *homeward* bound, he warbles so joyously. How nice a thing it is to have a home, to turn your wandering steps towards where "There is an eye to mark your coming and grow brighter when you come." Again, I say adieu.

LIGNIFED.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer

The Harbor Dues.

The Act of Parliament (Cap. 46, 33 Vict.), which empowers "the Corporation of the Town of Belleville to pass a By-law or By-laws for the imposition and collection of Harbor dues or tolls," also saith that these dues or tolls are "to be employed, after the expenses of collection, *for the purpose of assisting in liquidating the debt incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred in the improvements of the Harbor within the limits of said Town, by dredging or otherwise, and to provide a fund for the maintenance and improvement of said harbor and works.*" Your correspondent is neither a lawyer nor the son of a lawyer, but he submits (with all due deference to the lawyers in the Council) that when the "Finance Minister" took the sum of $1334 52, being the balance, "after the expenses of collection," from the Harbor dues, and used said balance for the general expenses of the town, he did that which is contrary both to the spirit and letter of the Act of Parliament.

Your correspondent further submits that when Mr. Holden (contrary to the Act), took the $1334 52, it should have been *as a loan*, and agrees with Mr. Hambly that it should appear as a liability of the Town to the Harbor Account. Many think Mr. Holden had no right to take the balance *even as a loan*, but that it should have been placed to the credit of the Harbor Fund, in some of the banks, there to remain until required, according to the Act.

There is no use in clowns, "phuny" men, country cousins, (whose sons want to learn book-keeping), and others trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public, the Act of Parliament can be read by all, and it says the moneys collected for Harbor dues, shall be applied to Harbor improvements. Mr. Holden applies them to general expenses, so that he may make both ends meet.

A MERCHANT.

Belleville, April 30th, 1872.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

"Take away that Blawsted Fence."

—HISTORY OF MANITOBA.

Sir,—On enquiring yesterday of the superintendent of the improvements now being made in the Court House grounds, whether he had received any directions as to the removal of the horrid erection of rough boards, which even in their late dilapidated condition, disfigured, and I may say disgraced the grounds, he answered that he was sorry to say, he had not. Now, Sir, I am sorry also, and I think the Committee of the Council will be much to blame if they leave the north end of the esplanade in its present state. The site of the Court-house is a noble one, and the building itself is not altogether unworthy of its prominent position, and now that the town is about to have a new market-house and town hall more in accordance with its standing among the towns of the province, it is to be hoped that the County authorities will not let their peculiar property stand in unfavorable contrast, but give orders for the erection of a retaining wall at the north end of the grounds, with steps similar to that at the south end, and get the Town Council to grade the street and make a sidewalk on the same.

Great care should be exercised, too, in the ornamentation of the grounds by planting suitable trees and shrubs. If properly done, with a judicious mixture of evergreens and deciduous trees at the ends of the terraces, and lower trees and flowering shrubs towards the middle, so as to form a hollow arc, with the building rising above the centre, the *tout ensemble* will assume quite a majestic appearance in the course of a few seasons; but if some of our tasteful Town Councillors are allowed to stick a few 25 cent maples along the base of each slope, as I am told they propose, the effect will be that the building will be hidden from the street in the summer, while in the winter we shall have nothing but a few bare trunks and naked branches rising above the snow, and visitors will ask by what tribe of Goths or Vandals was Belleville originally peopled

LANDSCAPE.

Belleville, April 29, 1872.

—Peace has been restored in Hayti.

—Florida's orange trees are all in full bloom.

—Kingston harbor is still filled with floating ice.

—A reign of terror prevails in Cass Co., Missouri.

—The strike of cartmen in Liverpool continues.

—Twenty-eight deaths by small pox in Montreal last week.

—The steamer *Quail* got into Napanee yesterday.

—Lake Ontario has risen ten or eleven inches within the past ten days.

—Van Amburgh's great Menagerie is to be in London, Ont., in May.

—Eight convicts escaped from the Halifax prison on the 29th inst.

—The Grenville canal is expected to be open for traffic on the 10th May.

—Extensive deposits of crystalized sulphur have been discovered in the Beaver Mountains, 800 miles from Salt Lake City.

—California farmers promise an increase (D. V.) of 50 per cent. in the grain product of their farms for the present year.

—A New York couple have just celebrated their 'Pearl wedding'—the 70th anniversary of their marriage.

—One of the most valuable mineral products of Nevada is borax, which is found in the marshy land about the sides of rivers. The deposits are said to be inexhaustible.

—A destructive fire occurred in Markham yesterday, several stores and the principal hotel were destroyed.

—A London despatch this morning says that Prince William Frederick Henry, of the House of Nassau, died in Holland yesterday.

—An accident happened to one of the gates of the Welland Canal yesterday, which will suspend navigation for three days.

—A despatch from Halifax says the steamer Concordia, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with cotton, went ashore at Louisbourg yesterday morning. The particulars had not eached Halifax.

England and America.

One people in our early prime,
One in our stormy youth;
Drinking one stream of human thought,
One spring of heavenly truth;

One language at our mother's knee,
One in our Saviour's prayer,—
One glorious heritage is ours;
One future let us share.

The heroes of our days of old
Are yours, not ours alone;
Your Christian heroes of to day,
We love them as our own.

There are too many homeless in
Far in the wild, free West,
To be subdued for God and man,
Replenished and possessed;

There are too many fallen men
Far in the ancient East,
To be won back to truth and God,
From cramping bonds released;

There is too much good work to do,
And wrong to be undone;
Too many strongholds from the foe
That must be forced and won—

That we whom God has sent to be
The vanguard of the fight,
To bear the standard of His truth,
And to defend the right

Should leave the mission of our race,
So high and wide and great,
On worldly points of policy
To wrangle and debate.

Nay side by side, in East and West,
In wild or heathen land,
One prayer upon our hearts and lips,
One Bible in our hands,

One in our earliest home on earth,
One in our heavenly home,
We'll fight the battles of our Lord
Until his kingdom come.

Manitoba Land Act.

The Bill respecting the Public Lands of the North West was distributed in Ottawa on the 2nd inst. Each township is to contain 36 sections, of one mile square each, in every fifth township two sections, and in every other township one section of three fourths are reserved for the Hudson Bay Co., Indian reserves excepted. Two sections in each township are set apart as endowment. For purposes of endowment volunteers having claims for lands may select their own locations of any lands that are for sale. Unappropriated lands to be sold at one dollar per acre, any person who has settled on lot to have pre-emption rights of grazing. Lands unoccupied may be leased from the Secretary of State, mines and minerals are not to be reserved in patents of lands, coal lands may not be taken for homesteads. Lumber lands may be reserved from sale and settlement. The bill has thirty four pages, and gives minute details as to management of lands.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

In the House yesterday, after routine business, Mr. Mackenzie read a petition received by telegram from Fort Garry, praying that Judge Johnson's report respecting compensation to individuals who suffered losses through the insurrection in the North-west, be not acted upon at present.

Mr. Oliver moved an address for copies of all correspondence respecting fees charged by officials of the American Government on goods passing through the United States in bond. He said the fees charged by consular agents and others were very high, while American goods were allowed to pass through Canada free of charge.

Mr. Tilley was not over sanguine of a change being affected. Still the Government would do anything in their power.

Mr. Cartwright moved a series of resolutions expressing regret that the Imperial Government had assumed the responsibility of withdrawing Canada's claims against the United States arising out of the Fenian raid. At the request of Sir John Macdonald the motion was not proceeded with, that gentleman promising to bring in the bill respecting the Treaty of Washington on Friday, when the whole question could be discussed.

Mr. Stephenson moved for a statement shewing the number of steam fire engines imported into the Dominion. He said that American manufacturers were selling fire engines in Canada for less than they charged in the United States, in the hope of breaking down the Canadian manufacturers of such articles. It was also said the American engines have been admitted free of duty.

Mr. Joly moved the House go into Committee on certain resolutions respecting the superannuation fund. He explained that at present the fund was larger than was required, and stated that his object was to provide that the surplus should be given to widows and children of public officials.

Sir Francis Hincks said that the act was experimental at present. If the vote was too high for the purpose, no doubt the Government and House would reduce it. The object was to provide for public officials who were no longer capable of discharging their duties. Public officials, like others, could provide for their families by means of life assurance.

The motion was under discussion when six o'clock arrived, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 2nd, 1872.

Several new bills were introduced into the House of Commons yesterday.

Sir George Cartier introduced a bill to facilitate arrangements between debtor and creditor, to punish fraudulent debtors and abolish preferences in favor of judgment creditors.

Mr. Holton offered a resolution, setting forth the illegality of the appointment of Judge Johnson as Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, while he occupied the position of a Judge of the Province of Quebec.

Sir George Cartier stated that the Government, seeing that objections had been made to Judge Johnson's appointment, had decided to cancel it.

A discussion ensued, the Opposition members seizing the opportunity to condemn the action of the Government in the first place as illegal, and in the second place an acknowledgment of the same by cancelling the appointment.

A lively passage at arms took place between the Hon. Mr. McDougall and the Hon. Mr. Blake,—the latter being charged by the former of having appointed himself to an office (President of the Council) which did not exist in the Local Government, and then asking the Legislature to sanction his act. He contended that it was more honourable for the Dominion Government to acknowledge that an error had been committed by the appointment of Judge Johnson as Lieut-Governor of Manitoba, and to recede from it by cancelling the appointment than to ask Parliament to sanction the illegal act of the Government as Mr. Blake had done.

Mr. Blake replied, and challenged the hon. member for North Lanark to discuss the question with him in the local legislation.

Hon. Mr. McDougall said if he wished he could easily do so as no less than three members of the Ontario legislature had offered to resign to allow him to take their place.

After some remarks by the Hon. Mr. Howe, the debate was brought to a close at six o'clock.

Mr. Colby moved the House into Committee on the bill to abolish the insolvency laws.

Mr Harrison moved an amendment in committee, that the Province of Ontario should be excepted in case the laws were abolished. His motion was lost.

Finally the motion for abolishing the laws was adopted.

Mr. Joly moved the House into committee on the resolution respecting the superannuation fees. A debate ensued which lasted till midnight, when the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 3.

In the House of Commons yesterday, after some routine business was transacted, and a few new bills introduced, Sir John A. Macdonald proceeded with his bill to give effect to certain clauses of the Washington Treaty. The Premier delivered a lengthy speech, in which he laid before the House the advantages which would be gained by Canada in case the Treaty was accepted. The time occupied by the delivery of his speech was nearly six hours. Mr. Mackenzie made a short speech in reply, when the bill was read a first time. The real discussion on the Bill will commence on Tuesday next, when its second reading will be asked for. The House adjourned at 40 minutes past 11.

500 More Cars.—The Canada Rolling Stock Company have contracted with the Canada Engine and Machinery Company of Kingston, for five hundred more cars, to be used on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Our Paris Letter.

(*FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.*)

PARIS, April 20.

The country is very tranquil, and promises to continue so as the inability of parties to create discord has been demonstrated. The nation truly hungers and thirsts after repose, and apparently have resolved to in no way embarrass M. Thiers, but give him a carte-blanche to pay the Germans their indemnity as quickly as he can, and to re found or repair the defective institutions of the country. Money must be raised by hook or by crook, and if the purchasing of passports and the adoption of protection will not yield the required sums, we have the consolation and the liberty to fall back on an income tax. The Assembly will resume its sittings in a few days, and if the deputies will only exhibit in the Chamber, the practical sense and moderation they have displayed at the late Grand Jury or Council meetings in the Departments, France will have nothing to fear in the future.

There are three distinguished individuals who at present, and for some weeks past, have been making a circular tour in France—Gambetta, the Comte de Paris, and the public executioner. The first has become the apostle of a new crusade in favor of moderate republicanism and M. Thiers; he has parted with all the wild and arbitrary ideas, which filled his head during his dictatorship, ideas which neither conquered the Prussians nor united divided Frenchmen. Ill-natured people hint that the leopard cannot change its spots and complain of Gambetta's preaching up the republic. If opponents do not follow his example, the population will begin to think there is but one statesman—alas! too true—M. Thiers, and that Gambetta is his prophet. As to that child of the Mist, the Comte de Paris he passeth all understanding. His mouth is like a sealed sepulchre in reference to political opinions, while he cements and controls a political party by the agency of his ambiguous uncle the duc d'Aumale. France laughs at the Legitimists, curses the Bonapartists but despises the Orleanists, and thus turning her back on the pretenders alike, gives her smiles to the republic, and best wishes that M. Thiers may sagaciously establish it, and so show his fellow-country men for the first time that a republic is the form of Government which divides them least, and that the state means everybody, and not the *moi* of Louis XIV.

In forcing the inhabitants of the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to quit their hearths and homes in the case that they decide to remain French, Prussia exhibits that ungenerous and rigorous policy which has marked her policy, since her foe submitted to the fortunes of war. This high-handed conduct will not tend to diminish the hate entertained by the Gauls for the Tuetons. Bismarck evidently forgets that more flies are caught with honey than vinegar. France has no intention of attacking Germany—for she cannot be prepared—for many years to come, but her foreign policy will be shaped to bring that revenge which is inevitable *coute qui coute*, a revenge not against Germany for repelling the unjustifiable war that a tottering empire in its last stage of folly declared, but for the merciless peace imposed. An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth will be exacted. Even Fatherland avows surprise and uneasiness at the vitality the French display in picking themselves up.

Apart from their views, the ultramontane organs in Paris are most ably conducted. Like heretics, however, the party exhibits much envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness towards those Catholics who decline to be more Papal than the Pope himself. So violent had the war become that His Holiness interfered and recommended to the principal lion of the fold of Judah—the *Univers*—more humility and a little charity. The editor confesses he is a child of obedience, submits to be the scape-goat for the sins of Israel—strikes his bosom and cries *mea culpa*, and though shorn of his locks, Sampson resumes the war to the knife against the Philistines. At Rome the *Univers* is suspected to be Bonapartist; in Paris it may some fine day be considered to be Prussian. The Old Catholic movement in France does not exactly hang fire, but has halted to see the end of the Abbe Iungua affair. This priest, belonging to the Diocese of Bordeaux, declined to subscribe to the doctrine of Infallibility; his bishop unfrocked him, and the government has sentenced the Abbe to six months' imprisonment for non compliance. The Abbe is now in Paris to prosecute his appeal, but the bishop has the law on his side, as all *curates* in Paris are at the mercy of the bishops, the state holding only to the parish priests. This disparity in civil protection has led to an organization to abolish the Concordat, and to separate Church from State. As for the clergy in France, excepting the *soutane*, no two priests have precisely the same form of dress, the ultramontanes alone are unexceptionable in this respect.

The army continues to drill as assiduously as that of Germany, it is as efficient now as it was defective in July, 1870. M. Thiers devotes all his attention to its reorganization, and the results are very visible. The soldiers are taking better to their camp life, and the present fine season will accustom them to it. Nothing definite has yet transpired touching the enquiry into Bazaine's capitulation, it cannot be justified, and no whitewashing is permissible. The French are in the vein to exact the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth respecting their misfortunes and the vices of their institutions; they are rapidly losing the taste for phrases and oratorical fireworks, which so deceived and led to so much ruin, and the attempts to flatter even their vanity, are being rightly viewed as humbug. The Commission of Inquiry has censured General Ulrich for his defence of Strasbourg—that we all considered to be so glorious—and irregularities connected with the surrender. An avenue and a Boulevard have been named after him as a tribute to his glory. The old soldier is broken down and has retired to die. As a political reply to Napoleon III and his friends, who view their chief as a Chevalier Bayard, the same commission attributes the disaster of Sedan to Palikao, who for dynastic reasons, ordered the march from Chalons to that *impasse*, Sedan, to the generals who disputed for the command in chief after Macmahon, and above all, to the Emperor, who having relinquished all interference with the army, took upon himself to order the white flag to be run up without consulting his generals in a council of war. No one can dispute this verdict; it is not the less honorable as the high allies composing the Commission owe their rank to the Man of Sedan.

We have been once more reminded that the Court-Martials are sitting by their having condemned a Communist colonel and a *petroleuse* to death, the ordinary calling of the latter was selling newspapers, and she has three children. There are now 28 Communists lying under sentence of death—some since July last; 4,780 prisoners remain to be tried, and the military tribunals judge on an average 470 per week. Seven large vessels are being fitted up to convey prisoners to New Caledonia, each prisoner costs the state 1,000 frs, for the voyage. Rochefort must go like the rest, the powerful interest made to keep him in France has failed. Gaston Cremieux the Jew, who was executed a few months ago at Marseilles for his Communist doings, left a widow and two children, she has been taken into partnership by her family, large drapers in the above city, and the firm issue their prospectuses with a black border, and announce they can sell cheaper now than in the past. At the Versailles prison, the condemned to death eat in common—enjoy a well-furnished table, and one of theirs acts as cook, being selected not only on account of his ability, but as a recognition of "his lively spirit."

The exhumation of the body of Alexandre Dumas, *pere*, near Dieppe, to be buried in the family vault at Villers, Cotterets, was like "the positively last night" of a theatre. Those who were invited were asked to assist at a *fete*—not a funeral. This was classical, as the Thracians made merry at a death, and put on mourning at a birth. On arriving at the village, the first sorrow experienced by the guests was that no breakfast was to be had, the only hotel had been engaged for a bridal dejeuner in advance. The deceased wrote a story called "The Wedding and the Burial"—singular coincidence. There was a rush made for the provision shops; Edmond About secured half a ham; Giardin a loaf, and other celebrities what they could. One distinguished author philosophically took his seat beside an old woman who held a gingerbread stall, and feasted on her "nuts." Quite a fair had been improvised, and the theatre gave a representation in "honor of the arrival of the great man." Prices everywhere ruled high; it was not every day a Dumas was interred, and the question was asked when would the son's remains—he who was "chief mourner"—arrive. The town council held aloof from the whole proceeding, and as the local band would not play, one was hired elsewhere. There was as much "fun" as at an Irish funeral or wake. An artist found a passage through the crowd by demanding, "room for Marshal Macmahon!" Dumas was born in Villers, Cotterets, but though he made vast sums by his writings, he could never save from his extravagance sufficient to purchase the humble cottage where he was born in 1802. Events hitherto prevented his burial where he wished "to enter into the night of the future in the same neighborhood where I left the night of the past." After the religious ceremony came the speechifying. One orator praised Gambetta and Garibaldi, complimented M. Thiers, had faith in Radicalism, and pointed out the necessity of a new post office for the village. Anticipating such a scene was perhaps the reason which led Victor Hugo to remain away promising to visit at a future day, and "solitary" the death of his friend. However, he wrote a letter quite in harmony with the proceedings. The editor of *Charivari* was observed in the vicinity of the grave removing some dust blown into his eye. He begged the friends "not to conclude he was crying, as such a proceeding would be quite out of place."

M. Thiers has been so occupied in dining out, and giving dinners and receptions at the Elysee, that he has not had time to fete the anniversary of his 76th birth day. The last thought he has is of dying; when free for an hour, he drives to the Horse Show to buy some of the noble animals for his stable; he wishes no longer to be dependent on the ex imperial stud. The four dinners, followed by receptions, which he has just given in Paris, has afforded much satisfaction to the citizens, who view in the matter an earnest of the return of the Assembly to the city. The receptions were well attended by every shade of home politicians, and by strangers from every country. The Persian Ambassador's wife—a lady not more than 18 years of age—turned the heads of the gentlemen and forced admiration even from the ladies, by her remarkable beauty and the strange "sweet costume" of her native country. She is the talk of Paris at present, and must cut herself up into little pieces to be present at only half the balls she is invited to; one drawback, she only talks Persian; there ought to be a run on Hafiz's poetry.

At one of the dinners in question, the Presidents' cook forgetting the close season, had served up some partridges; the President of the anti Poachers Society has asked M. Thiers if such a violation of the game laws took place, and was answered in the negative. The republic has thus escaped a great danger.

The Corporation is leaving nothing undone to restore to Paris all her former attractions. The strangers are commencing to display the first life peculiar to the second Empire. Everywhere can be met with the evidence of returning luxury, wealth and amusement. Paris is determined not to abdicate as Queen of Europe; her public promenades are gay with flowers; the streets are a model of cleanliness and care; the shops are brightening up, and confidence is becoming an institution. Order reigns, and would be as efficiently upheld even without martial law. This luxury of protection appears to be maintained the better to strike extreme journals; but such are daily more and more falling into disfavor.

Poor Trochu would be forgotten, and his enemy the *Figaro* also were it not that his photograph is placed in the shop windows at the side of the pamphlet-account of the trial. He has to pay the penalty of greatness, as his photograph has for companions, the cartes of the new executioner and Mlle Diblanc. Since it has become known that this latter individual was "given to prayer, Parisians have no doubt of her having murdered Mme. Riel, and are desirous of knowing when she will be hanged, as she has confessed her crime before the French Judge.

Rochefort's little collection of *bibelots* has been sold by public auction, just like his arch-enemy's—the ex emperor—effects. A few paintings were knocked down at a fair figure. The principal purchaser was Madame Rattazzi, who, although a Napoleon, had a fantasy for Rochefort's writings. Ollivier of light-hearted fame is to auction off his household goods also. The Bonapartist establishment seems to be completely broken up. Even at Vichy, where a poulterer fattened—by thrusting meat balls down their throats by machinery—chickens, calling them "Empress's" chickens, names such now "national."

The celebrated astronomer Le Verrier has satisfactorily tested his system of military sun signals. With two mirrors, size no great object, rays of light can be thrown on a corresponding mirror at a distance of several miles, and by reflecting these rays in different positions, with intervening eclipses, they can correspond to a special alphabet. Magnesium, &c., can also be effectively employed, and with a mirror having a surface less large than the human hand.

Among the curiosities of robbery is the stealing of six pieces of artillery from one of the city forts; and what is curious, the discovery was only made when the coiners were detected melting down the bronze. Henceforth, the Column of July ought to be guarded.

In the gingerbread fair on the exterior Boulevards, among other great attractions is a wax-work show, an additional fee of two sous is required to enter the room to view "The chastity of Joseph." Mme. Tussaud must look to her laurels.

The watch dog attached to the Montmartre cemetery is called *De Profundis*.

Among the Communists *en route* for New Caledonia is an old man aged 74. He is required to inaugurate the cemetery.

A deputy having suddenly taken to quarrel, stamp, curse, and interrupt—after displaying an angelic temper since the recess—apologized it was not for pleasure he so acted, but to prepare for the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly.

Dominion Parliament.

MONDAY, May 6th, 1872.

In the House of Commons to-day several new bills were introduced.

Mr. Masson, of Soulanges, stated that as many of the French members had not understood the great and eloquent speech delivered last Friday on the Treaty by Sir John A. Macdonald, he thought it should be printed in French for their information.

Sir Geo. Cartier replied that the matter of printing the speeches referred to lay in the hands of Sir John's and Sir Francis' admirers, because if the Government were to print them the speeches delivered by the Opposition should also be printed. If, however, the House desired to have the debate on the subject printed, it had power to deal with the matter.

In reply to a question Sir Geo. Cartier stated that the volunteers would be rationed and paid this year the same as last year.

Mr. Cartwright moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole upon a series of resolutions, expressing the regret of the House that the Government had decided to withdraw the claim upon the United States, for compensation on account of the Fenian raids on Canada, and that the proposal to receive compensation from the English tax payer instead is wrong in principle, because it would encourage a renewal of raids upon Canada by citizens of the United States. He supported his resolution in a lengthy speech. Mr Ross of Prince Edward seconded the resolution.

Mr. Harrison moved in amendment "that this House does not consider that the interests of the Dominion will be promoted, or the relations now happily existing between the Mother country and Canada strengthened by an expression of opinion on the subject of the withdrawal of the Fenian Claims by the Imperial Government from the consideration of the Joint High Commission."

Mr. Blake moved an amendment to the amendment "that this House concurs in the view expressed by the Canadian Government with reference to the subject of the Fenian claims as pressed in their minute of Council dated 1st July, 1870, and in their minute of Council of the 28th July, 1871, in which they urge that the failure of the High Commission to press the Fenian claims has been the one cause of prevailing dissatisfaction with the treaty."

A debate took place in which Sir Geo. Cartier, Hon. W. McDougall, Sir A. T. Galt, Hon. Dr. Tupper, Mr. Harrison, Mr McKenzie, Mr. Blake and others took part.

On the vote being taken on Mr. Blake's amendment it was lost. Yeas, 57; nays, 100. The amendment of Mr. Harrison was carried on a division, thus defeating Mr. Cartwright's resolutions.

The House adjourned at 10.50.

New Advertisements.

Improve Your Ayrshire Stock—J. H. Holden.
Wanted—E. W. Striker.
Wanted J. Bailey, A. Jones or D. Flynn.
Notice—E. R. Ketcheson.
Potatoes W. Henry.
Removal—Dr. Tracy.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.

The Insolvency Bill.

Mr. Magill, the member for Hamilton, has got himself into hot water in consequence of the course he saw fit to take on the Bill to repeal the Insolvency Act. He was one of the few members representing commercial centres who took strong grounds in favor of its repeal. At every stage of the Bill he was first and foremost to protest against an Insolvency Law, representing that it was entirely uncalled for, that the mercantile community were opposed to it, and supported his statement by asserting that he had a petition for the repeal of the Act, signed by nine-tenths of the merchants of Hamilton. He didn't present the petition, however, and for the very good reason that he had none to present. The Hamilton papers, as well as the merchants of that city, are indignant at the false position in which they have been placed by their member, and call upon him to explain his extraordinary conduct. The *Spectator* says: "So far as we have been "able to discover, there is scarcely a business man in the city of Hamilton in favor "of such legislation," and further that after diligent enquiry, not a single merchant of Hamilton has been able to discover so much that such a petition is in existence. The *Spectator* says that in acting as he has, Mr. Magill has gone directly contrary to the wishes of the entire body of the business men of the City, and demands an explanation from him with "respect to his extraordinary conduct and his more extraordinary assertions." We must confess our astonishment that so shrewd, and politic a man as Mr. Magill, should have placed himself in such an anomalous position, and have jeopardized his next election by arraying himself against the entire body of business men of his constituency.

The *Times* states that a petition against the repeal of the Insolvency Bill has been circulated and forwarded to Jos. Rymal, Esq., M. P., for presentation, to which has been attached the signatures of nearly all the mercantile men of the City—a fact which is not very favorable to Mr. Magill's chances of success at the next election.

Regarding the expediency of repealing the Insolvent Act, the *Spectator* very justly remarks:

"The insolvency laws are of very great importance to the country at large. They should not be made subjects of hasty legislation; but, if any change in them is absolutely needed, that change should be made after ample time has been given for the wishes of the country to be fully made known. At present, not only has the voice of the country not been heard, but business men generally have not known that any change was contemplated.

"We believe this to be a case in which it becomes the duty of the Senate to interpose. It bears all the distinguishing marks of the legislation which it is the province of the Upper Chamber to check. It is hasty, uncalled for, and will, without doubt, work very material injury to a large class of men. It is a retrograde step in legislation, a return toward the old, barbarous code, which, when misfortune once overtook a man, debarred him forever from seeking to retrieve his position. The repeal of the present bill would be a public calamity; and we implore Senators to avert that calamity.

The Presidential Campaign.

Horace Greeley has accepted the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, and is fairly in the field against Grant, who it is believed will receive the nomination of the "Regular" Republicans at the Philadelphia Convention. The nomination of Greeley is not received with such enthusiasm by the disaffected as was anticipated. Adams was the choice of the more Conservative section opposed to Grant, and he failing to get the nomination, a number of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention have already "bolted," declaring that they will rather support Grant than Greeley. It was thought that Greeley would be acceptable to the Democrats, but the emphatic manner in which the organs of that party denounce him does not indicate much assistance from that quarter. Should the split between the two sections of the Republican party materially widen, there would be some prospect of the election of a Democratic President.

Pacific Junction Railway.

An Ottawa telegram says:—"A deputation from the Provisional Directors of the Pacific Junction Railway Company waited upon Sir John Macdonald this morning. The deputation consisted of Mr. Kelso, of Belleville, Vice-President of the Company; Mr. Williams, M. P. P., of Port Hope, Hon. Frank Smith, Mr. Kirkpatrick, M. P., Mr. Noah Barnhart, Col. McGiverin, of Hamilton, Mr. Crawford, M. P., Mr. Moat, Mr. Cumberland, M. P., Hon. John Carling, R. A. Harrison, and Col. Maude, Secretary. The proposals of the Company were explained to Sir John, embracing the construction of a line of railway from the French River, south of Lake Nipissing, to Sault Ste Marie, that point being adopted as a convenient and satisfactory terminus, whence to form connections with the Canada Central and Ottawa systems, and with the group of railways on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and with Hamilton, Niagara, and the London district. It was understood that a terminus at French River would be acceptable to all the railway interests represented, including also those of the Ottawa district, and it was suggested that possibly a considerable portion of the line would be embraced in the location of the Inter-Oceanic or British Pacific Railway, for the eastern terminus of which the French River seems to offer an acceptable location. The report and map of the Pacific Survey, issued by Mr. Sanford Fleming, this morning, was generally discussed, and it was understoood that the terminal point of that survey at Matawa, considerably north and west of Lake Nipissing, was simply exploratory, and was not to be taken as indicating any proposal for the location of the Eastern terminus. The deputation subsequently waited upon Sir Francis Hincks, to whom similar explanations were made. Both Ministers received the deputation most cordially, and listened with marked attention and interest to the information submitted to them."

The Nine Hours Movement.

The organs of the strikers in Toronto and Hamilton have heralded with a great flourish of trumpets the fact that the Great Western Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company and several manufacturing firms have conceded to their employees the nine hours movement, but they have carefully concealed from their readers the conditions of the concession. From the manner in which it is paraded in these papers, the public would be led to suppose that the leaguers had obtained all they demanded—had triumphed over their employers and placed them at their mercy. The fact is, however, that the concession means nothing except the lesseningof the hours of labor, and the strikers failed to obtain what they demanded, viz., ten hours, pay for nine hours, labor. The concession simply, means nine hours pay for nine hours, labor, the rate of wages not being increased.

New Orange Lodge.

L. O. L. No. 1356 was organized and opened in due form at Ferry Point, County of Prince Edward, on Friday, 3rd inst., by the County Master, Bro. W. Boulter, and the District Master of Hilton, Bro. James Peck. The following are the list of Officers for the balance of the year, who were installed:—

Bro. D. F. Gerow, Worshipful Master.
" James A. Vancott, Deputy Master.
" Hiram Vancott, Treasurer.
" Harvey Hart, Secretary.
" Rev. G. S. White, Chaplain.
" John P. Gerow, D. of C.

COMMITTEE—Bros. John Low, George Reed, C. Vancott, Norman Post, and Daniel Church.

The night of meeting is on Saturday, on or before full moon in each month.

MADRID, May 5—Don Carlos, with only two hundred adherents, has passed through Unsea, flying into France. The battle in which he received his complete defeat, was fought at Oronquieta yesterday. Of the Carlists force engaged, 38 were killed, and 747 taken prisoners. The insurrection is at an end.

Sir John A. Macdonald on the Treaty.

From the limited space at our disposal it will be impossible to give but a brief synopsis of the exhaustive speech of Sir John A. Macdonald on the Washington Treaty, delivered in the House on Friday. It is conceded by the leaders of the Opposition, as well as by his own friends, that it was one of the ablest efforts of that hon. gentleman, though all may not be able to agree with the position he assumed. In order to understand the question thoroughly the speech should be read unabbreviated, and we recommend our readers to procure the Toronto *Mail*, where they will find a report of it *in extenso*. We can give but a passing glance at the leading points. The Hon. gentleman in opening his speech explained that his object the other day when he asked leave to introduce the measure, was merely to suspend the Fishery laws this season in order to admit Americans to our fishing grounds. Since then, however, the American Government had acted on all the clauses of the Treaty, and it was the intention of the Canadian Government to follow the same course. The first clause of the bill was to suspend the present fishery laws, prohibiting Americans from fishing in Canadian waters. The second clause provides that during the existence of the Treaty, fish and fish oil, with the exception of such products from the inland lakes, shall be admitted from the United States free of duty. The third clause provides for a continuance of the bonding system during the operation of the Treaty, and longer if not repealed. The fourth clause insures the right of transhipment, mentioned in the thirtieth clause of the Treaty, to the citizens of the United States during the existence of the Treaty. The last clause of the bill provides that the act shall go into effect on the issuance by the Governor General, of an order in Council. The bill brought all the subjects of the Treaty, which the Canadian Parliament had power to act upon before the House.

Referring to the power of the Canadian House of Parliament to deal with this question Sir John A McDonald said in that matter the House and Parliament had full and complete control. No matter what might the consequences of the action, no matter what might be the consequences with respect to the future relations between Canada and England, or between Canada and the United States; no matter what might be the consequences as to the existence of the present Government of Canada, it must not be forgotten that this House was as fully charged with the right of rejecting the clauses of the Treaty, if they pleased, and maintaining the right of Canada to exclude Americans from our inshore fisheries, as if the Treaty had never been made. That reservation was fully provided in the Treaty. It was made a portion of it—an essential portion; and if it had not been so made, the name of the Minister of Justice of Canada would not have been attached to it.

Before entering upon the subject of his appointment as a member of the High Joint Commission, Sir John gave a brief history of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty—of the attempt on the part of the Canadian Government to secure its renewal—of the negotiation between the Imperial and Canada Governments for the protection of the fisheries, and of the means used to enforce the policy adopted by the Canadian Government—of the effort of England at the request of Canada to press the United States for a settlement of all disputed questions relating to the in-shore fisheries, and obtain reparation for the wrongs and losses sustained by Canada through the Fenian raids—of the *Alabama* claims' dispute, and how that question was re-opened. It might have been better, said the hon. gentleman, in the interest of Canada that the fishery and Fenian questions should have been settled free and apart from the Imperial question. He was pleased that the fact of Canada having asked England to make these demands upon the United States, gave an opportunity for reopening the negotiations with respect to the *Alabama* and other matters. It was fortunate that we had made that demand, for England could not, with due self respect, have initiated or re-opened the *Alabama* question. She had concluded a Treaty in London with the representative of the United States, and this treaty having been rejected by the Supreme Executive of the United States, England could not herself have re-opened negotiations on the subject.

Regarding his appointment as a member of the Commission, he had accepted it reluctantly. But after a conference with his colleagues, he believed he would be wanting in his duty to his country if he declined the appointment. And although he knew he would be made a mark of attack, and that he would not get fair play, he felt that if he shirked the duty he would be unworthy of the confidence that he had received so long from a large portion of the people of Canada. What, said his colleagues, would be said if, in consequence of your refusal, Canada was not represented, and her interest in this matter allowed to go by default. England, after having offered that position to the first Minister, and it having been refused by him, would have been quite at liberty to have proceeded with the Conference and the settlement of all these questions without Canada being represented on the Commission, and those very men who attacked him now, for having been there and taken a certain course, would have been just as loud in their complaints, and just as bitter in their attacks, because he had neglected the interests of Canada. Knowing as he said before, what the consequences would be to himself of accepting that office, and foreseeing the attack that would be made upon him, he wrote a letter, which he did not now read because it is a state paper, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, informing him of the great difficulties of his position, and that it was only from a sense of duty that he accepted the appointment.

The hon. gentleman then referred to the general desire of the Commissioners at Washington to settle all difficulties between the two countries, for it was felt that a second rejection of the Treaty would be most disastrous. Such a rejection meant war, not immediate war, but war whenever England should happen to be engaged in other trouble and attacked from other directions. His position was an exceedingly difficult one. He had continually before him, not only the Imperial question, but the interests of the Dominion of Canada, and the difficulty of his position was, that if he gave undue prominence to the interests of Canada, he might justly be regarded, in England, as holding a purely colonial, selfish and absorbing view, regardless of the interests of the Empire on the whole, and the interests of Canada as a portion of the Empire; and on the other hand, that he did not keep his eye, too, solely on Imperial interests, but that he should do all he could for Canada.

When it was suggested that the fishery question could be adjusted on the basis of a money payment, he communicated with his colleagues at Ottawa, and they thought well to notify Her Majesty's Government, that Canada considered the Canadian fisheries to be her property, and that they could not be sold without her consent. The answer that came back was most satisfactory, because it stated that England had no intention to part with those fisheries without the consent of Canada.

This was a most important concession, showing that it was settled beyond a doubt that the rights of Canada to the Fisheries were beyond dispute, and that England could not, and would not, under any circumstances whatever cede those fisheries without the consent of Canada. So that in any future arrangement between Canada and England or England and the United States the rights of Canada will be respected, as it is confirmed beyond dispute, that England has not the power to deprive Canada of them.

With the duty off Canadian fish, the Canadian fisherman may send his fish at the right time, when he can obtain the best price, to the American market, and be the means of opening a reciprocal and profitable trade with the United States. If, therefore, said the hon. gentleman, it is for the advantage of the Maritime Provinces including a portion of Quebec, which is also largely interested in the fisheries, that this Treaty should be ratified, and that this great market should be opened to them, on what ground should we deprive them of the right?

The American fishermen were opposed to the Treaty, and petition after petition was going into the United States Government against its ratification, and although the U. S. Government knew they were not making political friends or gaining political strength, they desired to meet us face to face, hand to hand, head to head, and have an amicable settlement of all disputes.

Referring to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, Her Majesty's Government took the responsibility of dealing with that subject. It was a matter over which we had no control. But the navigation of a small piece of water between St. Regis and Montreal could in no way affect the interests of Canada or the Empire. A refusal to grant the privilege of navigating the St. Lawrence and frequenting the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, would have the appearance of being unfriendly, as well as being commercially an unwise policy. No nation of intelligence would exclude foreign vessels from harbours But so long as we maintained the control of our canals, we were masters of the situation. Our exclusive possession of them was provided for by the Treaty. He spoke of the growing value of the Yucan River, and said the right of navigating that river was every year becoming more important and valuable. Regarding the St. Clair Flats question, the waters of the river and Lake St. Clair were free to both countries. The Ashburton Treaty defined the boundary between the two countries.

The continuance of the bonding system provided for in the 29th was a great advantage, and the provision of the 30th article was a relaxation of the strict coasting system of the United States.

The discussion at the conference was with a view that all questions should be settled beyond the possibility of dispute in the future. He was anxious to restore the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, but that was found impossible. Some advance was made by the United States Commissioners in the direction of Reciprocity, because they offered to exchange for our inshore fisheries in the first place the right to fish in their waters, whatever that might be worth, and they offered to admit Canadian coal, salt, fish, and, after 1874, lumber. They offered Reciprocity in these articles. The offers made in respect to the admission of lumber were not so favorable as the last Treaty, and on behalf of Canada the British Commissioners said that they did not consider it a fair equivalent. The Canadian Government were exceedingly anxious that if we could not get a renewal of reciprocity we should be allowed to retain our fisheries. It was only with the greatest reluctance, and only because they desired as far as possible to aid Her Majesty's Commissioners in settling the difficulties between the two countries that the Canadian Government consented to the offer of a money equivalent being made.

The Treaty of 1871, so far as it related to the Fisheries, was broader in its provisions in favor of Canada than was the Treaty of 1854. It must be remembered that all our fisheries were not open to the Americans. The Treaty did not give access to the Pacific coast fisheries, the Hudson Bay and our inland lakes. The latter had been excepted at his instance and they were very valuable. By a judicious system of protection we have greatly increased that source of wealth. It was also known that from a concurrence of circumstances and from situation the fisheries on the south shore are not nearly so valuable as ours.

Looking at the Treaty from a commercial point of view, they had to consider the interest most affected by it. He had reason to believe that our fishermen, and all who were interested in the fishing trade, viewed the treaty favorably. They were anxious for the admission of their fish into the American market. They would view with great sorrow any action of this House, which would exclude them from that market, and they look forward with increasing confidence to a large developement of their trade. That being the case we ought not wilfully to injure that interest.

As to the omission of the Fenian claims, Canada felt deeply aggrieved. It was fitting that we should press for compensation, and we could only do so through England, who consented to urge our case. The United States Commissioners took the ground that the claims were not included in the correspondence between the two Governments. Though the British Commissioners felt justified in raising them, the American Commissioners declined to ask or obtain from their Government any fresh instructions to enlarge the scope of reference under the correspondence. The fault was in the defective nature of the language used in the correspondence. England had assumed the responsibility of this error. She had promised to make the demand but had failed to do so. Her Majesty's Government had therefore assumed the responsibility of withdrawing the Fenian claims.

The hon. gentleman summed up his remarks by an eloquent appeal to the House to ratify the Treaty, and closed by saying whatever his objections to the Canadian clauses might have been, he had no difficulty in signing the Treaty when the right of this Dominion to reject them if they saw fit, was fully conceded. He had been soundly abused, even before he set foot in Canada, and up to this moment, having had the names of "Judas Iscariot" "Benedict Arnold," and "Traitor," thrown at him. He would have been unworthy of the confidence reposed in him here and elsewhere, if he had not been able to meet the reproach and obloquy for the sake of his country. The policy of the Opposition was regulated by a power behind the throne, and no one ever saw a patriotic policy emanate from such a source, except on one occasion, when that source was induced by himself (Sir John) to forget party struggles and interests for the good of the country. For twelve months he had submitted in silence to these attacks, allowing the subject to be discussed on its merits. Oh how eagerly he had been watched by opponents desirous of attacking him whatever position he might take. If the Government should come out in favor of the Treaty, it was attacked as an atrocious betrayal of our interests; if they should come out against it then the first Minister was to be charged with betraying the rights of England or of Canada. Which ever way, they were lying in wait for what mode of attack to make. But silence is golden, and he kept silence. And now he believed the sober second thought of the country accorded with the sober second thought of the Government in coming down and asking the Parliament to accept this Treaty with all its faults and imperfections for the sake of peace—for the sake of the great Empire of which we form a part.

The Fenian Claims.

There is no doubt that one of the principal objections to the ratification of the Washington Treaty on the part of the people of Canada, is the manner in which the claims of Canada for Fenian outrages, have been ignored. That the Canadian Government did all that a Government could do to press those claims is beyond question. The correspondence showed that as early as 1868 our Government called the attention of the Imperial Government to the question, and urged in the strongest language possible, that the American Government should be called upon to pay the claims of Canada for the Fenian outrages. This question was again and again urged upon the British Government, and, certainly, the firm and uncompromising attitude of the Canadian Government on this question was worthy of all commendation and commended itself alike to opponents and supporters of the Government. No stronger language could have been used than that found in the despatches from the Canada Government, in presenting the case to the Imperial Government, and for the withdrawal of the claims, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are solely responsible.

This Fenian claim question is not a mere question of money, although if the damages to life and property, the injury to trade and commerce, and the amount expended by the Government, were taken into consideration, the money value of the damages would be no inconsiderable sum. But the question is one more of principle than money. It is a question whether the United States Government should not be held liable for the repeated incursions into this country of the Fenian marauders, and the damages consequent upon such invasions. It is a question of the duty of the United States Government towards this country, and what we wanted more than anything else, was an acknowledgement from the United States Government that they had failed to discharge their duties to this country. The withdrawal of those claims abandon any hope we might have of such an acknowledgement, and gives us no hope that in case of any future raids upon this country, we can claim compensation for damages.

The discussion upon Mr. Cartwright's motion in relation to the withdrawing of the claims on Monday was an animated one and occupied the House nearly the entire day. Mr Harrison's amendment was to the effect that the interests of the Dominion would not be promoted nor the relations between the Mother Country and Canada strengthened by such a motion.

Mr. Blake's amendment to the amendment was nothing more nor less than extracts from the Minutes of the Privy Council—language used by the Government itself in urging the British Government to press upon the United States a settlement of the claims, and it is a matter of surprise that it should have received such a small vote. There certainly could be no harm in reiterating the language used by our own Government in their despatches to the Imperial Government, strong and emphatic though it be. The following is the amendment:

"This House concurs with the view expressed by the Canadian Government with reference to the subject of the Fenian raids in their minute of Council, dated 1st July, 1870, in the following words:—'The Committee of the Privy Council feel it their duty to express very strongly to your Excellency for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that deep sense entertained by the people of the Dominion of all shades of party, that they have not received from Her Majesty's Government that support and protection which, as loyal subjects of Her Majesty, they have a right to claim, their minute of Council dated 28th July, 1871, in the following words—'The principal causes of difference between Canada and the United States has not been removed by the Treaty, but remains a subject for anxiety;' and in the following words—'the fact that this Fenian organization is still in full vigour, and there seems no reason to hope that the United States Government will perform its duty to a friendly neighbour any better in the future than in the past, leads them to entertain a just apprehension that the outstanding subject of difference with the United States is one of all others which is of special importance to the Dominion; and in the following words;—The failure of the High Commissioners to deal with it has been one cause of the prevailing dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Washington.'"

The amendment was lost upon the following division, being 57 for, to 100 against:

YEAS.—Anglin, Bechard, Blake, Bourassa, Bowell, Bowman, Brown, Cameron, (Huron), Carmichael, Cartwright, Connell, Coupal, Delorme, (St. Hyacinthe), Dorion, Ferris, Fortier, Galt, Godin, Bolton, Hutchison, Jolly Jones, (Halifax), Kemp, McDonald, (Glengarry), MacFarlane, Mackenzie, Magill, McConkey, McMonies, Metcalfe, Mills, Morrison, (Victoria) Oliver, Paquet, Pearson, Pelletier, Power, Pozer, Redford, Rose, (P. E.) Ross, (Wellington), Rymal, Scatcherd, Smith, (Westmoreland), Snider, Stirton, Thompson (Haldimand) Thompson (Ontario), Tremblay, Wells, White (Halton), White (East Hastings), Whitehead, Workman, Wright, (York Ont.) Young.—57.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbot, Archambeault, Baker, Battue, Beatty, Bellerose, Benoit, Berhand, Blanchet, Bown, Bourassa, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Peel), Campbell, Carling, Caron, Carter, Cartier, Cayley, Chauveau, Cimon, Coffin, Colby, Costigin, Crawford (Brockville), Crawford (Leeds), Cumberland, Currier, Daoust, DeCosmos, Delorme (Provencher), Dobbie, Drew, Dugas, Fortin, Gaucher, Gaudet, Gendroff, Gibbs, Grant, Gray, Grove, Harrison, Herth, Hincks, Holmes, Houghton, Howe, Hurden, Jackson, Keeler, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lapum, Lawson, Leviscoute, Little, McDonald, (Sir John A.) McDonald (Lunenburg), McDonald (Middlesex), Masson, (Soulanges), Masson, (Terrebonne), McCallum, McDougall (Lanark), Macdougall (Three Rivers), McKeagney, Merritt, Moffatt, Morris, Munro, Nathan, Nelson, Perry, Pinsoneault, Pope, Poullot, Ray, Renaud, Robitaille, Ross (Champlain), Ross (Dundas), Ryan, (Montreal West), Savary, Shanley, Simard, Smith (Selkirk), Stevenson, Street, Sylvain, Thompson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tourangeau, Tupper, Wallace (Albert), Wallace, (Vancouverts Island), Walsh, Webb, Wilson, Wright, (Ottawa Co.).—100.

Court of Chancery.

THURSDAY, May 2.

The Spring Sittings of the Court of Chancery for this district were opened here this morning before V. C. Mowatt.

The docket contains 16 cases, which will probably occupy the Court all week.

Besides the members of the local bar, several of the most eminent counsel from Toronto are in attendance.

The first case called was

CASSAN *vs.* CASSAN.—A son of Capt. Cassan, of Seymour, files a bill to compel his father to make a deed to him of certain lands in Seymour, of which the son had been in possession for some time, for which he asserts he paid a small sum many years ago, when his father promised him a deed.

At the close of the plaintiff's case, the defendant submitted to a decree for the S. E. ¼ of 12 in 3rd con. Seymour, the land referred to, paying plaintiffs costs of suit. Chas. W. Bell, and Mr. T. Moss, Q. C., for plaintiff. S. M. Jarvis for defendant.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, May 3.

The Court opened this morning at 9 o'clock. The only case gone into, up to the time of going to press, was

MCDOWALL *vs.* STOTTS.—This is an action brought by McDonald, of Demorestville, to establish a partnership between him and the defendant in working the mill at that place. The defendant contends that they are only joint owners of the property, but not partners working it.

THIRD DAY.

MCDOWALL *vs.* STOTTS.—Decree that the parties were partners, and the mill partnership property. Reference to the Master to take accounts; further directions and costs reserved. Mr. Moss, Q. C., and Mr. Allison for plaintiff. Mr. Wallbridge, Q. C., for defendant.

THOMPSON *vs.* HOGLE.—A suit to foreclose a mortgage on a lot obtained in Rawdon. The mortgage is dead. Decree for sale, at such time and in such manner as the Master may direct. Mr. Fralick for plaintiff. Mr. Alcom for defendant.

ROW *vs.* FULLERTON.—Suit for foreclosure of mortgage on land, also in Rawdon, the mortgage was dead in this case also. Decree with reference to Master to determine whether sale or foreclosure best for defendant. Mr Dickson for plaintiff. Mr. Fraleck for defendant.

MCANNANY *vs.* MCGEE.—Suit to foreclose a mortgage made to the Merchants and Mechanics Building Society. Defence that the Society had lapsed. The Vice-Chancellor held that the Society was still in existence. Decree for plaintiff, with reference to Master. Mr. Dickson for plff. Mr. Diamond for deft.

O'BRIEN *vs.* RABIER.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, two sisters of Simon Champaigne, who died at Pike's Peak in 1867 to recover against the Defendant, who is the executrix of the estate of Peter Rabier deceased, their shares of the estate of the said Simon Champaigne, which had come into the hands of the late Peter Rabier deceased. The evidence went to show that Simon Champaigne went to the States some years ago, leaving a mortgage and other personal property in the possession of Peter Rabier; that subsequently that particular Champaigne "ceased to sparkle," or in Western parlance, "passed in his cheques" at Pike's Peak, as above said, making no will, thus leaving his brothers and sisters in this country entitled to their respective shares of his property in the hands of Peter Rabier's executors. For the defence it was proved that Peter Rabier, in his life time, had paid several of these heirs. And there was also evidence that the plaintiffs were also paid. Taking this into account, and also on technical grounds, the Vice-Chancellor dismissed the Bill with costs. A. R. Dougall, Solicitor for plaintiff, Thomas Hodgins, Counsel. Flint & Robertson for defendant, T. Moss, Q. C., Counsel.

READ *vs.* ROSS *et. al.*—This case (for contribution on a grain speculation) was laid over till the Fall Sittings in the absence of a material witness for the defendants. Costs to be costs in the cause. Blake, Kerr and Bethune for plff.; C. W. Bell, and T. Moss, Q. C., for deft.

O'BRIEN *vs.* RABIER.—Our reporter in this case was mistaken in his statement, as published in our paper of last evening. The Bill was dismissed on purely technical grounds, and not on the merits. The plaintiffs and other heirs were proved to be entitled to nearly $2,000, and instead of its having been proved that the Plaintiffs were paid in full, it was quite the reverse, and intend to file another Bill to recover it. A. R. Dougall, Solicitor for plaintiff, Thomas Hodgins, Counsel. Flint & Robertson for defendant, T. Moss, Q. C., Counsel.

GEROW *vs.* BLEECKER.—A suit for redemption of land near Hogg Lake, plaintiff contending that defendant had taken timber more than enough to pay the mortgage.

PARENT *vs.* MURPHY.—This case was not reported correctly in our yesterday's issue. The decree was the effect of a compromise between the parties and by consent of parties. Defendant Murphy is by the decree to pay Plaintiff $235, his own costs, and the costs of Defendant; O'Brien the Plff. paying his own costs, and the sale to Defendant O'Brien, as Messrs. Rathbun's agent, is confirmed.

A. Diamond and T. Moss, Q.C., for plaintiff. G.D. Alcorn and Thos. Hodgins for defendant Murphy. Chas. W. Bell for defendant O'Brien.

—The ice is out of the harbor at Kingston.

—Navigation is open between Quebec and Montreal.

—Forty Surveyors have just left for Manitoba, and ten others are under orders.

—The volunteer camp at Niagara will be established on the 12th of June.

—A Brigade camp will be formed at Brockville on the 16th June.

—Pembroke has added 608 to its population within the last year.

—The death rate of Montreal is three times larger than that of the city of London.

—Some prominent Internationals were arrested in Denmark on the 4th inst.

—An oil refinery at Cleveland, was partially destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Loss $250,000.

—A fire in Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 4th destroyed the entire southern part of the City. Loss $300,000.

—The amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings' Banks during the month of March was $19,573,699.

—It is said that the three companies now seeking to construct the Canadian Pacific Railway, will amalgamate.

—Prince Gortschakoff has resigned his office as Chancellor of Russia for foreign affairs, and Valamieff has been appointed in his place.

Removal.

DR. TRACY has removed his office and residence to the building formerly occupied by Dr. Nichol, Bridge Street, two doors east of the Post Office.
Belleville, May 4, 1872. d&w

Improve Your Ayrshire Stock.

A THOROUGH-BRED Ayrshire Bull for service this season, on the farm of J. H. Holden, Front of Sidney. Terms $5.00. "123" Pedigree, (517.) Color White and Red. Calved 28th March, 1870. Sire, "Dominion," 2nd Dam, "Snowball," by Sir Colin. Gr. dam, "Sonsie," bred by J. Logan. G. gr. dam, "Greig," imported by J. Logan. The animal was selected from one of the finest herds on this continent. 13:3w

Wanted,

A FEMALE School Teacher, one who holds a Second Class Certificate, for School Section No. 2, in the Township of Marmora. Apply to James Bailey or Alex. Jones or David Flynn, Trustees.
Marmora May 1st, 1872. 13:3t

Wanted,

A SECOND Class Teacher for School Section No. 7, Elzevir. Apply to the undersigned in School Section, or by letter, prepaid, to Bridgewater Office. One of experience preferred.
E. W. STRIKER, Secty, and Treasurer.
Elzevir, May 6th, 1872. 13:3t

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until

Saturday, the 18th day May

inst., for the erection of

Buildings and Fencing

ON THE GROUNDS OF THE

West Hastings Agricultural Society.

Plans and Specifications to be seen on application to Alex. Thompson Esq., Sidney.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
D. R. KETCHESON, Secretary. W. H. A. S. Wallbridge P. O.
Belleville, May 4th, 1872. 3td-1w

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a farm containing 200 acres, being parts of lots 18 and 19, in the 7th concession of Huntingdon. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well-watered, has two young orchards, and has a good frame dwelling and frame barn. The property is within three miles of the thriving Village of Thomasburg. For terms of sale apply on the premises to
JAS. HARRISON.
Huntingdon, April 27th, 1872 6tw

TO Rent,

THE Blacksmith Shop in the 6th concession Rawdon, owned and occupied by the undersigned. It is one of the best shops for custom work in the Township, and a good workman can obtain a comfortable living and save money. For terms apply on the premises to
ADAM WILSON.
Rawdon, April 29th, 1872. d2t:w6t

Court of Revision.

THE Court of Revision for the Village of Stirling will be held in the Council Room, on the 14th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
F. B. PARKER, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, April 25th, 1872. 3tw

NEW SPRING GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED AT

M. NULTY'S,

A consignment of a Bankrupt Stock of

Ready-Made Clothes,

PANTS, VESTS, COATS, &c.

A Special Lot of Silk Hats at $1.50

each, also, FELT HATS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Watches &c.

To be sold at Auction or Private Sale.

ALSO, 1,000 *SHINGLES*.

M. NULTY, A. B. & C. M.
May 1st, 1872. 12-3m

Improve your Stock.

A THOROUGH-BRED Ayrshire Bull for service this season, on the farm of J. H. Holden, Front of Sidney. Terms one dollar. 3mw

A. & J. McFEE, Beautiful Gold Chains, STANDARD WEDDING RING, Choice Stock of GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER AND GOLD THIMBLES, Clocks of every description.

OLD GOODS.

GEORGE COBURN & BRO.,

(BROWN'S OLD STAND,)

HAVE a lot of OLD WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, and a lot of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

BOUGHT AT OLD PRICES,

And therefore can be sold CHEAP.

April 3, 1872. d2t wtf

A. & J. McFEE, JEWELLERS. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES! REGULATED AND WARRANTED. WATCHES! Running One Month without Winding. LADIES' BEAUTIFUL WATCHES! Diamond Back, Keyless, Enamelled.

FOR SALE,

THAT Splendid Stallion *YOUNG CHAMPION*, which moved through Sidney, Belleville and Frankford last season. For terms apply to
WM. JARVIS, Madoc P. O.
Madoc, Lot 15, 4th Con., April 26. d2t:w

SEEDS, SEEDS.

A GREAT variety of nice fresh English, American and Canadian Garden, Field and Flower Seeds at the Dominion Drug Store.
CHARTERS & CO.
April, 22nd 1872. 11

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of George Chown and Robert Stewart Watson, as co-partners trading under the name and firm of Chown & Watson, and as individuals, Traders, Insolvents.

I THE undersigned, John Parker Thomas, of the Town of Belleville in the County of Hastings, have been appointed Assignee to the several estates above named in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.
Dated at Belleville this 1st day of May, A. D. 1872.
J. PARKER THOMAS, Assignee.
w19:2t

Great Auction Sale OF IMPROVED FARMS,

With the approbation of the

TRUST AND LOAN CO'Y,

will be sold by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 4th of JUNE

next, at the Town Hall, Cobourg.

Fifteen Improved Farms,

Several of them within fifteen minutes' drive of the large and growing Town of Cobourg, Ont.

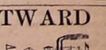
Terms, one [illegible] down, balance in 5 years at 7 per cent.
For particulars apply (post paid) to
H. J. RUTTAN, Cobourg, Ont.
A splendid gentleman's residence, with about 170 acres in the lot.
Cobourg, April 27th, 1872. td

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Andrew Knox, as a member of the late firm of Third & Knox, traders, carrying on business at Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, Province of Quebec and as an individual trader,
An Insolvent

I THE undersigned, John Parker Thomas, of the Town of Belleville in the County of Hastings, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and the creditors are notified to attend a meeting at my office in Belleville on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTH day of JUNE next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.
Dated at Belleville this 29th day of April, A.D. 1872.
J. PARKER THOMAS, Assignee.
12:2t

WESTWARD HO.



Vermont Central Steamers, N. T. CO.

Daily Line of 21 First Class Powerful Upper Cabin Steamers, leaving Ogdensburg every day, (Sundays excepted,) for

OSWEGO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THESE Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers. Also, Second Cabins, with cooking stoves, wood, light, berths and comfortable accommodation for passengers and families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

Passengers and Families can embark with their teams, luggage, stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or transhipment, at their port of destination, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of many changes, delays, and expenses of other routes. Every effort will be made to add to the comfort of passengers, and continue the established reputation of this Line, as the cheapest and Best Route West.

Freight taken via this line to all points West, at the lowest rates. 100 lbs. of baggage free to each passenger.

The new Upper Cabin steamer *Picton* will connect with this Line three times a week at Oswego.

It is for the interest of every traveller especially families moving West, to see the Agents of this Line before purchasing their Tickets.

Through Tickets at the VERY LOWEST RATES to all points West, North and South-West, for sale by
W. H. CAMPBELL & Co., Agents—Office at Wharf.
Belleville, April 30th, 1872.

$20,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS

Including R. ELLIOTT'S

Great Bankrupt Stock.

SILKS,
POPLINS,
MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
COTTONS,
CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
TICKINGS,
&c., &c.

1,000 Remnants at ANY PRICE.

Also, Splendid Stock of

MILLINERY.

☞ *The Goods will be cleared out at prices NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN BELLEVILLE*

Sale will commence on MONDAY next and continue until all is sold.

WM. JEFFS.
Belleville, April 27, 1872. d:w

CHEESE VATS AND MILK CANS!

C. F. SMITH

IS now manufacturing, and can supply private Dairies and Factories with the most improved CHEESE VATS and the celebrated IRON-CLAD CANS at the lowest prices.

CURD KNIVES, HOOPS, SCREWS, &c., &c.

Always on hand.
☞ All parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing.
Send for a circular.
C. F. SMITH, Front St., Belleville.
October 27, 1870. w37tf

TENDERS FOR STOCK.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of John Adair & Co. of Campbellford, Insolvents.

TENDERS at a dollar rate upon the amount of the Stock list will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, the eleventh day of May next, inclusive for the stock in trade of the above named Insolvents.
The stock consists of a choice selection of groceries and boots and shoes.
Tenders to state the terms, and if not cash, the securities.
The highest tender not necessarily accepted.
The stock and list may be seen on application to Mr. John Martin, Campbellford, and for further particulars apply to
F. C. RIDLEY, Assignee.
Belleville, April 30th, 1872.

—London claims an increase of 1,394 in population in the last year. She has now [illegible] inhabitants.

—Navigation has fairly opened between Montreal and Quebec, and a number of the sailing fleet have arrived at Montreal.

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

Many suffer rather than take nauseous medicines. All who suffer from coughs, colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes or tendency to consumption, will find in *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease. The Balsam is a pleasant remedy; it is a safe remedy; it is a powerful remedy; it is a speedy remedy; it is a remedy that cures.

The *Times* says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in harness. It is supposed from bots or pin worms. If the Doctor had used *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, he would, no doubt, have had his mare to day—they are death on worms.

Chapped hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* rubbed over the hands two or three times a day, will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.

BRONCHITIS.—Freeport, Digby County, N. S., *January*, 1868.—MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—*Sir*: In the winter of 1868 I was afflicted with a severe attack of Bronchitis, and although our doctors were very attentive, and used all the means in their power, they failed to afford me much relief. I obtained your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and took it until it made a permanent cure. I am now in perfect health and free from Bronchitis. Respectfully yours, MENDALL CROCKER.

IT IS A FACT—That the Shoshonees Remedy and Pills exercise most wonderful powers in promoting appetite, improving digestion, regulating the bowels, and removing nervousness and debility. The weakest will take no harm from the use of this great Indian Alterative and Tonic Medicine, but will gradually regain their health. The strongest will preserve themselves from many of the mishaps in which their boasted strength and fearlessness of results often betray them. Long suffering invalids may look toward this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certain hope of having their maladies mitigated, if not removed by its means.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SMOKERS!—See that T. & B. is stamped on each Plug of your Myrtle Navy. Take no cheap imitations.

Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya.

There is no diseased condition of the body in which Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya may not be used with positive benefit. Being a chemical food and nutritive tonic, it acts physiologically in the same manner as our diet. It perfects Digestion, Assimilation, and the formation of healthy blood. It sustains the vital force by supplying the waste constantly going on, of nerve and muscle, as the result of mental and physical exertion, enabling mind and body to undergo great labor without fatigue. Its action in building up constitutions broken down with Wasting Chronic Diseases, by fast living and bad habits, is truly extraordinary, its effect being immediate in energizing all the organs of the body. Phosphates being absolutely essential to cell formation and the growth of tissues must for all time be Nature's great restorative and vitalizer.

Sold by all druggists at $1.
February 25th, 1872.

FELLOWS'
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

As all life-endowed bodies, whether they be beasts, Birds, Reptile, Insects, or even Zoophites and subjects of the Vegetable Kingdom, *are governed by vital force*, which binds all the springs of existence, and as nothing can save them from destruction when this principle leaves them—the discovery of means whereby vitality may be sustained in the living body is in fact a boon to the world.

Modern Chemistry has ventilated the question and discovered the ingredients composing the brain, muscles and nerves, and finds that by introducing these ingredients in proper proportions the brain and nervous system are strengthened.

This, then, is substantially the basis on which FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES is built, its direct action is upon the Blood, the Brain and Nervous System, and the Muscles. Strengthening the nerves, it causes the rapid distribution of Vitalized Blood in the Muscular Organs of the Body.

Rousing the Sluggish Heart and Liver, strengthening the action of the Stomach and Bowels, and enabling the Lungs to be fully inflated with Oxygen.

It is adapted for ALL cases of Weakness and Emaciation, whether arising from a sedentary life, a tropical climate, from fever or debility from any cause, and is efficacious in PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, many confirmed cases having been cured and all benefitted where its use has been continued over a fortnight.

In Bronchitis it is a specific, and in Asthma it gives relief where every other remedy fails.

For Nervous Debility it stands unrivalled and may be used with confidence in all cases.

As this is entirely distinct and different from every other preparation of Hypophosphites, be careful to ask for FELLOWS' SYRUP, and take no other.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price, $1 50; Six for $7 50.
JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist,
191:4m 44:4m St. John, N. B.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sept127-1y

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing Cough. One or two bottles cures bad cases of Piles and Kidney Troubles. Six to eight applications cure any case of Excruciated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. One bottle has cured Lame Back of eight years standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil which effected a wonderful cure of a Crooked Limb by six applications." Another, who has had Asthma for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more."

Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Eclectric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in Five Years." Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N.Y., writes: "Your Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one week." Dealers all over the country say; "We have never sold a medicine that has given such complete satisfaction as this."

It is composed of six of the Best Oils that are known. Is as good to take as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense. Sold by one or more dealers in every place. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.,

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling; W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
12:1y Proprietors.

Dr. Carson's Medicines.
The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C Holden's and L. W Yeomans', Belleville; W. T Parker, Trenton; and J. H Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES will speedily and certainly arrest the depressing influences of disease upon the nerves and muscles. It restores the appetite, and induces a disposition to take on healthy flesh. It causes the formation of living blood, strengthening the action of both Heart and Lungs. It sustains the system under trying circumstances, and causes the healthy developement of all the organs necessary to our existence.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers.
48:4m

—The Irish press generally endorse Greeley.

—German emigration to the States is assuming enormous proportions since the conclusion of the war. The number landed in New York during last month was more than three times as many as in April of last year.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION

The following are the hours fixed for the arrival and departure of passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway by the time table which guides the winter service on the road:

GOING WEST.
No. 6 Passenger .... *4:00 A. M
" 4 Express (Mondays excepted) 6:55 "
" 8 Mixed .... 10:10 "
" 2 Mail .... 7:35 P. M.

GOING EAST.
No. 3 Express, (Mondays excepted,) 1:10 A. M.
" 1 Mail .... 12:10 P. M.
" 7 Mixed .... 10:20 "
" 5 Passenger .... †11:45 "
Montreal Time.

*Made up at Belleville.
†Does not go farther east than Belleville.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
Express going East closes .... 11:00 A M
Express going West closes .... 6:00 P M

NIGHT TRAIN.
Express closes going East .... 6:00 P M
" " " West .... 6:00 P M

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.

24th MAY.—The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society intend holding a Pic-Nic at Massassaga Point on the 24th of May, wind and weather permitting.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—A party of engineers have started for British Columbia, to go on with the Pacific Railway survey at that end of the route.

THE EGG TRADE.—A very large trade is at present being done here in eggs. The value of these articles exported must be considerable, the schooner *Masters* having taken 257 dozen yesterday for Oswego.

METHODIST UNION.—The Belleville Quarterly official meeting last night, *unanimously* voted in favor of union with other Methodist bodies, and of relinquishing their present veto power, in favor of "direct Lay representation in a general Conference."

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.—The Ontario *Gazette* of the 27th April, announces that the "Tweed Woolen Manufacturing Company" of the Township of Hungerford, has complied with the formalities prescribed by Statute.

MILITARY CAMP.—A telegram from Ottawa states that the Dockyard, Kingston, has again been chosen by the Militia Department as the site for the military camp of the volunteers of this district, who assemble for sixteen days on the 16th of June ensuing.

IMMIGRANTS WANTED.—Mr. Macpherson, Emigrant Agent at Kingston, has been on a visit to his sub-agencies to ascertain what number of immigrants will be required this season, and finds that at least 7000 persons are urgently wanted in the sections of country under his direction.

ON THEIR WAY.—The first run of saw logs on the Moira and branches reached Stoco Lake, at Tweed, yesterday. The late rains have swollen the river considerably and there is a prospect that the bulk of the timber in the river will reach Belleville this season.

THE TREATY IN HALIFAX.—A telegram from Halifax says: "After careful enquiry here, I find that the sentiment of the people generally is in favour of the Treaty, rather than lose what it offers. The Anti-Union papers fail to excite any feeling against it. The merchants are willing to accept it."

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for re-building the Orange Hall, has been awarded to Messrs. Northcott & Alford, to be finished early in July. It is probable the Hall will be re-opened by Wm. Johnston Esq., M. P., of Ballykilbeg House, Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, on which occasion there will be a County Demonstration.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A paper has been prepared showing the length of all the rivers in British Columbia and Northwest Territory, with the nature of the country through which they flow, the climate &c. The length of the rivers is upwards of 22,800 miles. They are for the most part navigable, and the soil available for wheat raising.

JOHN STREET CHURCH.—This church which has been in the hands of masons, plasterers, painters and carpenters for the past seven months, will be re-opened for divine worship on Sunday next. Rev John Burton, the pastor, will preach in the morning; Rev. J. C. Smith, M. A., of St. Andrew's Church, in the afternoon; and Rev. W McLaren, late pastor of the Church, now of Ottawa, in the evening. The services are likely to prove interesting.

STEAMSHIP LINE.—It will be seen by advertisement that some alterations have been made in the sailing of the steamers of the Temperley's Line from Quebec, owing to the late opening of navigation. Instead of the *Medway* the *Niger* makes the first trip on the 7th of May. Attention is also called to the reduction of fares in return Tickets. Parties wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can obtain Tickets of the Agent, Mr. W. A. Shepard, at this office, at greatly reduced rates.

DEFEATED.—The By-law proposing to grant a bonus of $15,000 to the Grand Junction Railway, on certain terms and conditions, was submitted to the votes of the electors of Sidney on the 3rd inst. The By-law was defeated by a majority of 159, the following being a full return of the votes polled; Frankford—yeas 57, nays 17; Marsh Hill—yeas 1, nays 68; Town Hall—yeas 14, nays 75; Front Sidney—yeas 4, nays 75;—Total, yeas 76, nays 235. Majority against the By law, 159.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The members of the Board of Health are now engaged in making a thorough inspection of yards and outhouses. It is the intention of the Board to visit all premises in the town and compel cleaning and purification. The visits of the Board so far have developed the fact that an immense amount of filth exists, all of which must be removed at once. This action has been taken none too soon, but it is to be hoped that the effect will be salutary.

FUNERAL OF MR. JUDD.—On Sunday, 5th inst., the remains of the late Wm. Judd, Esq., were interred in the cemetery at Stirling. The funeral, which was of a private nature, was attended by a very large number of the inhabitants of Stirling and surrounding townships, and by gentlemen from Belleville, Trenton, Madoc, and from other parts of the County, whose presence bore testimony to the estimation in which deceased was held wherever known.

UNION MEETINGS.—The Belleville Evangelical Alliance, intend observing the "World's Concert of Prayer" to be held during the third week of May. There will be services held on the four evenings of next week, on Monday evening in St. Andrew's Church, on Tuesday in the Bridge St. Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Wednesday in the Congregational Church, and on Thursday in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FIRE IN MONTREAL.—The loss sustained by the Victoria Straw Works, in which the fire of Saturday night is said to have originated, is roughly estimated at $7,000. The damage done to the Banque du Peuple is put down at from $1,500 to $2,000 which is fully covered by insurance. The *Star* paper, Messrs. Auerback & Co., Messrs. Perrault, Messrs. Wilson's Dominion type foundry, and Morrison's suffered considerable damage from water, but are all more or less insured. The total insurance on the buildings is $50,000.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Last night, as Mr. Elijah Ketcheson, senr., was driving homeward from town, his horses, a spirited team of young animals, took fright, and ran away. On reaching the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Mr. Ketcheson and one of his daughters, who accompanied him, were thrown from the vehicle. The old gentleman was severely injured, his collar bone being broken and various severe bruises received. He was conveyed to the residence of Horace Yeomans, Esq., where he now lies in a rather critical condition. The horses were caught near Mr. Holden's farm, after having smashed the buggy to fragments.

RUNAWAY.—This morning a team belonging to Mr. Lingham ran away on Bridge Street, the result of which was serious injury to the driver, a man named James Keegan. It seems that the waggon which the animals were drawing was loaded with shingles, and that in coming down the hill, some part of the load slipped and came in contact with the horses, which caused them to run away. The driver held firmly to the reins but could not control the horses, which were stopped near the Dafoe House. Keegan, who had fallen from the waggon, was found to have sustained severe injuries, his left arm being broken, his lower jaw hurt, and his sides bruised, it is supposed by, kicks from the horses. The injured man received prompt medical attention from Dr. Lister, in whose carriage he was sent home.

SALE OF LANDS.—Attention is directed to the sale of lands by the Trust and Loan Company, advertised by Mr. H. J. Ruttan, of Cobourg. Those who desire to invest in real property near the Town of Cobourg, should consult the advertisement.

IMPROVED STOCK.—A rare chance to improve the breed of cattle is offered by Mr. J. H. Holden, of Sidney, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in to-day's issue. Mr. Holden has imported a quantity of thorough-bred stock of various kinds, which enterprise is worthy of warm commendation.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.—An advertisement in to-day's issue invites tenders for the erection of buildings on the lot recently purchased by the West Hastings Agricultural Society and the necessary fencing. Tenders will be received up to the 18th inst. by Alex. Thompson, Esq., of Sidney, who will also show plans and specifications. It is the intention, we understand, that the buildings shall be completed in time for the fall show. The need of such buildings has long been felt, and it is matter of congratulation that the Society has been successful in its efforts to supply the want.

THE ST. HELEN.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the injuries to this steamer are not so serious as was first expected, and there is every probability of getting her off. She lies on a shoal at the foot of the Cedar Rapids, about nine miles below Coteau, with three feet of water in her bow and seven feet at the stern. Capt. Smith is on board in charge of her, and has superintended the discharge of her cargo. Batteaux have been all round the steamer and taken off the cattle, horses and all the cargo, none of which has been injured. The *St. Helen* is insured for $10,000. Meanwhile the steamer *Picton* will take the route of the *St. Helen*, so that business men may rely upon freight being carried with the usual promptitude.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Thomas Quigley, a resident of Oshawa, employed on the steam sawing machine on the Grand Trunk Railway, was accidentally killed at the Belleville station this morning. It appears that the men were engaged in unloading the machine from the flat car on which it is transported from station to station, and while so doing part of the lowering machinery gave way. The crank handle at which deceased was working, in consequence of the rapid descent of the sawing machine, began to revolve with fearful speed, and struck Quigley on the arm and head, inflicting a terrible wound, and killing him instantly. An inquest was afterwards held on the body, by Dr. Burdett, coroner, and a verdict returned accordance with the facts.

Thurlow Council.

COUNCIL ROOM, CANIFTON, April 30th, 1872.

The Court of Revision met according to notice.

PRESENT—J. J. Farley, Chairman; H. Ashley, O. R. Weese, N. Lingham and H. Campbell.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Court occupied portions of two days in the investigation and amendment of the Assessment Roll, the intervening time being taken up with ordinary Township affairs.

The petitions of Mr. Carscallen, Gilbert Lawrence, George Brintnell, and Mr. Palmer, relating to change in School Sections, closing and opening of roads, and authorizing Trustees to borrow money to purchase a School site and to build a School-house, were presented, and their relative merits and demerits severally discussed, and finally laid over until the next meeting of the Council.

H. Ashley presented the petition of Mr. Wallbridge, H. Corby, B. Canniff, E. Garrison, O. Reed, W. Martin, and about 250 others, requesting that a By-law granting aid to the Grand Junction Railway to the amount of $15,000 be submitted to the ratepayers of Thurlow.

The Warden appeared in behalf of the Grand Junction Railway showing in a lucid and consistent address the many advantages the Township would realize by having this Road running through it.

Moved by H. Ashley, seconded by N. Lingham, That a By-law granting a bonus of $10,000 to aid the Grand Junction Railway, be submitted to the ratepayers of Thurlow.

YEAS.—H. Ashley, N. Lingham, O. R. Weese and H. Campbell.

NAY,—J. J. Farley.

The Council after appointing several Township officers in place of delinquents, adjourned until Wednesday the 29th of May, 1872.

Sidney Council.

TOWN HALL, Sidney, May 6, 1872.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—The Reeve, B. Rose; Deputy Reeves, C. Armstrong and R. E. Grass; Councillors, Jas. A. Chisholm and D. Vandewaters.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Clerk presented his certificate of the votes polled on the Grand Junction By-law, which was rejected by the electors. Majority against the By-law, 159.

The expenses incurred on the above, $53 68, was paid as per requisition, by Joseph F. Way, Wm. Gilbert, and eight others.

R. E. Grass presented the petition of Wm. Lyons and others. Prayer granted; the petitioners formed into a Road Beat.

C. Armstrong presented the petition of John Rodgers and others. Laid over until next meeting.

Jas. A. Chisholm presented the petition of John Reid and others, to aid Mary Ann Turner. Granted one dollar per week until otherwise provided for.

Jas. A. Chisholm presented the petition of Aaron J. Jones, praying to be allowed to do his Statute labor on the road past his place.—Prayer granted.

R. E. Grass presented the petition of James Dickens, to aid an old man named Frederick Keller.—Granted 75c. per week.

R. E. Grass presented the petition of Norval A. Bonestel and others, for aid to cut down hill in 4th concession.—Granted 10 dollars.

C. Armstrong presented the petition of Joseph Ritchey, praying for a certificate to obtain a license to keep the house known as the Trenton House, at Chisholm's Rapids.—Prayer granted.

Moved by R. E. Grass, seconded by Jas. A. Chisholm, That this Council go into Court of Revision.—Carried.

The following appeals were disposed of: Robert Davis—stand as on roll. Mr. C. A. Stoneburgh—stand as on roll. Geo. E. Bull—withdrawn.

Moved by D. Vandewaters, seconded by Jas. A. Chisholm that the Council adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

Council resumed.

Moved by Jas. A. Chisholm, seconded by D. Vandewaters, That the Court of Revision close.—Carried.

Moved by C. Armstrong, seconded by R. E. Grass, That Patrick Turley and Wm. T. Shaw be allowed to do their Road work on the west side of the river in Frankford in Beat No. 2.—Carried.

Moved by Jas. A. Chisholm; seconded by D. Vandewaters, That Andrew Rimerley and Philip Roblin be allowed to do their statute labor on the town line between Sidney and Thurlow.—Carried.

Moved by Jas. A. Chisholm, seconded by D. Vanderwaters, That the assessors, Yates and Foster, receive their salary, $50 each.—Granted.

Moved by C. Armstrong, seconded by D. Vanderwaters, That the petition of Mathew Norris and others, laid over from last meeting, be granted the sum of $10.—Carried.

Moved by Jas. A. Chisholm, seconded by D. Vanderwaters, That the petition of R. Danford, laid over from last meeting, be granted $10.—Carried.

Moved by C. Armstrong, seconded by D. Vanderwaters, That a Committee be appointed, to consist of the following gentlemen; The Reeve, R. E. Grass, Jas. A. Chisholm and the Clerk, for the purpose of getting the Town Hall painted, and the sheds repaired.—Carried.

Moved by J. A. Chisholm, seconded by D. Vanderwaters, That this Council adjourn until the first Monday in June next.—Carried.

—The revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for April was as follows:—Revenue, $1,683,819 84c; expenditure, $1,063,866 72.

—The Toronto *Telegraph* has been discontinued as a morning paper, but will continue to be published as an evening and weekly paper.

—During a serious riot in Kharkof, in South Russia, on the 4th inst., a large number of people were killed by the soldiers firing on the mob.

—A destructive fire occurred in St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday. Loss, $125,000; insurance only $90,000. A man named Connolly was burned to death.

Wm. Johnston, Esq., M.P., Ballykilbeg House.

The Orangemen of the Province of Ontario have learned, with a pleasure better imagined than described, of the intended visit during the months of July and August, of Wm Johnston, Esq., M. P., for Belfast, Deputy Grand Master of Ireland. Already, from Sarnia to Montreal, preparations are actively being made to give the uncompromising advocate of Orangeism a reception such as he deserves. We clip the following from the *British Whig*, Kingston:—

"An informal meeting of the Orangemen of Kingston was held in the Orange Hall, on Monday evening, of a preliminary character, Alderman Chas. Livingston, County Master, presiding. Mr. Shannon being called upon, read a number of letters relative to the proposed visit of the above named Champion of the Protestant Cause. Amongst others a letter from the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Mackenzie Bowell, Esq., M. P., expressing his intention to be at Kingston on the approaching Anniversary, and to assist in making it the demonstration of all others on the occasion.

"After speeches by the District Master, Bro. Thomas McMahon, and others, it was moved by Wm. Robinson, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by Bro. McMullen, and unanimously resolved that Bros. Chas. Livingston, County Master, Thos. McMahon, District Master, Wm. Shannon, Past D. G. M., John Harkes, Co. Sec. and John R. Burk, Dis. Sec., be a Committee to prepare and issue a circular to the Orangemen of the neighboring Counties, inviting them to join with their Kingston Brethren in the proposed demonstration. It is hoped that on the coming July Anniversary a sight will be seen that has, and perhaps never again will be, witnessed in the good old city."

The Orangemen of this County will be foremost in tendering a befitting reception to a Brother whom so many of them have known in Ireland. Nothing definite has yet been arranged, but it is probable that the following programme will be carried out: Mr. Johnston will arrive in Belleville on the 15th of July, and by boat. He will be met at the boat by the Orangemen of Belleville, a torch-light procession formed, and escorted to the residence of the Grand Master, Mackenzie Bowell, Esq., M. P. On the following evening a public meeting will be held, when all will have an opportunity of listening to the gifted orator. Mr. Johnston will then proceed west, and will return some time in August to re-open the Orange Hall, on which occasion it is expected there will be the largest gathering of the Orangemen of Hastings and Prince Edward ever seen here.

For the Intelligencer.

The late Wm. Judd, Esq.

At a meeting of the United Board of Stirling County High School and Public School Trustees, held in Stirling, on Monday evening, May 6th, B. Stedman, Esq. in the Chair, it was moved by Jas. Boldrick, Esq., seconded by Rev. G. W. G. Grout, "That B. S. Willson, M. D., be appointed Chairman to this Board in the place and stead of the late W. Judd, Esq., deceased." Carried.

Moved by the Rev. G. W. G. Grout, seconded by B. Stedman, Esq., "That we, Trustees of the United Board of Stirling County High School and Public School Trustees, on this the first regular meeting after the lamented death of our late Chairman, W. Judd, Esq., desire to place on record the sincere grief we feel at the loss of one whose invariably courteous and faithful discharge of his duties as Chairman, won our sincere respect and affectionate esteem. We further wish to convey to his sorely afflicted family the expression of our deep, heartfelt sympathy with them in their bitter bereavement, under which we pray they may be comforted by the God of the widow and orphan." Carried unanimously.

Moved by B. Stedman, Esq., seconded by A. Chard, Esq., "That the Secretary send a copy of the foregoing resolution to Mrs. Judd and family."—Carried.

B. S. WILLSON, Chairman.
R. FINCH, Sec.-Treas.
Stirling, May 7th, 1872.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, May 9, 1872.

The Provision market is quiet and without change, receipts peing little more than sufficient to supply home wants.

GRAIN.—The local market is considerably affected by a startling rise in wheat in Chicago. Owing to scarcity, and in sympathy with the movement in Chicago, wheat here has advanced to $1.40, at which figures holders do not care to sell. Peas have advanced to 80c per bushel, and Rye to 70c. Other grains nominal.

FLOUR.—In consequence of the above noted rise in wheat, the price of flour has advanced in proportion. Yesterday wholesale dealers sold at $6.26; to day they hold at $6.50, with a prospect of a still further increase.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 40 to $0 00
BARLEY—62c to 63c.
RYE—00c to 70c.
OATS—40c to 45c.
BUCKWHEAT—60c. to 00c.
PEAS—80c to 00c.
BEEF—$5 00 to $7 00.
MUTTON—8c to 6c per pound.
LAMB—5c to 8c. per pound.
VEAL—4c to 5c per pound.
HAMS—11c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub 13c to 14
BUTTER—Roll 14 to 18.
EGGS—10c to 12½c
HIDES—$6 to $8.
SHEEPSKINS—50c to $2 50
DEAKINS—75c to 80c.
CALFSKINS—10c to 12c per pound
LARD—12c. to 12½c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c.
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—60c to 70c per bus
APPLES—60c to 80c.
DRIED APPLES—$1 50 to $2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$18 00 to $21 00.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $6 50 to $0 00 per
FLOUR—Retail, $6 50 to $7 00 per bbl
POTASH—$6 50 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—40c to 60
DUCKS—25c to 50c per pair.
ONIONS—$2 00 per bush.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
MONTREAL, May 8, 1872; 1 P. M.

Flour—8,300 bbls; excited and irregular; asking rates stopping business; 1,000 extra sold at $7.05, and 1,000 of a city super $6.60; other brands of super range from $6.55 to 7, according to sample; outside rate for strictly choice strong No.2, taken at $6.20 to $6.25.

Grain—holders of wheat demanding rates quite beyond view of buyers. Peas little to note; offering small; rates asked about 92½c per 66 lbs.

Provisions dull.

Butter—old pressing at 10c to 11c; new in favor, supply at 16c to 20c.

Ashes quiet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 8—Consols closed at 92¾ to 93; Bonds firmer; '62 89¾; '65 old 90¾; '67 92¾; 10-40s 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—Cotton opened dull; Uplands 10¾d; Orleans 11⅜d; breadstuffs firm; cheese 63s; tallow 43s.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 8.

Gold 113¾.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 8.

Cotton 23⅝c.

Flour 5c to 10c better; receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 10,000 at $6 80 to $7 10 for super state and west; $7 40 to $8 40 for common to good extra state; $7 40 to $8 70 for common to choice extra state and western.

Rye flour firm.

Wheat quiet and firm; receipts 400; sales 6,000; $1 69 to $1 72 for No 2 spring in store; $1 73 to $1 75 for No 1 ditto; $1 88 to $1 94 for winter red western; $1 95 to $1 98 for amber western; $1 95 to $2 10 for white do; $1 72 for No 2 Milwaukee in store; $1 75 for No 1 do; $1 93 for winter red western; $2 10 for white Michigan.

Rye firmer; buyers 96c; sellers 98c western in store.

Corn firmer; receipts 83,000 bus; sales 86,000 at 76¾ to 77c for western mixed afloat.

Barley quiet; sales 8,000 Canada western at about $1 10.

Oats firmer; receipts 14,000 bus; sales 39,000 bus at 55c to 57c for western in store and afloat; 55c to 59c for Ohio.

Pork steady at $13 70 to $13 75 for new mess.

Lard steady at 8⅞c to 9⅝ for steam; 9⅞ for kettle.

Butter 20c to 33c for new state and western.

Cheese 10c to 14c for common to prime.

Petroleum—crude 13⅛; refined 23.

MARRIED.

On the 1st instant, at Christ's Church, West Belleville, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, B. A., PHILIP H. FAUQUIER, Esq., Bank of Commerce, Strathroy, to ISABELLA ANN ELIZA, third daughter of Ira Shibley, Esq., Manor Park, Belleville, Ontario.—No cards.

DIED.

April 27th, in Montreal, in the 64th year of his age, the Rev. WILBERFORCE CAULFEILD, Rector of Odogh, County Kilkenny, Ireland, father of the Rev. Hans Caulfeild, Incumbent of Christ Church, Belleville.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

(*About the only STUBBORN things people like.*)

FACT NO. 1.—Wm. Johnson's business has been a great success; his second year's sales were FIFTY per cent. in advance of his first, and the third year's TWENTY per cent. in advance of the second—a total increase of SEVENTY per cent. in two years. How's that for an increase?

FACT NO. 2.—The merchant who makes a speciality of certain departments is able to do much better for his customers than the merchant who DABBLES in most everything. Wm. Johnson makes a speciality of HATS, CAPS, FURS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS; by so doing he is able to devote all his attention to these departments; he knows the markets better, can buy better (one half the battle is in the buying), and keeps larger and much better assorted Stocks.

FACT NO. 3.—Wm. Johnson is the ONLY direct importer from British manufacturers of Hats and Caps in Belleville. The advantage which this gives him is obvious.

FACT NO. 4.—Wm. Johnson has in the past, and WILL CONTINUE to sell his specialities—HATS, CAPS, FURS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS—at as small a profit as is consistent with his obligations to his creditors.

FACT NO. 5.—Wm. Johnson's Stock this season is more complete than ever, and he believes you will be doing yourself justice by buying from him whatever you may want in

Hats, Caps, & Gents' Furnishings.

(*SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.*)

BROWN'S
ENGINE & AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
(*ESTABLISHED* 1846,)
BELLEVILLE, ONT.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
OHIO & BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,
WITH
DODGE'S SELF-RAKE,

WE invite the Farmers of this and adjoining Counties to inspect our COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER before ordering from other manufacturers. Having secured the latest design of *TILTING ATTACHMENT*, and *GROUT'S PATENT TABLE HOISTER*, we are prepared to furnish for the Harvest of 1872, a MACHINE, which, for convenience and practical utility, cannot be surpassed.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The valuable improvements we have from time to time effected in our *CLEANERS*, including *PATENT SHAKING RAKE* in *FANNING MILL* and attachment for *SIDE CARRIERS*, have been duly appreciated, and *MACHINES* of our manufacture are now taking preference over all others, wherever introduced.

PLOWS.

To our already valuable assortment we have secured the right to manufacture the celebrated *PATENT MAPLE LEAF PLOW*, highly recommended by *SCIENTIFIC* and *AGRICULTURAL PAPERS*.

Horse Powers,
Agricultural Engines,
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Boilers,
Quartz Mills,
Amalgamating Pans,
Mill Machinery, &c., &c.

The business of our establishment is the largest in this section of the Province, and we have a complete assortment of Engine and Machinery Patterns, embracing the latest and most approved designs.

REPAIRS

To *ENGINES* and all kinds of *MACHINERY* promptly and efficiently performed at reasonable prices.

☞ Cash Paid for Old Iron.

G. & J. BROWN.
Belleville, April 25, 1872. 11:6m

In the Surrogate Court of the COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

In the goods of JOSEPH CANNIFF, Deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the said Joseph Canniff, who died at his late residence in the Township of Limerick, on or about the 26th day of February last, are hereby notified to send the same to the undersigned, or his solicitor, on or before the first day of June next.

JOHN CANNIFF.
Canifton, Administrator.
GEO. D. DICKSON, Belleville. Administrator.
Belleville, 1st April, 1872. 9tw

Church Tenders.

TENDERS solicited for building a Catholic Church at Marmora. Builders will please call and examine specifications, &c., at the house of Charles Clarmont, Marmora, Ont.

☞Tenders must be made by the 1st day of June, 1872.

CHARLES CLARMONT,
MICHAEL GILLEN,
MICHAEL O'CONNER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Building Committee.
Marmora, April 18, 1872. d&w

A FACT OR TWO

1st.

It is wretched economy to hold on another year with faded, soiled Room Paper, a standing offence to all the finer perceptions of our nature. ANOTHER YEAR! With so few years allotted, who can afford to give up 1872 to dimness and shadow?

2nd.

And it is an offence to our better nature to buy and hang up in one's face, Room Paper that we do not like, *because, being unsaleable, it is bought cheap.*

3rd.

It is wisdom to select from New Stock and New Patterns. Excelsior! is the motto among Paper Stainers, and each year there is improved taste in design and greater beauty of color. The patterns now coming in are simply LOVELY.

4th.

Money cannot be laid out in home furnishing in any way so economically as in Room Paper. A few dollars judiciously expended in paper will drape the whole home anew, and make it "all beautiful within."

We have a considerable part of the Spring orders in, and with that to arrive shortly will have on view such a stock as we feel safe to say has never before been offered here.

AT

VAN NORMAN'S.

Court of Revision.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Township of Rawdon, will be held at the Town Hall, in the Township of Rawdon, on the second Monday in May, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., to which all parties interested are requested to attend.

JOSEPH HOGLE,
Township Clerk.
Rawdon, April 19th, 1872. 8w

Bricks! Bricks!!

LEAVE your orders for Good Bricks at *BLEECKER'S BRICK YARD*, with NELSON LINGHAM & CO., Or FLINT & ROBERTSON.
Belleville, April 25, 1872. d&w:tf

W. W. JONES'
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

—:o:—

SPRING STOCK JUST ARRIVING.

ALL THE NOVELTIES IN

DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES, MILLINERY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.

Miss JONES,

Formerly of R. Elliott's, will superintend this department, and guarantee satisfaction.

Special attention has been paid in selecting MOURNING GOODS, such as Cobourgs, Thibets, Paramattas, Merinos, Crapes, Crape Collars and Cuffs, &c.
One of the finest lines of SILK and CLOTH JACKETS in the market.
50 pieces CANADIAN TWEEDS, bought before the rise.
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DOESKINS.

9 and 10 cent Sugar, and 50 and 60 cent Tea, defy competition.

A GOOD STOCK OF GENERAL GROCERIES.

☞ **DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIS STOCK BEFORE BUYING!**

W. W. JONES,
Old Stand opposite the Anglo-American.
Belleville, April 1st, 1872.

SMOKERS!

SEE THAT **T. & B.** IS STAMPED ON EACH PLUG OF YOUR

MYRTLE NAVY.

Take no Cheap Imitations.

Hamilton, February 27th, 1872. w11:1m.

Just Received,

A NEW STOCK OF

Beautiful Gilt Cornices,

AT

G. S. TICKELL'S

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

April 11, 1872.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

Fresh GROCERIES

AT THE

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

Corner Bridge and Front Streets.

Wholesale and Retail.



ROSS & DAVIES,

ARE RECEIVING IN STORE,

Fresh Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Wines, Liquors, Syrups, and Ales,

with a complete assortment of all the

Fine and Fancy Groceries,

All of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

Belleville, April 5, 1872. d&w

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

JAS. GLASS & Co,
March 15th, 1872.

SOMETHING NEW

FOR BRIDGE STREET.

Two Doors East of the Post Office.

THE subscriber will open on or about the 21st instant, at the above premises,

A FIRST-CLASS
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

He has engaged

MR. J. H. MILLS

As FOREMAN & CUTTER,

Who is well known as a first-class Cutter in Belleville.

☞The finest and most fashionable goods in the market will grace the tables, and customers can rely on having their orders attended to

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

I. WOLEVER.
Belleville, March 16, 1872. dtf



For sale or to Let.

THE first class residence owned and occupied by John Lazier Esq., on Taylor's Hill, for sale or to let. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN LAZIER.
Belleville, Nov. 3rd, 1869. w-tf

TO BLACKSMITHS.

For Sale.

A GOOD Stand; business established 25 years; 2 storey Blacksmith Shop, with 2 Forges, 24 x 40, with Wood shop attached. Dwelling house, 24 x 36, and other accommodations, might be sold separately. The owner would retire on account of his health. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

ADAM R. JOHNSTON,
Menie P. O.,
Seymour East, Ont.
April 2nd, 1872. w8

CHINA TEA SETS

AND

GLASS PRESERVE DISHES

In Great Variety,

AT THE

BELLEV...
CROCKERY
STORE.

ALSO,

Some Great Bargains in

KNIVES AND SPOONS.

F. H. ROUS & Co.
Feby. 22nd, 1871.

Farm for Sale.

THE North Half of Lot No. 20 in the first concession of Hungerford. There are about 85 acres of good cedar swamp on the place; the remaining 15 acres are timbered with hard wood. Apply to

WILLIAM LOGAN,
Lot 15, 2nd con. of said Township.
Hungerford, Nov. 30, 1871. 42:tf

Something New.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of BRITANNIA METAL, TEA and COFFEE POTS, fire proof bottoms, at

LINKLATER'S
March 10th, 1870. 2641:6:tf4

CANADIAN

COTTONS.

Warner Bros.,

NOW offer for sale the following celebrated makes of

CANADIAN COTTONS,

DUNDAS MILLS,
LYBSTER MILLS,
AND
MONTREAL MILLS,
ALSO,
(New) Washed White Shirtings,
Harrockses, White Cottons,
Heavy Linen Finish White SHIRTINGS,

And a variety of

SHEETINGS

And Pillow Cottons.

We invite the attention of buyers to the above goods, as being the best value offered in Belleville.

☞ PARTIES WANTING WHOLE PIECES WILL BE ABLE TO BUY AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

A call solicited.

WARNER BROS.,
Importers of Dry Goods.
Belleville, February 1st, 1872. w51

CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER



[TRADE MARK SECURED.]

Restores Grey Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty,

And does not soil the skin.

JOHN GARDNER, CHEMIST,
457 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor.

75c. per bottle; 3 bottles for $2.

It can be purchased wholesale at Messrs Evans, Mercer & Co., Kerry Brothers & Crathens, Lymans, Clare & Co., and at Messrs. Henry, Simpson & Co., Montreal; and wholesale and retail by the Proprietor; and for sale by all Druggists in Belleville and vicinity. d&w:6m

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL Co

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of the Celebrated Victoria Carbolic Preparations. Laboratory and Works, Victoria Hall, Melinda Street, Toronto, Ont.

The following Genuine Preparations are sold by all Druggists. Be sure and ask for the VICTORIA PREPARATIONS, and see that you get them.

TORIA CARBOLATED GLYCERINE JELLY

This JELLY is highly recommended to Ladies as a most agreeable Preparation for the Toilet. For Beautifying the Complexion, and rendering the Skin Soft, White, Clear, and free from Dryness, it is unrivalled. It will quickly remove all Redness, Roughness, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, and other Imperfections. For Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites and Sore Lips, it cannot be surpassed. Price 25 cents.

TORIA CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP

This TOILET SOAP possesses all the well-known antiseptic and disinfecting properties of Carbolic Acid, is agreeably scented, has a healthy action on the skin, prevents irritation, removes the effects of perspiration, and should be regularly used by families. Cholera, Smallpox and Fever Patients should be washed with this Soap; and its use by persons liable to infection will materially prevent the spread of disease. Price 15 cents per Tablet.

TORIA CARBOLIC SALVE

This SALVE is a rapid cure for all Skin Diseases, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sores, Ulcers, Ringworm, Tetter, Eczema, Scald Head, Scurvy, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples, &c. It possesses all the cleansing and healing virtues of Carbolic Acid, which has been found by Physicians everywhere to possess curative qualities not discovered in any other chemical preparation. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC GARGARYSM

This GARGLE is the most reliable and efficacious Remedy in all cases of Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes so common in this changeable climate, Asthma, Offensive Breath, Ulcerated Gums, and all diseases of the Mouth. For Public Speakers and Singers it is invaluable. The ingredients entering into this Gargle are used by all Physicians, and for the cure of the above disorders are now, undoubtedly, the most popular in the *Materia Medica*. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT

This DISINFECTANT is a sure preventive of Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, Smallpox, and all infectious diseases. It will prevent Contagion in Cattle. It is also invaluable for Disinfecting Water Closets, Drains, Cesspools, Stables, Slaughter-houses, &c., and for destroying nauseous effluvia from whatever cause arising. It will drive away Mosquitoes, Moths, Flies, Cockroaches, &c. Meat, Fish, &c., can be preserved from putrefaction by its use. Carbolic Acid was selected by Her Majesty's Royal Commissioners, in preference to all other products, as the best Disinfectant for the prevention of infectious diseases. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA SHARPENING AND POLISHING PASTE

This PREPARATION is unequalled in its rapidity for Sharpening and Polishing Cutlery, Table and Pocket-Knives, Razors, Surgical Instruments, Shoemakers' Knives, Plane Bits and Chisels, &c. Nothing has ever been discovered which has sprung into popularity more quickly or become of so much value in every household and workshop for general usefulness. Price 25 cents.

Lands for Sale.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour. 180 acres Terms easy. Apply to

ANDREW THOMSON,
Merchants' Bank of Canada, Belleville
Jan. 21, 1869. w49-tf

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co
Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

FOR cheap printing go to "The Intelligencer" Office Belleville.

The Ship Bells.

The tall white ships pass on and on,
 And wane upon the sea;
And o'er the billows' broken breast
 Their bells steal back to me,
And break, in trembling, sobbing throng,
Upon the sands in dim, sweet song
 Of riven melody.

And sailing o'er sweet fields of gold
 And clouds, and summer blue,
Through slanting sun, and shadows dun,
 The sails slip through and through.
And throbbing bells that tremble back,
Upon the fair ships' fading tracks,
 The waves with echoes strew.

And still the ships go on and on,
 Out gates of hazy gray,
As dreams upon the slumb'ring sense
 Pass, unfulfilled, away,
And leave but memory's grieving bells,
That sob and moan, like ocean shells,
 Ever and away.

And thus our lives go on and on,
 Like ships, unceasingly;
Thro' morning's gold and shadow's cold,
 That check time's varied sea.
God grant that like the sweet ship bells,
The good that in my being dwells
 May echo after me!

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.

The Budget.

The Finance Minister in introducing the annual Budget on Tuesday evening, made a very full and satisfactory exhibit of the financial condition of the country. The speech occupies over four columns of closely printed matter in the Toronto *Mail*, and we regret that our space will not admit of its re-production in these columns. However, we will endeavour to give our readers an intelligible synopsis of the Financial Statement. It appears that on the 30th of June last, the net debt of Canada was $77,706,517,but as there are a number of assets, some of which would not be worth par, the amount of the debt may be put down at $80,000,000. The statements regarding capital expenditure since Confederation cannot but be considered most satisfactory. From them it will appear that during the four years since Confederation there was expended on the Intercolonial Railway, the purchase of the North west Territory, and on expenditure consequent thereon for which loans were specially authorized $7,268,698; also against public works, chargeable against capital by authority of Parliament, $1,130.835. From this latter sum however, an amount was transposed to the consolidated fund revenue account, because exception was taken in the Committee of public accounts to some items as improper charges against capital; these items amounted to $3,176,800, reducing the expenditures on public works chargeable against capital to $813,205, which, added to $7,268,698 gives $8,081,903 as the expenditure on capital account, while the total increase of the debt since Confederation, has been only $1,977,876, so that $6,104,027.58 has been expended out of our current revenue on important public works and in the acquisition of the north west territory. Of that large amount no less than $3,640,248 was expended in the year 1870-71, the net debt has decreased for the first time in the history of the country by $503,224.

With regard to apprehensions of embarrassment from our large savings bank deposit, which now amount in all the Provinces to about four and a half millions, there is held in London $1,362,666 in 5 per cent. Canada bonds, specially on savings bank account. As those bonds could be turned into money at any moment and drawn against; and, as there are about 24 per cent. of the aggregate savings bank deposits, no alarm need be felt on that account.

There is in deposit in the Bank of Montreal on Intercolonial railway account, bearing interest $4,500,000; so that the Intercolonial railway owes the consolidated fund$3,379,159. Again we have in London $3,000,000—or, speak more correctly, £600,000 sterling—in Imperial guaranteed bonds and Canada 5 per cent., half of each, issued on the North-west account, which we can place in the market at any moment that we please; and, in addition to these amounts, we have about one million of dollars in bank deposit receipts bearing interest. In view of these facts, Sir F. Hincks holds that our financial position is impregnable.

In the estimates of last year, the Finance Minister anticipated an aggregate revenue of $17,360,000. The actual result has been a revenue of $19,335,560.81. or an excess of revenue of $1,975, 560.81. On the other hand, the actual expenditure has been only $15,623,081.72; so that the aggregate surplus on the year is $3,712,479.09. Of the excess in revenue,there was a gain on nineteen leading articles of $1,543,637. These articles principally were: spirits gave in 1869, $810,019; in 1870, $901,547; in 1871, $1,024,297. Cigars gave in 1869, $37,126; in 1870, $55,372; in 1871, $108,115. Tea gave in 1869, $916,177; in 1870, $1,140,-648; in 1871, $1,157,315. Wine gave in 1869, $129,178; in 1870, $170,547; in 1871, $195,181; sugar cane juice (molasses) in 1869, $1,476,531.70; in 1870, $1,846,774; in 1871, $1,933,154. Cotton goods in 1869, $1,070,000; in 1870, $1,100,998; in 1871, $1,361,579. Woollens in 1869, $1,008,382; in 1870, $1,045,287; in 1871, $1,457,476. Iron and hardware in 1869, $319,725; in 1870, $354,934; in 1871, $466,525. Silks and satins in 1869, $158,568; in 1870, $192,-185; in 1871, $305,995. Under the nineteen heads of revenue, the collections were in 1869, $6,827,754; in 1870, $7,758,308; in 1871, $9,301,945.

Notwithstanding the reduction of last year, which was about $800,000, the Finance Minister anticipates that the revenue will be rather in excess of the last, even making allowance for British Columbia. He estimated the Customs revenue at ten millions, which he considered at the time a very full estimate; it will reach $12,500,-000. and notwithstanding the great increase of 1871 over 1870, the increase in 1872 will be $220,000 in woollens,$130,000 in cotton, $25,000 in wines, $75,000 in spirits. It may be expected that when British Columbia is added we have made a safe calculation. The Inland Revenue will give $250,-000 above the estimate; the public works, $200,000; post office, $80,000; stamps, $30,000; miscellaneous, $150,000; or, in round numbers, $3,240,000 above the estimate, giving an aggregate revenue for the current year of $20,050,000.

The aggregate expenditure for the current year is not likely to exceed $17,040,695. and the Finance Minister therefore ventures to anticipate a surplus for the present year of $3,115,467.

In making his estimate for the year to come, Sir Francis Hincks said he had taken all the care in his power to arrive at correct conclusions. He felt justified in estimating the Customs at $12,500,000, inland revenue at $4 625,000, stamps at $200,000, post office at $700,000, railroads, telegraph lines, and Manitoba raid losses, which must be met, $1,030,000; canals and other works, $580,000; miscellaneous, $1,000,000; giving an aggregate revenue of $20,630,000.

He did not care to go into details of items, because his colleagues at the heads of the Departments who had brought forward the estimates and were more particularly responsible for them, would be prepared to vindicate them better than he could do.

At this point in his speech, the Finance Minister made reference to the contemplated expenditure of $40,000,000 for the Pacific Railway, and he acknowledged he approached the subject with some hesitation and reluctance, owing to his unwillingness to refer in the financial statement to a question of the greatest political importance which had not yet been discussed in the House, viz. the Treaty of Washington. His remarks upon the question are too important to pass over, and in a future issue we will endeavor to give them in full.

Passing on to the consideration of the great works contemplated and in progress, the Finance Minister thus gives us an insight into the wonderful progress of this country. In 1869, our total exports were $49,320,000, while in 1871, they were $55,151,000. The aggregate of exports and imports in 1869 was $116,725,000; in 1871, $142,098,000, or an increase of nearly 22 per cent; and when we come to details of exports, we find them most satisfactory. The product of mines was increased from $2,093,000 to $3,221,000; of fish from $8,-242 000 to $3 904,000; of forests from $19,-838,000 to $22,352,000; of animals and their products from $8,769,000 to $12,582,-000, the latter chiefly owing to an increase of butter and cheese. There was a falling off in exports of agricultural products to the extent of nearly four millions as compared with 1870, and nearly two and one-half millions as compared with 1869. This was caused no doubt by the wheat and flour duties as, while American flour was admitted into Canada free, it was largely consumed in Canada, thus setting a corresponding portion of the Canadian flour free to be exported; but when a duty was imposed the Canadian flour was more largely consumed at home.

It is very satisfactory to know that the exports of our manufactures are increasing. In two years there had been an increase of 25 per cent. There is also another article which has made most wonderful progress during the last two years, viz: sewing machines. The value of the exports of these was $170,000 in 1871, $116,000 in 1870, and only $60,000 in 1869. There was, therefore, an enormous increase in two years. There is but one other branch of our export trade to which he should refer; those articles which are not the produce of the Dominion. These have increased from $3,855,000 in 1869 to $9,853,000 in 1871, showing a rapid increase. This is a most important fact, proving as it does the rapid increase of the carrying trade of the St. Lawrence.

After the statements that had been made, he concluded it would be dangerous to change the taxation, and there was no measure in that direction to propose, excepting a proposition to be made by the hon. Minister of Agriculture to take off the capitation tax. He was far from thinking that the tariff was a perfect one, or that changes might not be made in it with advantage to the mercantile community, but he thought the present would be a most inconvenient time to touch it.

Regarding the proposition in the United States House of Congress to take duties off tea, he was not then aware what action would be taken, but it was his opinion that it would not be done at this session of Congress. He did not hesitate to say, however, that if the duties on tea are taken off in the United States we must make some readjustment of our tariff, and in the face of the free importation of tea from the United States we should have to abandon a revenue of something like a million, which we now derive from this source. Under these circumstances they had thought it better not to meddle with the traffic now, although there are many things in it in contradiction with our manufacturing interests, which he hoped would be taken into consideration as early as possible.

Last year the Finance Minister had pleasure in informing the House that Canada had risen in the scale of commercial nations from the eleventh to the eighth place, and now it is satisfactory to state that she has arrived at the sixth place, and that, with the exception of the Netherlands, there is no country which takes so much of English goods in proportion to her population as Canada. With regard to the Netherlands the greater bulk of the goods were exported; but if we look to other countries in the highest ranks we shall find that Canada takes four times as much *per capita* as the United States, four times as much as Germany, five times as much as France, twenty times as much as British India, while China and Russia, although the quantities were large, were quite insignificant as regards their population. He closed an eloquent speech,—dry though it may appear to many in figures, but those very figures making it full of true eloquence, showing as they do the wonderful progress of this country, its healthy financial condition, and its bright and prosperous future—by a well-timed and well-pointed slap at those who wanted to change the condition of the country—the Independents and half-fledged Annexationists.

The Insolvency Act.

The Bill to repeal the Insolvency Act introduced by Mr. Colby, passed the Committee of the House on Thursday evening, by a vote of 77 to 69, and was ordered to a third reading yesterday. We must confess to some degree of surprise at the result, in view of the fact that more than three-fourths of the mercantile community of the Dominion have pronounced in favor of an Insolvent Act. Hon. Col. Gray, on behalf of New Brunswick, earnestly protested against its repeal, and presented strong arguments why Mr. Colby's Bill, if it passed, should not apply to New Brunswick. Mr. Jones, of Halifax, read the following telegram from Halifax: "The Chamber of Commerce unanimously desire our representatives to use their exertions to prevent the repeal of the Insolvency Act." Mr. Workman and Hon. Mr. Holton, on behalf of the business men of Montreal—a place more deeply interested in the question than any other point in the Dominion—spoke strongly against the repeal of the Act. Mr. Workman, who claimed that he had had more experience than any other merchant in the House, considered that the Act had worked admirably, especially since the amendments of 1869. The Board of Trade of that City had unanimously petitioned against its repeal. Mr. Harrison, on behalf of Toronto, argued in favor of an Insolvency Act, reading from a resolution passed by the Toronto Board of Trade, as follows: "That this Board considers that the repeal of the Insolvency Law would be a grave injustice to honest but unfortunate traders,and that the amendments petitioned for by this Board, will be sufficient to protect the honest from being taken advantage of by dishonest traders." The Boards of Trade of Hamilton and St. John had also petitioned against the repeal of the Act. It will thus be seen that the great commercial centres—those places more immediately affected by the operations of the Act—had pronounced against the repeal of the Insolvency Law; and it is not too much to say that if the business community of the Dominion could be heard upon the floor of the House to-day, four-fifths—including wholesale and retail men and manufacturers—would give their vote in favor of an Insolvent Act, either in its present or a modified form.

However, the Act, we presume, has passed the third reading of the Commons, and has been sent up to the Senate. From what we can learn, there is a probability that in that body it will get its quietus for this session at least, and that some amendments to the present Act may be introduced which will give more general satisfaction.

The Evil Fruit.

The Grand Jury at the Hamilton Assizes have had a long and heavy siege of it,having been in session over twenty days. Their work has been of such a serious character as to cause them to make some enquiry as to the large list of crimes which came before the Assizes, and the result has been to open their eyes somewhat, as well as to open the eyes of the people of that city, to the frightful increase of drunkenness in their midst The Grand Jury in their presentment say that they "find that the chief of those confined in the jail on our visit were drunkards and vagrants;and we have ascertained that out of an aggregate of seven hundred prisoners,seventy-five per cent are vagrants and drunkards."

Seventy-five per cent vagrants and drunkards! That's rather an alarming statement of facts to make,and the Grand Jury in acknowledging it, plainly and honestly say: "We consider we should not be doing our duty in with-holding it from the public." But this is not the worst feature of the case. There is a still more alarming picture presented, and one which should cause Christians and philanthropists everywhere to stop and think—to try and adopt some plan which will more thoroughly and effectually remove the cause of this great holocaust of crime. This presentment further states that "the whole of the cases brought before the Grand Jury, with two or three exceptions, are traceable to the use of spirituous liquors." Surely such a fact as that is sufficiently startling to awaken a more general public interest in this question. The Grand Jury of Hamilton—and we are told by the *Spectator* that the "names of the gentlemen composing that honorable body place it at once above suspicion and give to its opinions and findings a weight which should command the respect of the whole community"—in view of this black record, very properly calls upon every right-minded citizen to use his influence to purge from their midst the foul cause from whence springs the germination and propagation of all the social evils.

We are not so sure that a similar record could not be found in our own town and county, and in fact in every town and county in the land. There is much food for thoughtful reflection in the figures given, and every man who wishes well to his fellow-men, should make it a point to see if he cannot assist, to some extent,in drying up the stream of wretchedness and misery and crime which flow from the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

Fishery Correspondence Returns.

Amongst the most important returns laid before the House on the 29th inst., is the correspondence between the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Foundland, and P. E. I., and the Imperial Government on the subject of the fishery clauses in the Washington Treaty. The Nova Scotia Government asked New Foundland to join them in protesting against the Washington Treaty, on the 18th of February, 1871. Mr. Bennett, leader of the New Foundland Government in a note dated 2nd March, declined on the ground of want of information, expressing his desire to avert any collision with the Imperial Government, and declaring the greatest confidence in England. On the 3rd September the Colonial Secretary sent out despatches from New Foundland and P. E. I. offering to put the treaty into force at once provisionally. The most remarkable feature in the correspondence is the evident anxiety of the Prince Edward Islanders to secure the advantage of the American markets for their fish, which they fear the neglect of Canada to ratify the Treaty, may interfere with. It is evident that they regard the free American market as a full equivalent for giving up the right of fishery to the Americans.

Marine and Fisheries.

The annual report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries submitted to Parliament a day or two ago shows a large increase in the business of his Department since its formation in 1867. It comprises reports on the light-houses of the Dominion, Trinity Houses at Montreal and Quebec, Marine Hospitals, examination of masters and mates, Dominion steamers, River and Harbour police, steamboat Inspectors, investigation into wrecks, meteorological observations and protection of fisheries. With regard to meteorological observations, it is stated that it is proposed that Quebec be made a chief station for the purpose of meteorological observations in connection with the scheme now being matured by Professor Kingston, of Toronto. It is recommended that the system be extended to British Columbia.

In regard to the Fisheries Mr. Mitchell says:—The general condition of the fisheries throughout the Dominion during the past year has been prosperous. In most of the fishing districts the steady improvement of the sea coast and inland fisheries is highly encouraging, and has proved of great advantage to the inhabitants. This is more especially the case in Nova Scotia. The actual value of the produce of the fisheries this year for the purpose of trade is $7,573,200, being an excess of over a third of the preceding year of $998,160. It is estimated that the quantity used for domestic supply amounts to about $600,-000 worth. The value of the annual catch by Canadians for export and home consumption therefore exceeds $8,000,000. The amount of capital thus engaged is estimated at $15,000,000, and the number of persons employed at about $87,000. The collections for the year were $12,408, and the expenditure, $42,592. The expense of the marine police force for the protection of the fisheries was $84,000 being an excess of $14,000 over the appropriation.

The number of light houses managed by this Department including those managed by the Trinity House of Montreal is at present 251, requiring a staff of keepers numbering 285. They have in addition assistants whose names do not appear on the books of the Department, as they are paid by the keepers. There will be eight steam fog whistles in operation in the River St. Lawrence next season as four new ones are under contract. The total amount expended by the Trinity House of Montreal, during the last financial year, was $22,453, including salaries of officers, lighthouse keepers, and maintenance of lights,buoys and steamers. The number of paid officials in connection with the Trinity House at the close of navigation in 1871 was forty eight. The staff of the Trinity House, Quebec, has been greatly reduced. There are still retained 7 salaried officers, whose salaries amount to $7,095. The amount expended for salaries and contingencies for the fiscal year,ending July 1st, 1871, was $11,925. The number of pilots on the active list under supervision of the Trinity House, Quebec, to the above date was 238. The annual statement of Decayed Pilots fund, shows a balance to their credit on the 1st of January, 1872, of $61,234. The total amount paid by the Department for petroleum oil, used at the lighthouses of the Dominion for the last fiscal year was $11,814. The quantity of oil required for the ensuing year will be 70,000 gallons.

About 150,000 healthy salmon fry, bred at Newcastle, were distributed in the most favorable streams, and it is estimated that within two years they will become available food, worth $130,000. Referring to the investigations of the Natural History Society of Montreal in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the subject of food for fishes, Mr. Mitchell recommends that a small appropriation be granted for continuing the investigation. The total amount expended by this department for services for the year ending 30th June, 1871, was $575,916 against $408,150.

LAUNCHED.—The Napanee *Beaver* says: "The schooner *Olivia*, which was wrecked, thrown on her beam ends and dismasted near Oswego, in a gale last fall, has been hauled out and thoroughly repaired by Mr. Jamison, at Rathbun's ship yard, Mill Point, during the past winter and was most successfully launched on Tuesday last. She looks like a new boat now.

GREEKS AND JEWS.—News have reached Constantinople of a desperate conflict in the streets of Smyrna between the Greeks and Jews, growing out of the report that the latter in their religious ceremonies had sacrificed an infant. Several persons were killed and wounded. At latest accounts rioting had ceased, but, as it was expected to be resumed, troops had been ordered to occupy the city.

OUTWARD DEVOTION.—If a tree be dying we cannot save its life by fastening leaves, flowers or fruit to its branches. These might make it look better for a time, but they would not restore its vitality. Yet how often do we act towards ourselves in this manner! We feel our spiritual life ebbing away, and in order to hide its decay, we perform a number of acts of external devotion.—*Hubert Bower.*

OUR NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—A telegram from London informs us that the Earl of Dufferin, the newly appointed Governor-General of Canada, will start for New York on the 11th of June, and that it is probable that he will send his yacht to America and that his Excellency will compete in the races with some of the vessels of the New York Yacht Club.

DOLLY VARDEN.—The Washington *Star* thus describes a "Dolly Varden:" A "Dolly Varden" is a moire antique dress pattern, and is made of some material, and is cut biased at the top and bottom, and trimmed with Honiton polonaises and tube-roses, with a pelum running two chains and three links to the south-west from the starting point, around the skirts of civilization, and pinned together with a self-acting safety pin. The figures are so large that it takes eight dress patterns to show them off to advantage.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—The Kingston *Whig* of last evening says: "We are privileged to make an announcement that will send a thrill through the great Protestant heart of Ontario, such as it has not experienced in many years. Mr. Shannon of this city is authorized to inform the members of the Loyal Orange Institution, that Mr Johnson of Ballykilbeg House will (D. V.) visit his brethren in this country during the present summer. He will certainly be here to participate in the July Anniversary. As soon as the time is definitely fixed for his arrival, due notice will be given. In the meantime preparations will be made for his reception in every city and town from Montreal to London. Further particulars may be learned on application to Mr Shannon. In this connexion we may mention that it is confidently expected that the demonstration on the coming anniversary, will be the largest and most splendid that has ever been made here. Not only will all the Lodges in the City and County participate therein, but the Orangemen of Belleville and Picton will be here, and the Mohawks of Tyendinaga will share with their white brethren in doing honor to the occasion."

—Powell's hotel, Stuart's hotel, and two stores adjoining, in Parkhill, were destroyed by fire on the 29th inst.

News Condensed.

—A schooner is reported ashore at Northport.

—Discount on American invoices, 11 per cent.

—Thirteen vessels are in the ice near Kingston.

—Carpenters in Kingston are preparing for a strike.

—The Assessors of Toronto make the population 57,010.

—The Bank of Commerce is to open a branch at Kingston.

—A large number of buildings are going up in Peterboro this season.

—Peterboro boasts of no less than 43 taverns and saloons.

—London had a hail storm on the 2nd of May; by way of variety.

—There are three new cases of small pox in Napanee.

—The people of Port Hope have determined to have water works.

—The eruption of Vesuvius has entirely ceased.

—Nice ripe melons are the luxury in Southern California these days.

—The eruption of Vesuvius is steadily abating.

—Strikes of workmen are of every day occurrence now in New York.

—Another polar expedition is being organized in England.

—Manitoba has been visited with heavy rain-storms lately.

—The weather throughout England is favorable to the growing crops.

—Bismarck has sent 10,000,000 francs to the King of Spain to put down the rebellion.

—It is easier to set a man against all the world than to make him fight himself.—*Tillotson.*

—Gov. Archibald remains in charge of affairs in Manitoba until his successor is appointed.

—It is thought that Charles Francis Adams will oppose Grant for the Presidency.

—The Railway war at Fort Erie is temporarily ended, Thompson being victorious.

—The Canadian Tariff came into force in British Columbia on the 30th ult.

—The river opposite and above and below Montreal as far as can be seen, is free of ice.

—In Boston a 'total abstinence society' is started for 'total abstinence from meddling in other people's affairs.'

—Advertisement—"Wanted by a boy, a situation in an eating house. He understands the business.

—In consequence of the bakers' strike in Kingston, bread has been advanced a penny a loaf.

—More than five times the usual amount of grain has been sown this year in some parts of California.

—The St. Louis Times tells a big story of a woman who died there weighing 900 pounds. She was a liver.

—The assessment of Toronto this year amounts to $32,560,910, being an increase of $2,810,288 over last year.

—Lindsay has voted $60,000 as a bonus to the Lindsay, Fenelon Falls and Ottawa Railway Co., by a large majority.

—Dr. Mondelet has been arrested for setting fire to the buildings destroyed in Ottawa a day or two since.

—Over-loved mercies are seldom long-lived mercies. The way to lose, is to indulge them. Make a god of them, and you destroy them.

—The limits of the Town of Peterboro have been greatly extended, including an area of 1388 acres instead of 560 acres as heretofore.

—Kingston is fairly blockaded with floating ice. A party who came from there yesterday says the bay and lake are filled with ice for a distance of ten miles.

—The debate in the House of Commons on the 3rd, on the Bill to repeal the Unlawful Assemblies Act, was an exciting one. It was lost by a vote of 27 to 145.

—Charity like the sun, brightens every object on which it shines; a censorious disposition casts every character in the darkest shake it will bear.

—The agricultural editor of an exchange begins his leader with the declaration that "there is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of big hogs."

—2000 cartmen in Liverpool struck work on the 29th inst., and all business on the docks and in the warehouses was interrupted.

—Several encounters between the insurgent and government troops have taken place in Spain, in which the former were defeated.

—British Columbia papers report that the Hon. Joseph Howe, Hon. S. L. Tilley and Mr. Sandford Fleming will visit that Province in June.

—The bill abolishing the duty on tea and coffee imported into the United states passed its third reading yesterday, and is now ready for the President's signature.

—A youth of ninety-one recently led to the altar a charming bride of one hundred and six. It is reported that they were married without the consent of their parents.

—The County Council of Prince Edward have called a public meeting for the 18th of June, to consider the question of a Railway to Picton.

—News has been received in London, England, of the foundering of the American schooner Brooks in longitude 63. All on board were lost.

—Three brick buildings on Decator Avenue, Brooklyn, fell yesterday, burying in the ruins, several workmen who are supposed to have been killed.

—The appearance of the *St. Helen* at Trenton was of such a novel character that nearly all the people of that village turned out to visit her.

—The steamer *Cumberland* will start for Fort William on the 8th inst. from Collingwood. Navigation is now fully open on the Upper Lakes.

—Seven stores and dwellings were destroyed by fire, in Markham, on the 1st inst, and a hostler usually called 'Tom' at Noolan's tavern, was burned to death.

The Norwood *Register* regrets to state that fall wheat in Peterboro county promises to be a poor crop. A great many farmers have ploughed up the ground and sowed other grains.

—The nomination of Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention has been received with great favor by a section of the Republican party, more particularly in the South. It is thought the Democrats will support Greeley.

—It is said that a contracting firm has offered to tender for the construction of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, taking payment in the bonuses, the subscribed stock, and the bonds of the company for the balance.

—The Arnprior *Weekly* says that the Carp stream has lowered so quickly this year that it will be impossible to get the logs down it. It is certainly remarkable how quickly the water ran away this year.

—The brigantine *Golden Light*, from Barrow for Halifax, with rails for the Intercolonial railway, supposed lost, is reported at Cape Canso, having been long in the ice. She had also put back to Queenston for repairs.

—The national debt of France is $5,500,000,-000, that of England $3,964,000,000, of the United States $2,330,000, of Austria $1,515.000-000, of Russia $1,500,000,000, of Italy $1,425,-000,000, of Spain $1,185,000,000, of Germany $850,900,000, and of Turkey $526,900,000.

—A violent thunder storm, accompanied by lightning passed over Collingwood on Tuesday evening, causing much alarm. A party of men who took shelter in a shanty down the railroad track were struck by lightning,and three of them were so seriously injured that it is feared they cannot recover.

—The castigation which Mr. Mackenzie received on the 28th at the hands of Sir John Macdonald was the great topic of conversation in Ottawa the next day. Never before did the member for Lambton appear so completely dumbfounded.

—The Dominion Government has offered to bear half the expenses of the works for the protection of Toronto harbour, but as it was thought by some that it should bear all the cost, a deputation has gone to Ottawa to confer with the Government on the subject.

CORN-STARCH CAKE. One and one half cups sugar, one half cup butter, one half cup milk, one-half cup corn starch, one and one-half cups flour, one-half tea-spoonful Cream-tartar,one half teaspoon-soda, the whites of three eggs beaten to a froth, and added just before the cake is put into the oven. Use lemon, or any flavoring you prefer. With a delicate bake, this makes a very nice cake.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—A cable telegram last evening says:—"Advices from Zanzibar, Africa, to the 15th April, state that the island had been visited by a terrible hurricane. One hundred and fifty vessels of all classes were sunk or stranded on the coast. The town of Zanzibar was very badly damaged and the loss was estimated at $10,000,000.

DESOLATION AND HORROR.—It is desolate to look upon a parching desert without palm-tree, oasis, or fountain, where there is nothing to be seen except sandy wastes and burning sky; but it is dreadful to gaze upon a battle plain, where the dead lie rotting, and the pestilence seems brooding under the scorching haze: are not there some lives like the desert, simply barren, whilst others, like the battle field, are horrible from their accumulation of evil?

TERRIBLE HURRICANE.—A cable telegram May 3rd,says:—"A telegram from Madras reports a fearful hurricane which swept over that city and the surrounding districts, destroying a large extent of shipping and other property. The sea beach for miles along the Coromandel coast was strewn with wrecks. Many houses in the city were levelled and shrubs and trees torn up. The storm prevailed in the Bay of Bengal, sweeping everything before it. The hurricane appears to have been extended over a large portion of the eastern coast, and numerous shipping casualties are reported with heavy loss of life. Damages at Madras are estimated at nearly one million pounds sterling. A number of vessels at anchor in the roadstead, which were unable to put to sea owing to the sudden approach of the cyclone, were wrecked, and most of their crews perished. The immense pier leading far out into the water was breached, and the city and suburbs were greatly damaged.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Dougall & Clute,
BARRISTER, Attorneys and Solicitors, &c. OFFICE over Hambly's "Apothecaries Hall," Front Street, Belleville.
A. R. DOUGALL. R. C. CLUTE. d&w:tf.

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c., BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

MacLellan & MacLellan,
BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notarie Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street, D&W

Henderson & Henderson,
BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
G. E. HENDERSON. F. G. A. HENDERSON D315W1y.

N. B. Falkiner,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store, Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Patrick M. Nulty,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,
COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts. November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

Removal.
DR. TRACY has removed his office and residence to the building formerly occupied by Dr. Nichol, Bridge Street, two doors east of the Post Office.
Belleville, May 4, 1872. d&w

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,
GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur. ☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.
Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

S. Hudson, M. D.,
MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Graduate of the University of Victoria College.
☞ RESIDENCE—Melrose. 13:w

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County.
☞ RESIDENCE—ROSLIN.
January 5th, 1870. 47

S. P. Ford, M. D.
MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Graduate of Universities of Toronto and Buffalo, and late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army. Physician, Surgeon, &c., Shannonville.
Office and Residence,—Next door to Mr. Demill's Store. 6m38w

Dr. J. Platt Nash,
OF Picton, will be in Belleville, at Holbrook's Hotel, for consultation every Wednesday, commencing 18th August next.
Picton, July 30th, 1869. 25

R. S. Willson, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Graduate M'Gill College, Montreal. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Q. Late Apothecary in the Montreal General Hospital.
RESIDENCE—Stirling. 36

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

J. R. Tait,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Bridge Street.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Pitceathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

R. NEWBERY,
AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT,
BELLEVILLE.
ALL matters of account, involving litigation or dispute, carefully investigated. Books of Account made up and posted periodically.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Shares, Fire and Life Insurance, General Agency and Commission Business. 33

LAND FOR SALE CHEAP.
THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to ROBT. P. JELLETT.
Belleville, Feb 18th. 1867. 1-tf

FOR SALE
LOT No.12, 14th Concession, Township of Rawdon, 200 Acres.
ANDREW THOMSON, Belleville.
Belleville, April, '17. 10:tf

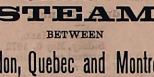
REMOVAL.
John McKeown
HAS removed his
BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,
Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.
March 16th, '71. d279 5:w

For Sale,
THE East ½ of Lot No. 6, in the 1st Con. of Elzevir, County of Hastings. The farm contains 100 acres, about 75 cleared. Log house, barn, and other outbuildings. A good living spring of water convenient to the house. Distance, three miles from Bridgewater; from the Village of Madoc, six miles. A good school within one mile of said farm. Terms moderate.
For further information apply to
JOHN BARKLEY, Bridgewater, Ont
Bridgewater, Nov. 13th, 1871. 40

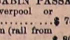
Cheap Farms! Free Homes!!
ON THE LINE OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 ACRES
OF THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.
3,000,000 Acres in NEBRASKA,
IN THE
GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,
THE
GARDEN OF THE WEST,
NOW FOR SALE.
THESE lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.
CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.
FREE
HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.
The best locations for Colonies.
Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.
Free passes to purchasers of land.
Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.
d&w3m Omaha, Neb.



Steam to Liverpool,
Londonderry and Glasgow.
Passengers booked through to London, Birmingham, Manchester, Paris, Hamburgh, &c.
ALLAN LINE.
THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan Line, (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will be despatched from Portland as follows:—For Liverpool, calling at Loch Foyle (for Derry).
FROM PORTLAND.
PRUSSIAN, APRIL 13th
AUSTRIAN, " 20th
SARMATIAN, " 27th
NORTH AMERICAN, MAY 4th.
FROM QUEBEC.
SCANDINAVIAN, MAY 11th
HIBERNIAN, " 18th
PRUSSIAN, " 25th
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Via Quebec, Belleville to Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin from $78 50 to $88 50, according to position of sleeping cabin.
Steerage, which includes a plentiful supply of well cooked provisions, served by the ship's steward,s $29.50.
Return tickets at reducrd rates.
An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.
Berth not secured until paid for.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.
The first steamships FOR QUEBEC will be despatched from Liverpool (calling at Derry) about the 25th April, and from Glasgow, calling at Kingston (Dublin) about the 23rd April.
The steamships of the Allan Line come direct to the Railway Wharf at Point Levi (South Quebec), the baggage is checked through to destination free of charge, and passengers are forwarded on at once, thereby avoiding all incidental expenses.
For through tickets and every information apply to
J W. THOMPSON,
Agent, Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
Belleville.
February, 1872.



STEAM
BETWEEN
London, Quebec and Montreal.
TEMPERLEY'S LINE
Composed of the following first-class powerful Iron Steamships:
SCOTLAND, HECTOR,
THAMES, NIGER,
MEDWAY, TWEED,
NILE, SEVERN,
TEVIOT, ADALIA.
THE Steamers of this line are intended to sail weekly as follows during the season of navigation of 1872, to and from
London, Quebec and Montreal,
(Calling at PLYMOUTH outwards for passengers and leaving that Port every Friday.)
FROM LONDON.
NILE............Saturday, 20th April.
MEDWAY........Wednesday, 24th April.
SCOTLAND........do 1st May.
HECTOR..........do 8th May.
THAMES..........do 15th May.
ADALIA..........do 22nd May.
And direct every Wednesday thereafter.
FROM QUEBEC.
SCOTLAND,........Wednesday, 28th May
HECTOR,..........do 4th June
THAMES,..........do 11th do
ADALIA,..........do 18th do
And every TUESDAY thereafter.
Rates of Passage from Quebec to London:
CABIN......................$60
STEERAGE...................24
FROM BELLEVILLE TO LONDON:
Cabin..........................$ 68 00
Cabin (Return Ticket)..........117 15
Second Class...................28 50
Second Class (Return Ticket)...57 00
FROM LONDON TO BELLEVILLE:
Cabin..........................$82 15
Second Class...................34 50
Through Tickets from all points West at REDUCED RATES. Certificates issued to parties desirous of bringing out their friends.
Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London, for all parts of Canada, and in the United States, to Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago and other points in the West.
For freight or passage apply to Temperleys, Carter & Darke, 21 Billiter Street, London; Wilcocks & Weekes, Barbican, Plymouth; Ross & Co., Quebec; David Shaw, Montreal; Or for passage to
W. A. SHEPARD,
Intelligencer Office,
Feb. 28, 1872. Belleville.



INMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia S. S. Co.
RATES OF CABIN PASSAGE:
New York to Liverpool or Queenstown..............$ 75 & $100
New York to London (rail from Liverpool)..............$ 80 & $105
A reduction made for return tickets
STEERAGE PASSENGER RATES:
New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, or Londonderry $30
New York to London (rail from Liverpool)........................ $35
Children under 12 half fare, under 1 free.
Further particulars can be obtained from
MORGAN JELLETT,
Agent at Belleville.

Universal lothes Wringer
JUST ARRIVED, another large lot of this Household necessity at
LINKLATER'S.
Belleville,March 10th, 1870. 264:6t 4:tf

Money to Lend.

Money, Money.
ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street,
Belleville, June, '71. 16:tf

MONEY TO LEND
AT 8 PER CENT.
LAZIER & LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office.
Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10-1y

MONEY TO LOAN
ON Mortgage (Real Estate) Security, at 8 per cent per annum.
P. M. NULTY,
Barrister.
Belleville, 6th Oct., 1869. 34-tf

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money to Loan.
PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to
E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister, &c.
☞ OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

FOR SALE,
A FINE LOT OF
HARNESS LEATHER,
At my Harness Shop.
N. McARTHUR.
Belleville, Jan. 4, 1872. 47:t

BRIDGEWATER
New Cash Store.
THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms.
A splendid New Assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,
GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,
Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.
Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.
TEAS, SUGARS,
And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.
The Old Store,
is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.
BILLA FLINT.
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. 4

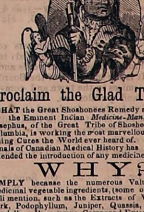
F. M. CLARKE,
Has received a full supply of
Fall Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
That he is determined to sell at prices that will ensure
QUICKSALES
Call and examine quality and prices.
F. M. CLARKE,
72 Front Street, opposite the Belleville Crockery Store. w34

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
BRIDGE STREET, ... BELLEVILLE.
A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

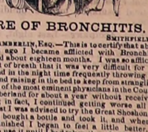
JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive promptattention
GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Sept. 7th 1865.



Proclaim the Glad Tidings!
THAT the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, of the Eminent Indian *Medicine-Man*, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Great Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is working the most marvellous and astonishing Cures the World ever heard of. Never in the annals of Canadian Medical History has such success attended the introduction of any medicine heretofore.
WHY?
SIMPLY because the numerous Valuable active medicinal vegetable ingredients, (some of which we will mention, such as the Extracts of Wild Cherry Bark, Podophyllum, Juniper, Quassia, Smartweed, Dandelion, Hyoscymus, Compound Extract of Colocynth, Jalap, Socotrine Aloes, Capsicum, &c., &c.) which enter into the composition of the combined medicine, are such and so harmoniously classified and compounded,that it is made the most searching curative in the known world, and cannot help but act on the system in a very satisfactory and desirable manner. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, it will find the spot and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to perfect health and full vigor.
This medicine is pleasant and safe to take and are warranted, and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the Third Stage of Consumption. Further information, with full directions for using the Great Shoshonees Remedy & Pills, and containing Testimonials and Certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars from any respectable Druggist in the Dominion—free.
Price of Remedy in Large Pint Bottles, $1.00
PILLS, PER BOX, 25 CTS.



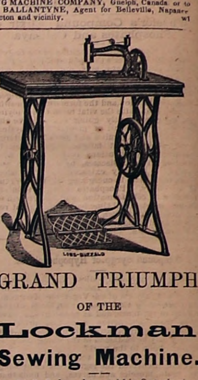
CURE OF BRONCHITIS.
SMITHFIELD.
J. C CHAMBERLIN, Esq.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.
JOHN SILVER.
Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 9th day of April, A. D. 1870.
J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.
BROOKLIN, April 5th, 1870.
J. C. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.
You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.
T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister.

Guelph Sewing Machine Co.
The Osborne



Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine.
THOUSANDS throughout Canada are now using these Machines. They have been tested beyond all question, make the favorite lock-stitch alike on both sides, and are pronounced superior to any other machine offered the public. For wide range of work, perfection, beauty and excellence of mechanism, adaptibility, strength and durability,
The Osborn Sewing Machine has no Rival.
☞ Improvements have lately been made, enabling the manufacturers to claim it as the *ne plus ultra* of Sewing Machines. Hundreds of testimonials are being received daily from old as well as new operators attesting its wonderful capabilities. Will do all kinds of domestic sewing, from the finest cambric to the coarsest overcoat,or upper leather.
Guaranteed to be as represented, or no sale. Warranted for three years.
The OSBORN outfit is complete and readily comprehended. Is sold at one-half the price hitherto charged for machines doing a like range of work, the manufacturers being determined to place it within the reach of every family in the country.
A trial before purchase will convince all that our machines are unequalled.
The Guelph Revrsible
Is pre-eminently the best Single Thread Machine offered the public—hence its marvellous success. Will do all varieties of domestic sewing. Prices greatly reduced.
Hand Machine, with full outfit, $12; Treadle, do., $17. Each machine guaranteed.
☞ Agents wanted everywhere. Splendid inducements to make money. Apply to the GUELPH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Guelph, Canada or to S. BALLANTYNE, Agent for Belleville, Napanee Picton and vicinity. w1



GRAND TRIUMPH
OF THE
Lockman
Sewing Machine.
6,500 have been sold in Ontario since January 1st, 1871, being 500 over the total number sold by all other Companies put together. At the last
Provincial Exhibition
They were awarded the FIRST PRIZE over 25 of the best Canadian and American Machines, and in addition carried off 19 County Prizes in Ontario. The Improved Lockman has attachments accompanying it free of charge, to perform ten varieties of work. The best material used in America is employed in its construction. Its simplicity is unrivalled. Warranted for two years. The Lockman can be returned within three months after purchase, free of charge, provided an order is given for any other Lockstitch Machine in the market. The Barrett, Genuine Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Gardener, Irwin, Osborne, Wanzer, Armes, &c., &c., kept in Stock.
T. E. EWEN,
w18 Upper Front Street, Belleville

Chronic Diseases.
DR. JAMES,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,
IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.
Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.
Office, Neilson's Hall, Front Street Belleville.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed
£1,000,000.
Annual Income exceeds £500,000
AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
GEO. D. DICKSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies'and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His longestablished reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.
A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.
☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville
Belleville. April 2nd. 1863.

The Intelligencer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
OFFICE:
Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street, Belleville, Ont.
M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.
TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier payable to all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Six lines and under, first insertion,....0.50
Each subsequent insertion,..........0.12
Six to ten lines, first insertion,.......0.70
Each subsequent insertion,..........0.16
Above ten lines,(per line) first insertion 0.08
Each subsequent insertion per line,..0.02
☞ Business Notices,10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid minion.
A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.
All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
JOB PRINTING:
The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office has been renewed with every variety and style of Type which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.
☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Pre-Paid* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 38. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1872. NUMBER 14.

Men Wanted.

The world wants men—large hearted, manly men;
Men who shall join its chorus, and prolong
The psalm of labor and the psalm of love.
The times wants scholars—scholars who shall shape
The doubtful destinies of dubious years,
And land the ark, that bears our country's good,
Safe on some peaceful Ararat at last.
The age wants heroes—heroes who shall dare
To struggle in the solid ranks of truth;
To clutch the monster error by the throat;
To bear opinion to a loftier seat;
To blot the era of oppression out,
And lead a universal freedom in.
And Heaven wants souls—fresh and capacious souls,
To taste its raptures, and expand, like flowers,
Beneath the glory of its central sun.
It wants fresh souls—not lean and shrivelled ones;
It wants fresh souls, my brother—give it thine,
If thou indeed wilt be what scholars should;
If thou wilt be a hero, and wilt strive
To help thy fellow and exalt thyself,
Thy feet, at last, shall stand on jasper floors;
Thy heart, at last, shall seem a thousand hearts—
Each single heart with myriad raptures filled—
While thou shalt sit with princes and with kings,
Rich in the jewel of a ransomed soul.

Destiny.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

Three roses, wan as moonlight, and weighed down
Each with its loveliness as with a crown,
Drooped in a florist's window in a town.

The first a lover bought. It lay at rest,
Like snow on snow, that night, on Beauty's breast.

The second rose, as virginal and fair,
Shrunk in the tangles of a harlot's hair.

The third, a widow, with new grief made wild
Shut in the icy palm of her dead child.
—*From the Atlantic Monthly for May.*

Select Reading.

How we can Save our Children.

We all know that in the civilized world an alarming proportion of all the children born die under three years of age. The reasons usually given are that teething, the most trying process of childhood, takes place during these years, and some of the acute diseases of childhood, such as cholera infantum, frequently terminating in brain difficulty, are more liable to occur during that period. The fact is before us, and mothers must all be greatly interested to know how this mortality can be lessened.

Among the royal families of Europe we find that a child's death rarely occurs. This fact leads us to believe that it is in the power of human intelligence and skill to mitigate the evil that creeps into and saddens so many of our homes.

The usual mode of dressing children is one great cause of this terrible loss of life. The fondness of the mother for exhibiting the dimpled arms and neck of her baby is early rebuked by the closed eyes and lifeless form of her little one. It is true that fashion now sanctions the custom of high neck and long sleeves, but it only allows the dress to be of thin material—a covering barely. If this or that mother tells us that her children have lived, are well, and have borne the exposure, it is not a sufficient argument in its favor if there is a safer way.

With a young mother's first anxiety for the care of my little boy, I asked my physician, an elderly man of long experience, what mode of treatment would most promote his health and insure his life. He replied: "The care given by the mother or nurse is infinitely more important than any medical skill; I can only say to you, put on flannels and trust in the Lord."

It seems to be a matter well proven, though not understood by mothers so generally as it should be, that nothing so protects the child from the diseases peculiar to infancy as flannel worn next the body. This prevents the child from feeling the changes of temperature to which it must be more or less subject, and also any chill from dampness of the clothes, as very young children, especially during sleep, frequently perspire so as to completely saturate the garment next the skin. If this be flannel, the child when taken up will remain warm and comfortable, but cotton or linen will conduct heat much more readily and produce a sensation of chilliness. During the winter, the body and limbs should be covered with flannel. In the summer, full-blooded, healthy children may be burdened and over-heated by it, and we would then keep it simply over the body, it being even more essential that the bowels should be covered in summer than in the winter, on account of the diseases peculiar to that season.

But in climates were the nights are much colder than the days, the limbs also should be protected, by long flannel night dresses. Fine, soft, delicate flannel, no matter how fine and soft for summer use, should always cover the bowels closely. More deaths, we firmly belive, are caused by lack of warm clothing in August than in December. The infant, requiring the tenderest care, and feeling the least exposure, is dressed upon a summer morning in a thin cambric dress, with no other covering than this upon its neck and arms, while the mother is dressed in a comfortable wrapper to be laid aside as the warmth of the midday may demand. In consequence, the infant must be kept in a heated room, with all the freshness cooked out of it, and so lose the best of the day for gaining strength, or if submitted to the air, instead of gaining health it finds only colic.

Flannel shirts and skirts and soft lamb's wool stockings for infants should never be laid aside at any season of the year, and when mothers come to believe in and be governed by this rule we shall see fewer deaths, and more stout children among the living. Do not dress your children in too thin clothing and then talk of the dealings of Providence.—*Hearth and Home.*

The Boy and the Duke.

An English farmer was one day at work in the fields, when he saw a party of huntsmen riding about his farm. He had one field that he was especially anxious that they should not ride over, as the crop was in a condition to be badly injured by the tramp of the horses. So he despatched one of his workmen to this field, telling him to shut the gate and then keep watch over it, and on no account to suffer it to be opened.

The boy went as he was bidden; but he was scarcely at his post before the hunters came, peremptorily ordering the gate to be opened. This the boy declined to do, stating the orders he had received and his determination not to disobey them. Threats and bribes were offered alike in vain; one after the other came forward as spokesman, but with a like result; the boy remained immoveable in his determination not to open the gate. After a while one of noble presence advanced and said in commanding tones—

"My boy, do you know me? I am the Duke of Wellington, one not accustomed to be disobeyed; and I command you to open that gate, that I and my friends may pass through."

The boy lifted his cap and stood uncovered before the man whom all England delighted to honor; and then answered the duke firmely.

"I am sure the Duke of Wellington would not wish me to disobey orders. I must keep this gate shut, nor suffer any one to pass without my master's express condition."

Greatly pleased, the sturdy old warrior lifted his own hat, and said—

"I honor the boy or man who can be neither bribed nor frightened into doing wrong. With an army of such soldiers I could conquer not only the French, but the world."

And handing the boy a glittering sovereign, the old duke put spurs to his horse and galloped away, while the boy ran off to his work, shouting at the top of his voice.—"Hurrah! hurrah! I've done what Napoleon couldn't do. I've kept out the Duke of Wellington."

Were we to survey the chambers of sickness and distress, we would often find them peopled with the victims of intemperance and sensuality, and children of vicious indolence and sloth.

DOLLY VARDEN.—This is one of the newest descriptions of Dolly Varden: The starboard sleeve bore a yellow hop vine in full leaf, on a red ground, with numbers of gray birds, badly mutilated by the seams, flying hither and yon in wild dismay at the approach of a green and black hunter. Cavalry infant mission class was depicted on the back and making up of the garment scattering truant scholars up and down the sides and on the skirt, while a country poultry fair and a group of American hunting dogs badly demoralized by the gathers, gave the front a remarkable appearance. The left sleeve had on it the alphabet in five different languages.

The Washington Treaty.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

The following is Mr. Blake's speech on the Washington Treaty, delivered in the House on Wednesday afternoon:

MR. BLAKE, after a few preliminary remarks, referred to the fishery clause of the Treaty. He reviewed the position in which the fishery question stood when the Treaty negotiations were entered into. The fisheries were to be valued not for their intrinsic worth only, but for the important influence their possession would exercise on the maritime interests of the Dominion. He read extracts from a minute in Council, dated March 23rd, 1866, in which the great value of the fisheries to Canada are set forth, and the Imperial Government are urged not to throw them open to the United States. The result of this minute was the adoption of the licensing system. To a certain extent that system had proved a failure, and the Americans were excluded altogether from our fisheries. He read extracts from reports of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the year 1869 and 1870, showing the beneficial results of the latter policy. It had met the approval of the country, and the only open question was the headland dispute. He had been astonished to hear the Premier say that the United States had made other claims to our fisheries, when, on the contrary, they had admitted our right on every point, but the headland question. Under the circumstances the proper course for this country to pursue, was to have a settlement of that question. It was a course which the Imperial Government had approved of, and to which the Canadian Government had agreed. Mr. Campbell had been sent to England, instructed to represent the views of Canada, and on the headland question. He (Mr. Blake) believed that the reason why the papers connected with this question had not been submitted, was that they contained even stronger expressions of opinion than those already brought down. It was natural, therefore, that the Premier should consider it imprudent to lay them before the House, lest they should be quoted against the Government. He referred to the first proposal of Canada to refer the matter in dispute between this country and the United States, to a Commission composed of one representative from England, one from the United States, and one from Canada. It followed from this that it was understood from the beginning, that Canada should be represented on the Commission. He read extracts from papers made public to show that the Imperial Government had never, for an instant, intended that Canada should go unrepresented on the Commission. He remarked that the correspondence between this Government and Sir Edward Thornton, had not been brought down. The next official information made public, was to the effect that the policy of exclusion had proved perfectly satisfactory. Further correspondence showed that the commission had been enlarged, and Canada had been allowed one representative. When that information was given to the House last session, they had been informed that the enlargement of the Commission had not in any way affected the interests of Canada. Subsequent events belied that assurance, for the sovereignty of the St. Lawrence had been surrendered without any reference of the subject to this Parliament. The Premier last session asserted that he went as a representative, but not as a delegate of this House. It was in consideration of this fact that the resolutions of the hon. member for Sherbrooke were withdrawn. The House understood that the Premier went to Washington free to act in the interests of Canada and responsible to this Parliament for his actions. If he (Mr. Blake) had known the hon. gentleman had gone as the Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, to Washington, he (Mr. Blake) would never have requested (as he had done) the member for Sherbroke to withdraw his resolutions, binding the Premier to a certain line of action. He (Mr. Blake) contended that the Government should have informed the House when the British Government first showed a disposition to depart altogether from the ground upon which the Canadian Government had asked, and the British Government had agreed to the appointment of the Joint High Commission. Did anyone suppose for a moment that this Parliament would have entertained for one moment the idea of accepting a money compensation for the sale of our Fisheries (hear, hear). The Government knew they would not, and the duty of the Premier was clearly to have refused to accept any such mode of settlement. He referred to the statement of the Premier that the protocols were not chronologically a correct account of the proceedings of the Commission, and he protested against the manner in which they had been kept. It was unfair to the Canadian Parliament that they should be required to accept the protocols with the explanations of one of the Commissioners defending his own conduct. He denied that there was anything reciprocal in any of the clauses of the Treaty, and Canada did not receive privileges equal to the rights we ceded. He objected altogether, on grounds that would appeal to every one, to the cession of our territorial rights for a monied consideratien. Its tendency would be to lead to future concessions of similar kind. The Commissioners had left unsettled the question of our rights under the convention. It was a blundering statesmanship that the British commissioners, when they determined on giving a common right to the fisheries for a time, did not insist on the question of our rights being settled at once and forever respecting the definition of the headland lines and the money consideration which we were to receive. It was a question that was likely now to remain unsettled for years. The money was to be paid in a gross sum not in annual payments, as the value of twelve years rent for our fisheries, therefore it would be the present purchase of twelve years lease, for which, practically, we were ceding our fisheries forever. The fisheries, he contended, were the great lever which the eastern part of the Dominion had to force reciprocity, and now that power was yielded up forever. The Premier had argued in his speech that if we did not give up the fisheries there would be war, and then again he had contended that the American fishermen were dissatisfied with the treaty clauses, and if they were adopted then there would be war. Where was the consistency of the hon. member? Again, the Premier, had said all our fisheries had not been yielded up, that the fresh water fisheries had been reserved, because, to admit the American fishermen, would provoke quarrels, and ruin the fishing grounds, while on the other hand he had argued if we did not yield up the Gulf fisheries we would provoke quarrels, and the fishermen would be ruined. Truly we were in an unhappy position respecting the Americans. (Laughter.) As to ceding the sovereignty of the St. Lawrence without the consent of the Canadian Parliament, he considered it an injustice to the Dominion. He maintained the argument was insuperable that there was any abstract right to the navigation of the St. Lawrence on the part of the Americans. The treaty of 1854 acknowledged practically the supreme right of Canada to the sovereignty of that river, and it was the lever of the West that the fisheries were for the East to secure reciprocal trade with the United States. If everything Canadian which the Americans set their hearts on was to be yielded up to the Republic, how long, he asked, would Parliament be able to sit in this building, in which they were now assembled? (Laughter.) He referred to the navigation of Lake Michigan, and contended that the right claimed by the Americans to the sovereignty of that lake was an argument which should have been used in our favor respecting the St. Lawrence. He did not believe the British Commissioners ever gave their assent to giving up the navigation of the St. Lawrence, except on the understanding that it was with the consent of this Parliament. If any consent had been given it was only by the Premier and his colleagues, and he, (Mr. Blake) for one, protested against the right of the hon. geneleman to arrogate to himself such power without the consent of the people. He reviewed the Fenian claims question, and spoke of the losses sustained by Canada and the indignity she had suffered at the hands of the Americans. He maintained that the language of the Government in the Minute of Council conveyed in a despatch to the Imperial Government deprecating the action of the British Commissioners in submitting to invasions of Canada without a demand for reparation, was not too strong, but expressed the opinion of the people of Canada. He read several newspaper articles descriptive of Fenian military displays which took place openly with the knowledge of the American authorities, and condemned in severe terms a settlement of such a matter as the deliberate invasion of Canada, for a pecuniary consideration, especially at a time when the Empire was preparing to submit to arbitration the question of the *Alabama* claims. Because the Commissioners considered a part of our losses were constructive, and inferential they had abandoned the whole of our claims, sacrificed a principle and by their action encouraged future raids and outrages of a similar kind. The Government had taken the right course in July, when they pointed out to the Imperial Government that a settlement of the Fenian claims for a money consideration was unjust, and considered by the people of Canada as one great cause of dissatisfaction with the Washington Treaty, but the proposal coming from this side in January, without a word from the English Government, to abandon the claims for a guarantee loan of four millions was a most unaccountable action on the part of the men who held views so opposite a few months previous. It was humiliating, and was the most disgraceful abnegation of principle, and the severest blow at the honor and interests of the Dominion that it had ever received. The proposal for a guarantee loan was not only to be as a settlement of the Fenian claims, but the hon. gentleman proposed in their offer, that it was in their opinion a mode by which their hands would be strengthened, and they would not only be enabled to abandon the Fenian claims, but also to propose to Canada concurrence in the fishery articles of the Treaty. In fact it was a suggestion that they could come down to Parliament with the Treaty in one hand and the money in the other, and the House would pocket their feelings and their honor, and accept the apology that their principles had been sold at the best market. (Cheers and laughter.) He did not believe it was in the interests of the Empire, or of peace, that this arrangement should be made, simply because others had set their hearts upon that which was not their own, and refused to discuss a question of duty, which every civilized nation would say they were bound to observe; and whether its rejection should result in an appeal to the God of peace or to the God of battles, as long as our motto was "God and our right," justice would prevail in the end. (Cheers.) He would therefore move in amendment that before proceeding further upon said Bill, this House feels bound to declare that Her Majesty's loyal subjects the people of Canada, while at all times cheerfully making any reasonable sacrifice in the interests of the empire, have just grounds for great dissatisfaction at the mode in which our rights have been dealt with in the negotiations resulting in the Treaty of Washington; and in the subsequent proposal of our Government to England to endorse the Canadian loan as a price for the adoption of the Treaty and for the abandonment of the claims with respect to the Fenian raids, which affect not only our purse, but our honor and our peace. (Cheers.

The Ruling Passion.

An Irish gentleman was very much troubled with a wife who drank tremendously—in fact she spent every farthing on whiskey, and sold everything she could get her hands on to get more. The poor fellow was almost at his wits end what to do about her, and so he went to Dr. Murphy for advice in the matter.

'Could the doctor give him nothing?'

'Is it poison you want?' said the doctor; 'because if it is, say so like a man!'

'Of course it's not poison I want, but only a trifle to cure her of drinking. Can't you mix me up something?'

'If I *could* mix up anything to cure that disorder,' said the doctor, 'I should be a madman. But I tell you what, take home a gallon of whiskey and let her drink as much as she likes, and I will be round before the night is gone.'

It was in the summer time but not moonlight; and when the woman was thoroughly drunk, the doctor and the husband carried her down into the vaults of an old castle close by, and laid her down on some boards until she would come to. After she had a good sleep, she awoke about twelve o'clock and began calling out and asking where she was.

'Well, you are in the vaults, ma'am underneath Eversberg Abbey,' the doctor said.

'And how long have I been here?' she enquired.

'A matter of ten or twelve months,' he answered.

'And I'm dead, in course?' she said.

'As a door nail!' wound up the doctor.

'Are you dead too?'

'Yes ma'm.'

'And how long have you been here, sir, she said.

'Somewhere about five years,' replied the doctor.

'Then we are all dead?'

'Yes.'

She sat down on the floor and thought the matter over a bit.

The doctor could not imagine what she would say next, and was just trying to fancy, when she began:

'You must know the ways of this country a good deal better than me, sir. Where can you get a drop of good whiskey reasonable?'

That floored the doctor, and turning to the gentleman he said:

'Squire you had better take your wife home. If she thinks there are whiskey shops in Hades it is no use in trying to frighten her with death. Take her home and let her live.'

—It is not a little singular that the 'Liberals' of the United States have nominated two newspaper editors for the President and Vice President; Greely being, as everybody knows, editor of the New York *Tribune*, and B. Gratz Brown having been formerly editor of the Missouri *Democrat.*

A traveller once lost on a Yorkshire moor after desperately pursuing a rather hopeless track for some time, had the good fortune to meet a member of a shrewd and plain-speaking sect. "This is the way to York is it, not?" said the traveller; to which the other replied, "Friend, first thou tellest a lie, and then thou askest a question."

Russia is going to have a powerful fleet in the Black Sea this year, to be composed of 18 men of-war and three other vessels, with 146 officers and 1,478 sailors. The total number of vessels cruising in the home waters and abroad, is to be 16 ironclads and 164 other steamers. Evidently, Russia still cherishes the ambition of making an imposing appearance in the list of the monarchs of the main.

The Medical Society of Montreal has just declared by a large majority their conviction that while recognizing the necessity of improving the vaccine at present in use, the vaccination as at present practised is a great benefit and should be continued as in the past. They also learn that a quantity of cow pox, just arrived from Germany, has been distributed to the new vaccinators and they have gone to work promptly to put it in use throughout the city.

Checkmate.

Messrs. Blake, McKenzie and Co. thought they had done a clever thing in legislation when they framed their Bill to abolish Dual Representation in such a way as to allow themselves the privilege of being elected to the Commons, and yet sit for one whole session in the Local Legislature, only resigning their positions in that body upon the assembling of the Dominion Parliament. No doubt this was a splendid vantage ground to occupy, but it never occurred to these astute gentlemen how easily their little game might be defeated. They know all about it now, however. The Bill introduced by Mr. Costigan, of New Brunswick, was a regular 'eye opener' for them; and they must feel now, as perhaps they never felt before, the truth of the couplet which affirms that

The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft aglee.

Mr. Costigan proposes that *in those Provinces which have done away with 'Dual Representation"* no one shall be a candidate for the House of Commons while holding a seat in the Local Legislature; and there is no doubt whatever that his Bill, which is substantially a just one, and designed to defeat such dishonest machinations as the Grit leaders have been attempting, will pass the Commons with flying colors. So Messrs. MACKENZIE and BLAKE, if they want to be candidates for the Commons at the next election, will have first to resign their seats in the Local Legislature and their portfolios in the Ontario Ministry. We believe these gentlemen will conclude before long, if they have not already concluded, that they would have done well to leave "Dual Representation" alone.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

From Manitoba.

A telegram from Fort Garry, May 9th, gives the following news:—The steamer *International* left Fort Garry on Sunday at ten a. m. The following are among the passengers for Canada; Dr. Schultz and wife, and Chief Factor Sunday.

Capt. Scott left on Monday with forty men for Pembina to relieve the detachment now stationed there.

The plain hunters and traders are beginning to come in. The winter hunt is reported good.

The Pacific Railway surveying party, east of the Lake of the Woods, is encountering great difficulty. It has only made about twenty miles.

The navigation season on the Red River promises to be a very short one this year, as the water is unusually low this spring.

Household Recipes.

VARNISH FOR SMALL ORNAMENTS.—Sealing wax, of all colors, easily dissolves in strong alcohol, and forms an excellent varnish for small ornaments.

FRECKLES.—For the benefit of our young friends afflicted with freckles, we would inform them that powdered nitre, moistened with water, and applied to the face night and morning, will soon remove all traces of them.

STEAK PIE.—Cut up a pound and a half of fillet steak or rump steak, with two kidneys, previously boiled, two eggs, boiled hard and cut lengthways in four pieces, pepper and salt lightly, flour the steak and kidneys, place some of the meat and some of the egg in the dish, and a piece of butter the size of a walnut; add a teacupful of good gravy, seasoned with a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce; fill the dish with the remaining portions of meat and eggs.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.—Make a thin batter, as for frying, with a pint of milk and some flour; season with salt, pepper, and a little nutmeg grated fine. The batter should be perfectly smooth. Beat up the yolks of four eggs and the whites of two with one or two teaspoonfuls of brandy, and strain them into the batter. Beat it well with a fork for some minutes, then pour the mixture to the thickness of an inch into a tin buttered freely, and put into the oven. When the pudding is set, lay it in the tin slanting in front of the fire under the beef which is roasting, and when the top is well browned, take the pudding out of the tin, and expose the under side of it to the action of the fire. When done, cut it up into convenient pieces and serve on a napkin.

INDIAN FRIED CAKES.—Scald a pint of sifted corn meal with as much boiling milk or water as will make a very thick batter. Add a teaspoonful of salt, and dredge over enough flour to form a soft dough or rather paste. Make into small round cakes, roll them in flour, and fry them in plenty of boiling lard to cover them. When brown on both sides, split them open, butter them and send to table on warm plates.

TO REVIVE COLD BISCUIT.—We recently heard one housekeeper tell another to dip her cold biscuit, top and bottom, quickly in hot water, set them in the oven and it would make them as fresh and crispy as though just baked. This may be familiar to many, but those in the habit or dipping in cold water will find it a decided improvement. In the experiment we recently witnessed, we certainly should never have suspected the biscuit were other than fresh baked had we not been initiated.

COMMON CAKE.—Two pounds of flour, four ounces of butter or clarified dripping half an pound of pounded sugar, one pound of currants, one pint of milk, three tablespoonfuls of fresh yeast. Rub the butter lightly into the flour; add all the ingredients, and mix these well together. Make the milk warm, but not hot; stir in the yeast, and with this liquid make the whole into a light dough; knead it well, and line the cake-tins with strips of buttered paper; this paper should be about six inches higher than the top of the tin. Put it in dough; stand it in a warm place to rise for more than an hour; then bake the cakes in a well-heated oven. If this quantity be devided in two, they will take from an hour and a half to two hours' baking.

PORTABLE SOUP.—Put on, in four gallons of water, ten pounds of a shin of beef, free from fat and skin, six pounds of a knuckle of veal, and two fowls; break the bones and cut the meat into small pieces; season with one ounce of whole black pepper, quarter of an ounce of Jamaica pepper, and the same of mace; cover the pot very closely; and let it simmer for twelve or or fourteen hours, and then strain it. The following day take off the fat, and clear the jelly from any sediment adhering to it; boil it gently upon a stove without covering the saucepan, and stir it frequently till it becomes very thick, and in lumps about the pan. Put it into saucers about half full, and when cold lay the cakes upon flannel to dry before the fire, or in the sun; keep them in a tin box, with white paper between each cake. About an ounce weight will make a pint of rich soup; pour boiling water upon it, with a little salt, and stir it till it dissolves. It also answers well for gravies, and all brown sauces.

WATER PUDDING.—Eight tablespoonfuls of water, the juice and rind of one lemon, a quarter of a pound of sugar, and the same of butter; the yolks of four eggs, and the white beaten to a froth. The above must be baked one hour in a slow oven. This is a very nice and useful pudding.

TO MAKE CHOWDER.—Lay some slices of good fat pork in the bottom of your pot, cut a fresh fish into thin slices, and lay them on the pork; then a layer of biscuit, and alternately the other materials till you have used them all; then put in a quart of water. Let it simmer till the fish is done. Previously to its being thoroughly done, add pepper, salt, and such seasoning as you like, and a thickening of flour, with a coffee-cup of good cream or rich milk.

—The tug Wales was reported yesterday on a rock at the mouth of the Muskoka river with no assistance at hand. Another tug was sent from Collingwood to aid her in getting off.

For the Intelligencer.

Lay Representation in the W. M. Conference.

The large and influential board of the Bridge Street Wesleyan Church, at their Quarterly Official meeting last evening voted unanimously for Lay Delegation to represent the wants of the members in Conference. This is as it should be; it is time the membership of the Church should have a voice in all matters pertaining to their interests as members.

The present veto power is as nothing when compared with Lay representation at the Conference Board, and the sooner it is done away, and real representation given to the membership, the better for all parties.

Yours &c.,

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 7th May, 1872.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Facts in Connection with the Auditor's Report of 1871.

The Auditor's Report for 1871 is a bundle of deception.

The statement of the "Harbor Account" is incorrect, and totally at variance with the Treasurer's books.

The statement, wherein the liabilities for 1871, and the available assets to meet the same, are shown, is false, inasmuch as a portion of the liabilities for 1871, amounting to $2670 92, does not appear in that statement.

The "deficit" shown in the report is incorrect—it being $3594.70 instead of $758.78, *vide* my letter of the 24th April.

Those errors are either the result of ignorance or a wilful desire to deceive the people.

The estimates for the year 1871 were ridiculously inadequate to the requirements of the Town—inasmuch as the expenditure over estimates, in only six accounts, is some four thousand dollars; further, the estimates show that the 'Sinking Fund Account" was estimated for, amounting to $7042.46, with a view of refunding that amount. Instead of doing so, that money was absorbed in the current expenses of the Town, and the "Sinking Fund" loan appears again, on the 1st of January, 1872, as a liability—still unpaid. Add this "Sinking Fund" amount borrowed—which is purely a deficiency—to the above four thousand dollars, and every tax-payer in the Town can see at a glance, how hugely inadequate to the wants of the Town, were the estimates for 1871.

Anonymous correspondents may attempt to blow dust into the eyes of the rate-payers of the Town, and cover up these awkward facts by deception and misrepresentation—but "figures won't lie"—and while the Treasurer's books show for themselves, they sustain in every particular the above.

I am,

J. H. HAMBLY.

P. S.—In answer to one "Trial Balance," who commences his letter by stating that I had retracted one of my statements respecting the incorrectness of the Auditor's Report for 1871—I beg to state, in reply, that such is a downright falsehood. I retracted nothing, nor do I intend doing so, and with regard to the balance of the letter, I would say to T. B., in all kindness of heart, write poetry, write on the beauties of the whang-doodle—but don't—please don't—write any more nonsense relative to the Auditor's Report of 1871.

For the Intelligencer.

A Trip to Texas.

No. 3.

MR. EDITOR,—Your readers no doubt think I am a long time getting to Texas. As I am master of the position, I mean to keep it willy-nilly. There is something more to be said of this city (N. Y.) Finding that our ship would not sail until late, I wandered abroad to view the piles of brick and stone. One of the finest is that which A. T. Stewart is building for a cheap boarding house for sewing girls. It is of iron, painted brown, eight stories high, and fills nearly a block, and is grand in design. I wish I were a sewing girl and had for my landlord A. Stewart (steward). Excuse the pun if you see it. But enough of houses. I would rather *live* in a cottage than *gaze* on the Cathedral of Milan! I never did take much to buildings, perhaps because I never had anything to build with. Far happier is it for me to look on a sweet scented flower. Admiration of the first is a tribute only to man. The praise of the latter is a prayer to God! Here I am again sitting, watching so anxiously on our deck the dilatory loading. A donkey engine on the dock, assisted by another on board, hoists the heavy articles over the rail into the hold, while boxes and lighter materials are handed thro' the sides. It may be of interest to know what it is that they require in the South, and I think you will be as astonished as I am to know how really destitute they must have been during the war, when even now they trust to the northern ports for coffee, onions, raisins, figs, bedsteads, window blinds, biscuits, railway plant, rope, machinery of all kinds, circular saws, wrapping paper, copperas, flour, cheese, sugar (refined), drop shot, oranges, even hoop poles! For of such is our cargo composed, addressed to Austin, Matagorda, Key West, Houston, Corsicana, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola. If your readers don't know where these places are, let them consult the school books. Over my left I see boys on a ship shying cocoa nuts and bannanas, not only at each other, but on the wharves and adjoining ships, in perfect fusilade, one took an old man on *his* nut, whereupon he seized the missile and broke its crown and sucked its blood until he had had his *sweet* revenge. Suddenly the game ended. I fancy the strayed cat had returned and pounced on them—Heigh ho! Seven o'clock, and only now *all aboard*! Then comes the trouble of squeezing out from the prison between two ships. Some rope handling, much swearing. I would think as poorly of a sailor who did not swear, as of a preacher who did not pray. At precisely 10 *minutes* to eight, Saturday evening, we were under steam. I like to be very precise and particular, in all I do or say; this, as your readers well know, has been the invariable rule of my life. Well so we started, and after many Ports, port a little, not the right crusty kind although spoken crossly enough (another bad joke,) starboard, hard a starboard. Why the ship stops here is surely a mystery. A sudden case of ascension, perhaps. This was off Staten Island. No explosion occurred only an order for every man to go "forward." I expected piracy—and the pistol in my trunk? Breathlessly I awaited the bloody onslaught, prepared to sacrifice one crutch for my person, *Her* Majesty's crown and dignity, when it turned out only a device to see if there were any "stowaways," called on shore "dead beats." I am glad to tell you the ruse was a complete failure. I went and took a quiet silent drink. Do you blame me? Your disapprobation comes too late, the pleasure and effects are gone. The thousand gas lights chased each other in and out in strange gyrations, a firefly-lit marsh is a fair miniature simile of the city as we passed. At last "*Out on the deep as the Sun went down.*" To bed! not yet; let duller natures seek repose, but I must keep my vigils here, and look upon the twin lights that cast their glare on sea and land from "Neversink," "How often, oh! how often in the days *that have gone bye, I have stood*" on those hills at noon-day, and odd and evened for the drinks and lost—there is, it is said, but one step from the—I deny it, they stand apart 100 yards, at least, do these two light-houses on the Jersey shore. Let "*bye gones be bye gones.*" I must to my *birth* it may be my *death*, but "*I am tired and sleepy too.*" "*That's what's the matter with Hannah.*" Zah Zah—"*Good night*"—"*all's well.*"

A ship looked upon at the quay side seems very large, steady and safe; when sat upon at sea there is no doubt of the fallacy; she *is* small, rickety and unsure. Our craft draws only 8 feet loaded, with 48 feet beam. It has been said that the Great Eastern was the worst of rollers, if so our craft must be her first-born, there is *such* a family likeness. True, cross seas are rolling, causing a great contention in the element, but fierce as their strife is they find time to play a little game of "pitch and toss" with us, in which we lose every time; don't you bet on us. As I lie on my back I feel just as a conscientious compass needle would it much disturbed, one end up and the other end down, then all hands around. We number 12 male and two females, of the former 4 are navy officers going to join the iron-clad turret ship *Terror* at Key West, and a young McKechnie, a son of McKechnie, late of Cobourg, going fortune hunting to Texas, full of hope, but empty of victuals. Even Hennessy has failed to operate on him. We have in addition two females, both married and with their husbands. I have one satisfaction, however; they are very sick and likely to continue so. It is Sunday, alas! no grace, no prayers. I miss the nice long sermons I get at home, but I console myself, my appetite being better. A whale! a spouter at that—"would I were a bird"? no, I don't exactly mean that, I wish I were a whale (among small fish) and be able so to spout, I would not then be so scared of a watery winding sheet. Next a school of porpoises, truants I guess, for when they saw us they cut and run. We were right among them, and could see their funny antics under water. They call me *Captain.* I fear my efforts to look brave and stand erect are a miserable failure. They sought enquiry into my wounds and how I bled withal, but I did not copy honest Othello and "the battles, sieges, fortunes, that I had passed through:" no I ran to bed and prayed to be placed upon another *footing.* "Sleep, gentle sleep, nature's soft nurse, how have I affrighted thee?" I exclaimed. It was not I, it was the vessel's whistle that startled me, for I thought it "a cry whence no help could come." A fog was the cause; the sound was one of simple warning. Again I solicited, "that dull god;" "not for long;" not for Joseph." "There was a sound." "Did ye not hear it?" Of hurried feet on deck. Yes, indeed, I did, and again in the midnight I saw men casting what they called a lead, looking for land; why they didn't go straight ashore for it, if they wanted it, I can't find out. The bottom's the last thing I'd want to find. These sailors are a people by themselves. We came within 20 feet of cutting down a brig in the fog; to save oil she carried no light. There were some of us on board yesterday who objected to the grub they had been seduced to eat. They said they could not stomach such hash, and they wouldn't, and they didn't. They went and "threw their bread upon the waters," and some their toe nails with it.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Court of Chancery.

This Court closed on Wednesday evening, having completed the docket. In addition to the cases already reported, the following were disposed of:

STIMERS *vs* YEOMANS.—Decree for specific performance. Mr. Francis for plaintiff. Mr. Diamond for defendant.

PAPINEAU *vs.* PAPINEAU.—A suit for the partition of the farm of late Francis Papineau. Decree for sale. Mr. Lazier for plaintiff. Mr. Diamond for defendant.

MCINTYRE *vs.* CANADA CO'Y.—Decree by consent. Defendant, Patrick McIntyre to convey to plaintiff the Sheffield land. Plaintiff to release all claims to the Camden land. Mr. McGregor for plaintiff. Mr. Diamond for defendant.

GARRISON *vs.* GARRISON.—A suit for Alimony. As the injured wife failed to appear, the bill was dismissed. Mr. Diamond for plaintiff. Mr. Burdett for defendant.

FALKINER *vs.* BATEMAN.—A bill to set aside a conveyance of property in Madoc Village, on the ground that it was made to defraud creditors. Decree for plaintiff. Mr. Moss, Q. C., and Mr. Alcorn for plaintiff. Mr. McGregor and Mr. Bull for defendant.

SEVERN *vs.* MCLELLAN.—A suit to set aside the registration of a deed from one Caldwell to Defendant, of lot 17 in 10th con. Marmora, as Caldwell had previously made a conveyance of the same land to plaintiff. Judgment reserved. Mr. Moss, Q. C., for plaintiff. Mr. English for defendant.

FEGAN *vs.* COVERT.—A suit to redeem a mortgage on the schooner *Belle*, on which one instalment had gone in default. This cause is to be spoken to again at Kingston; but the judge intimated that his opinion was in favor of defendant. The point of his opinion seemed to be, that once an instalment upon chattle property becomes over due, and the mortgagee takes possession, he can not be redeemed except by the payment of the whole mortgage. We understand that since Court the judge made an order for delts to have possession of the vessel. Mr. Moss, Q. C., and Mr. Dougall for pliff; Mr. Bethune and Mr. C. W. Bell for Deft.

BATEMAN *vs.* BATEMAN.—A bill to set aside a judgment as without consideration, Judgment for defendant. Mr. Moss, Q. C., and Mr. Dougall for pliff; Mr. Dickson for deft.

GEROW *vs.* BLEECKER.—The decree in this case was as follows: The deft. to have costs up to the hearing. Reference to Master to ascertain what is due upon the mortgage. If anything due, usual decree for foreclosure and costs; if nothing due at the time of bill filed, pliff. to have the costs subsequent to hearing.

Episcopal Methodist Church.

The Ontario Annual Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church, which held its session at Palermo this year, closed on the 7th inst. Pleasantness and unanimity characterized the proceedings. The missionary treasury and other church funds are reported to be in a most satisfactory state, this Conference excelling any of the others in the average amount of money raised and disbursed in connection with missionary purposes. The following are the stations of Ministers in connection with this Conference in this district for the ensuing year:

Colborne District—F. M. FINN, P. E.

BELLEVILLE—W. Pirrite, A. Carman, M. A., President of Albert University; J. Wild, D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Ethics in Albert College, and Treasurer; J. A. Campbell permitted to attend College.

SIDNEY.—J. M. Simpson; one to be sent; A. Wright, W. E. Norman, Superannuated.

STIRLING.—G. Jones, J. H. George.

MADOC AND TUDOR.—J. Egan.

PERCY.—A. Campbell.

SEYMOUR.—To be supplied.

BRIGHTON.—W. A. Sills, G. W. Stevenson; H. H. Johnson, Superannuated.

COLBORNE.—C. A. Simpson; C. Newson D. Crouter, Supernumeraries.

HALDIMAND.—C. Taylor, G. Horten.

COBOURG.—B. F. Austin; J. A. Campbell, allowed to attend Albert College.

HOPE.—R. W. Marsh.

CLARKE.—A. C. Maybee; D. Carscadden, Supernumerary.

ORONO.—R. E. Lund.

MINDEN.—D. Billings.

We understand that Dr. Wild, whose place here is filled by Rev. W. Pirritte, expects to visit England and the Continent this year.

FAILURE OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY.—Newfoundland has no reason to be jubilant over her seal fishery this year. In fact, it is now pretty certain that the fishery of 1872 will have to be recorded as a signal failure. At this date last year, 400,000 seals were landed; now the number brought into port does not exceed 110,000. Last year's catch amounted to 630,000 seals. It is doubted if this year's will reach 300,000. Such are the uncertainties attending this great marine industry in which success depends on wind and wave.

News Condensed.

—Small-pox is increasing in Toronto.

—Discount on American invoices, 12 per cent.

—Dr. Schultz is expected in Ottawa this week.

—Small-pox is rapidly increasing in New York City.

—Lord Milton and family are at Niagara Falls.

—Serious forest fires are prevailing in Western New Jersey and Eastern New York.

—The National Democratic Association of New York has endorsed Greely and Brown.

—The new fortifications of Strasbourg are to cost £7,000,000 stg.

—Jas. Durand, Registrar of Frontenac, died on the 8th inst.

—The yield of sugar in Cuba will be much larger than anticipated.

—A Cricket Club has been organized at Mill Point.

—Congress is expected to be adjourned on the 29th May.

—The Kansas Pacific Railway has been seriously injured by heavy freshets.

—Three boilers in an iron mill at Pittsburg exploded on the 10th inst.

—Waterous & Co's. men in Brantford, have struck work.

—Eight hundred men are now on strike in Hamilton.

—The Hibernian, with 643 passengers, was off Father point last night.

—The Canadian Government schooners are about to leave for the fishing grounds.

—A large fleet of vessels are on their way from the West to Kingston.

—Kingston is jubilant because the ice has disappeared from the harbor.

—The Senate has adjourned until Wednesday the 15th inst.

—The accouchement of the Princess of Wales is expected in June.

—Seven thousand Militia are to assemble at Niagara on the 12th of June.

—Canadian Baptists have erected 72 Churches during the last 16 years.

—The Sault Ste. Marie Canal is to be opened on the 10th inst.

—The Ottawa lumber trade is very active, all the mills busy, and logs coming down rapidly.

—Nilsson is reported to have made $127,332 during her late visit to the United States.

—A strike of seamen in the English ports interferes seriously with business.

—Kingston harbor was filled with floating ice again yesterday afternoon.

—Clover and Timothy has been seriously injured by the frost last winter.

—The ship *Abeona* the first sailing vessel from sea, arrived at Montreal on the 9th inst.

—Sir Wm. Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, is expected in Ottawa in a few days.

—Dr. Mondelet, of Ottawa, has been fully committed on the charge of larceny and arson.

—The Fenian priest, McMahon, who was captured with the Fenians at Ridgeway, is dead

—Two men, named C. C. Paine, and John Omond, were burned to death at the Ingersoll fire.

—It is said that R. M. Rose, Esq, of Kingston will be appointed Registrar in place of Mr. Durand, deceased.

—This is good weather for leaving off underclothing one day, and sending for the doctor the next.

—Inward bound vessels encounter vast quantities of ice in the Gulf and suffer much therefrom.

—Guests at the American hotel, Toronto, were robbed on the night of the 9th inst, of jewellry and other valuables.

—The fire which occured in Somerset, Pa., the other night, destroyed property amounting to a million dollars.

—The steam tug *Compound*, exploded her boiler in Buffalo harbor on the 10th inst. Two or three parties were killed.

—It is reported that the United States Government has arranged to lease several of the Kurile Islands.

—Hon. Frank Smith and other prominent Catholics have left the Catholic League, and it is practically dead.

—A party of engineers leave Ottawa this week for British Columbia in connection with Pacific Railway survey.

—The Manitoba *Liberal* hopes the Hon. Alex. Morris will be appointed Lt.-Governor of that Province.

—Mr. Dawson has gone to Thunder Bay with a view of preparing for the summer opening of the route to Fort Garry.

—The Orangemen of Toronto are making preparations for a grand reception to Wm. Johnson, M. P., of Ballykilbeg.

—Fires in New Jersey this week have burned over 25,000 acres of timber, and a number of houses, barns and saw-mills were burned.

—The first sod of the River du Loup Railway was turned on Tuesday at St Mary's, near Fredricton, by Lieutenant-Governor Wilmot.

—Fifteen more M. D's. have announced their intention of setting up in business at Ottawa. The *Times* think they are not wanted there.

—The South Western States were visited on Tuesday with hail and rain storms, which did great damage to the roads and crops.

—The Montreal Presbytery decline to interfere with the practice introduced at St. Andrew's Church there of kneeling during prayer.

—News from Spain is very contradictory. It is said that Don Carlos has not been defeated, but that his prospects of success are good.

—It is said that the Hon. Messrs. Howe and Tilley, and Mr. Sanford Fleming will visit British Columbia in June next.

—The lowness of the water in Cobourg harbor is such that the steamers of the through line are unable to call at that port.

—Tom Scott, the great railway man of Pennsylvania, has been appointed President of the American Board of the Erie Railway.

—The latest news from Mexico is that the government is gradually recovering the whole country lately under the insurgents control.

—A deputation of clergymen from the Scotch Church have sailed for America to attend a general assembly soon to be held in Detroit.

—The Police Force of Toronto have had a mass meeting, and demand the removal of Chief Prince and Sergeants Ward and Cummings.

—The Kingston *News* says an iceberg shaped like a cone drifted into the harbor yesterday and grounded at a depth of 30 feet. It was a nut for the "oldest inhabitant."

—A considerable number of immigrants have arrived this season at Ottawa, under the auspices of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society.

—The Wanzer Sewing Machine Manufactory has closed up because the men demanded nine hours, and 400 workmen are thrown out of employment.

—At the close of the poll on the "million dollar" by-law in Montreal, the votes stood: for the grant, 5,816; against, 114; majority in favor of the grant, 5,702.

—Mr. James Ralliston, of the Township of Caistor, can this year boast of a clip of wool somewhat extraordinary. Off a yearling sheep, the other day, he cut 18 pounds of wool.

—The town of Somerset, Pa., was almost entirely burned yesterday. Before the telegraph operator was driven away by the flames he had reported two-thirds of the town destroyed.

—Under the new Representation Bill another member, it is believed, will be given to Toronto. The three chief cities, Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, will thus have three members each.

—An imposing ceremony called the investiture of Archbishop Taschereau with the Pallium, took place at Montreal, in the French Cathedral on the 9th inst. Over 10,000 persons were present.

—Mr. Justice Adam Wilson was presented by the Sheriff of Prince Edward with a pair of white kids at the opening of the Assizes, the criminal docket being blank.

—The Municipal Council of Paris have resolved to rebuild the Hotel de Ville, which was destroyed by the Communists. The new structure will cost 6,750,000f

—A gentleman from Collingwood says the harbor at that place is very shallow, and much of it dry land. Also, that Frenchman's Bay, in Georgian Bay, is crossed by people dryshod, an event unheard of since 1850.

—A telegram from London states that it was rumoured in trustworthy circles that the negotiations between England and America respecting the claim for indirect damages had been suddenly broken off.

—A Washington despatch states that yesterday the House of Representatives, by a vote of 73 to 65, rejected Gen. Butler's proposition to admit free of duty salt actually used in curing and preserving fish.

—A Washington despatch intimates that Brother Jonathan is about to prepare his ships of war for sea, so as to be ready if Spain does not conduct herself properly; "but war is not regarded as probable."

—The schooners Jennie Mullen, of Chicago, and Mediator, of Oswego, collided in the Welland Canal at Welland, on the 7th inst., carrying away the jib-boom of the Jennie Mullen, and a portion of the rigging of the Mediator.

—A cable telegram from London, May 8th, says:—"The city papers this afternoon announce that a number of forged drafts purporting to have been drawn by Sewell and Nephew, of Manchester, on the Union Bank of London, which were negotiated in the United States, have made their appearance here.

The Dew.

"Weep for me, gentle flowers; let your tears
Plead for me with the light."
So, tremblingly, before she disappears,
Whispers the Night.

"Amid creation, I am alone,
Following the fleeting Day;
The gray mysterious spell around me thrown
Repels the gay.

"What pleasure is it that to me belong
The sweetest flower and bird,
If by my ear the sad, beseeching song
Alone be heard?

"He flies forever from my yearning arms,
That glorious, smiling sun;
I, bathed in tears, amid my starry charm,
Must follow on."

So, with a breath of sad and hopeless sighs,
Night bids the earth adieu;
And the pure tear-drops in the flower's eyes
We call the dew.

Harper's Magazine for May.

Ingersoll in Ashes.

On the night of the 7 inst, a fire took place in Ingersoll, by which over half a million dollars worth of property was destroyed. Only eight stores were left standing. The following is a list of the owners of property destroyed:—John Walsh, Royal Exchange Hotel, and four or five other frame buildings; R. Vance, confectionery; Browell & Barker's hardware; Nirgara District Bank; Geo. E. Perkins, 3 story brick; J & H Little groceries; J Gordon, tailor; G W Walleys, crockery; *Chronicle* office; Mrs Coates, millinery; M Miller, grocery; J Morrey, cabinet show room; F S Lewis, photograper. The additional buildings destroyed are J Boles' tailor's shop Sharpnell's grocery; W S Farlane, dry goods; J G Shown & Co, hardware; F A Baker, photographer; Barraclough, boot and shoemaker; Holmes & Gillespie, dry goods; M Tripp, druggists; J MacNiven, dry goods; Jas MadDonald, hats and caps; Pulford, fancy goods. Into this building most of the type was taken from the *Chronicle* and afterward burnt; A McCualay dry goods; J Gayfor & Co, druggists; D White, dry goods; O B Caldwell, druggist; Allen McLean strtionary and fancy goods; Noe, fruiter; R Grains, baker; many other houses were emptied of goods and furniture.

There are a great number of persons who have lost by this disastrous fire not mentioned here. The total loss will probably reach $500,000. The amount of insurance is not known yet, nor the names of the Insurance offices.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, May 7th, 1872.

Several new bills were introduced in the House of Commons yesterday—one of which, introduced by Mr. Gibbs, was to incorporate the Wesleyan Mission Society of Canada.

Sir F. Hincks made the statement that the Government had decided to repeal the duties on tea and coffee—to take effect on the first of July next. He said he would introduce a bill on Friday for that purpose. The announcement was received with cheers.

Sir John Macdonald stated in reply to Mr. Mackenzie, that the bill for the re-distribution of seats of constituencies would not be brought down this week, as the Government was considering suggestions from various parts of the country.

Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a Bill respecting Trades Unions, and in doing so explained that the object of the bill was to assimilate the laws relating to strikes to the civil and common laws on the same subject now in force in England.

Mr. Pope's Patent Bill was in and read a third time.

Sir F. Hincks moved the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act regulating the issue of Dominion notes. Mr. Holton moved an amendment, but it was rejected—Yeas 54; Nays 107. Mr. Young also offered an amendment, but it shared the same fate.

After recess Sir Geo. Cartier moved the House into committee to consider the Pacific Railway resolutions. He went on to explain as to the position of the road through Ontario. The Dominion Government had conferred with the late Ontario Government on the subject some months ago. He thought the decision was to give the railway company every alternate block of land on the route of this section to the same depth and extent as on other portions of the route. Doubtless that arrangement would be carried out by the present Ontario Government. The present bill provided that such lands should be granted as the Dominion and Ontario Governments might agree upon.

A lengthy debate took place upon the resolutions, which were reported without amendment, and the House adjourned about midnight.

WEDNESDAY, May 8th, 1872.

After the transaction of routine business in the House of Commons yesterday, Sir John A. Macdonald moved the second reading of the Bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

Mr. Blake then proceeded at considerable length to discuss the merits of the Treaty, and severely criticized the action of the Government in connection with the Fenian raid claims, and at the close of his speech he moved an amendment to the effect that the House regretted that the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada had arranged to settle the matters heretofore announced.

He was followed by the Hon. Mr. McDougall, who spoke strongly in support of the endorsation of the Government policy in connection with the Treaty.

Mr. Huntingdon followed, and maintained that it was a solemn farce for the House to discuss the clauses of the Treaty affecting Canada, until it was seen whether or not the Treaty itself would be ratified by the Imperial and American Governments.

The debate was then adjourned, and the House adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY, May 10.

Sir Francis Hincks moved that on Tuesday next the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a resolution repealing the duties on tea and coffee, on and after the 1st July next. In moving the resolution he said that since he had placed it on the paper he had seen that there was a doubt in the United States as to the effect of the law recently passed by Congress repealing the tea and coffee duties. This doubt has arisen from the fact that, under an old law of the United States, all goods and merchandise imported from countries east of the Cape of Good Hope were subject to less duty by ten per cent than if they were imported from other countries. The effect of that law, if it still remained in force, would be that tea imported from Canada or England into the United States would be charged with a duty of ten per cent, while if imported direct from the place of growth, it would, under the repealed Act, be admitted free. If that were the case the importer in Canada would be placed at a disadvantage as compared with the American importer; for while the latter would be able to send his surplus stock at any time into Canada free of duty, the Canadian importer would be met with a duty of ten per cent. upon any shipment he might make to any American port. He had instituted enquiries which would enable him to announce on Tuesday next the exact effect of the law passed by Congress, when the Government would state whether they would place the merchants of this country on the same footing as the American merchants.

The House went into Committee and adopted Hon. Mr. Pope's bill, which is to repeal the tax on all immigrants arriving except by vessels that could not obtain the clearance certificate from the medical officers.

In reply to Sir A. T. Galt, Sir John A. Macdonald stated that the Government had taken the necessary steps to have the interests of the Dominion attended to in connection with the San Juan boundary question.

Mr. Mills then resumed the debate on the Washington Treaty, and spoke in opposition to its adoption.

Sir A. T. Galt followed in a lengthy speech. He reviewed the Treaty at considerable length, and pointed out the duty of Canada toward the Empire, in the interests of which he believed the Treaty should be accepted by Canada.

Hon. Mr. Howe followed and praised Sir A. T. Galt for his eloquence and patriotism, and then referred in somewhat different terms to the attitude of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell said that the Government should, before the House adjourned, give some contradiction of Sir Alex. Galt's suggestion that Great Britain had threatened separation if the Treaty was rejected. Such statements should not go to the country without immediate repudiation. He would vote against the Treaty on its merits, but was not prepared to accept the responsibility if the connection with Great Britain depended upon its acceptance. Mr. Bowell called special attention to the fact that Mr. Tilley had

cheered Sir Alex. Galt's remarks above referred to.

Sir John A. Macdonald begged to state most distinctly that no threat or pressure of any kind, direct or indirect, had been used by the Imperial Government in relation to the Treaty. He called attention to the Queen's Speech, which showed that Canada had exercised her free and unrestricted choice in the matter. He disclaimed all responsibility on the part of the Government for the utterances of gentlemen who were not members of the Administration.

The debate was then adjourned to Monday, with the understanding that the vote should be taken on Tuesday.

MONDAY, May 13.

After the transaction of routine business in the House of Commons to day, the debate upon the Washington Treaty was resumed.

Mr. Bodwell resumed the debate, and after pitching into the members of the Government and those who had spoken in favor of the Treaty, moved the following amendment:—That all after the word "That" be omitted, and the following inserted:—"Having regard to the existing differences between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the proceedings necessary to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, it is inexpedient to proceed further at this time with the said bill."

Sir John A. McDonald wanted to know if this amendment was to supersede Mr. Blake's amendment.

Mr. Mackenzie said Mr. Blake's amendment would be pressed.

The debate was then continued by Sir Francis Hincks, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Messrs. McConnell, Magee, Power, Wallace, and Ross of Victoria, until nearly twelve o'clock, when the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 14th, 1872.

Several Bills were introduced.

In reply to Mr. Bolton, Sir John A. Macdonald said that the United States fishermen would be under the same regulations as our own were in 1854.

The debate on the Washington Treaty was then resumed by Mr. O'Connor, who spoke in favor of the Treaty. He was followed by Mr. Harrison who also spoke in general terms in favor of the Treaty. Mr. M. C. Cameron, of Huron, opposed the Treaty. After Mr. Cameron, came Dr. Tupper in favor of the Treaty. Following him came Mr. Jones (Halifax) who spoke against the Treaty, and Mr. Killon (N. S.) who spoke in favor of it. On the motion of Mr. Holton, the debate was adjourned until to day. Sir John Macdonald expressed a hope that the debate should be terminated to-day. The House adjourned at 11:50 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY

Submission to the Senate of the Supplementary Article.

The President's Message accompanying it.

Correspondence between Earl Granville and Mr. Schenck.

WASHINGTON, May 11—The submission of the new article of the Treaty of Washington to the Senate is with a view of obtaining the opinion of that body upon it, to guide the President in formal action in the negotiations—in other words, it is not now before the Senate for ratification. Although there has not been any general expression as to the result, the opinion obtains credence that the Senate will favorably advise the President in the premises.

NEW YORK, May 15—Washington Treaty correspondence is published in the *Herald* this morning. The following is the President's message accompanying its transmission to the Senate:

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I transmit herewith the correspondence which has recently taken place respecting the differences of opinion which have arisen between this Government and that of Great Britain with regard to the powers of the Tribunal of Arbitration, created under the Treaty signed at Washington, May 8th, 1871. I respectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the proposed article submitted by the British Government, with the object of removing the differences which seem to threaten the prosecution of the Arbitration, and request an expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption of an article such as is proposed by the British Government.

The Senate is aware that the consultation with that body, in advance of entering into agreements with foreign states, has many precedents in the early days of the Republic. Gen. Washington asked their advice upon pending questions with such powers. The most important recent precedent is that of the Oregon boundary treaty of 1846. The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the Treaty with Great Britain leads me to follow these former precedents and to desire the counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposals of Great Britain.

(Signed.)
U. S. GRANT.

The following letter is No. 1 from Earl Granville to Minister Schenck, dated Feb. 3rd. After acknowledging the reception of the American case, Earl Granville says: "I will not now allude in this letter to several portions of the U. S. case which are of comparatively small importance, but Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it will be in accordance with their desire that no obstacle should be interposed to the prosecution of the arbitration, and that it will be more frank and friendly towards the Government of the U. S. to state at once their views respecting certain claims of an enormous and indefinite amount which appears to have been put forward as matters to be referred to arbitration. Her Majesty's Government hold that it is not within the province of the Tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, to decide upon claims for indirect losses and injuries, and put forward in the case of the U. S, including loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance and the prolongation of the war, and the addition of large sums to the cost of the war and suppression of the rebellion. I have stated above the importance which Her Majesty's Government attach to the prosecution of this arbitration.

The primary object of the Government was the firm establishment of amicable relations between two countries which have so many and such peculiar relations to be on friendly terms, and the satisfaction with which the announcement of the Treaty was received by both nations showed the strength of that feeling.

But there is another object to which Her Majesty's Government believe the Government of the United States attach the same value as they do themselves, namely to give an example to the world how two great nations can settle matters in dispute by referring them to an impartial tribunal. Her Majesty's Government, on their part, feel confident that the Government of the United States are also equally anxious with themselves that the amicable settlement which was stated in the Treaty to have been the object of that instrument, may be attained. That example, so full of good promise for the future, may not be lost to the civilized world.

Letter No. 2 merely shows that Mr. Schenck transmitted the correspondence of Earl Granville to the United States.

Letter No. 3 directs Mr. Schenck to deliver Mr. Fish's reply to Earl Granville.

Mr. Fish continues: It was with unfeigned surprise and sincere regret that the President received the intimation that it was not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration to decide on the question of indirect claims. Unadvised as to the reasoning which has brought Her Majesty's Government to the opinion stated by Earl Granville, the President is unable to adopt it; but, being convinced of the justice of his views that the Treaty contemplated the settlement of all claims of the United States, is of opinion that he could not abandon them, except after a fair decision by impartial arbitration. He seeks no meaning in the Treaty which is not patent on its face. The United States have put forward indirect claims from the beginning of the negotiations, appearing thus, from whatever cause, not to have been eliminated from the enumerated claims of the United States. The President had not the power, of his own accord, to withhold them from the case to be presented to the Tribunal of Arbitration; but, in frankness and in sincerity of purpose, to remove in the spirit of the Treaty all causes of difference between the two Governments, he has set them forth before the Geneva Tribunal, content to accept any award the Tribunal may think fit to make on their account.

After stating that it was the earnest hope of the President that the deliberations of the Commission would result in the acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of the propositions submitted by his decisions. That a gross sum be agreed upon, and paid to the United States as an amicable settlement of all claims of every description arising out of such differences. Instead of a lengthened controversy and litigation, which he foresaw must attend any plan of arbitration, Mr. Fish says the proposition for the Joint high Commission, which was made by Her Majesty's Government would not have received the approbation of the President, had he supposed it was not to comprehend the consideration and adjustment of all differences grown out of acts of cruisers, nor could he have given his sanction to the Treaty had it been suggested to him, or had he believed, that any class of claims which have been presented by this Government were excluded by the terms of submission from presentation on the part of this Government to the Tribunal of Arbitration. It was, in his appreciation the chief merit of the mode of adjustment adopted by the Commission, that it was on both sides a frank, full and unreserved surrender to impartial arbitration, under the rule therein prescribed, of everything that had created such differences of whatever degree of importance might here or there be attached to any of these complaints.

It is within your personal knowledge that this Government has never expected or desired any unreasonable pecuniary compensation on their account, and has never entertained visionary thoughts of such extravagant measure of damages as finds expression in the excited language of the British press, and seems most unaccountably to have taken possession of the minds of some even of the statesmen of Great Britain.

FROM TORONTO.

Another Terrible Fire.

Loss $150,000.

TORONTO, May 13.—A large fire occurred here yesterday morning, consuming the two stores in the iron block which escaped the last conflagration together with J. B. Smith's planing mill in the rear. The two stores were occupied one by Fisher & Son, as a wholesale dry goods establishment, and the other by Staunton's paper hanging store and manufactory. All these buildings were totally destroyed.

Mr. Myles who is re erecting a portion of the iron block, lost about $300 worth of material for construction.

Mr. Staunton's manufactory contained a good deal of valuable machinery. He estimates his loss at $110,000. Insured for $66,000, divided amongst the Western, Ætna, Liverpool, London and Globe, Lancashire, British American and others.

Mr. Smith estimates his loss at $20,000 to $25,000. Fully insured. Fisher & Son are unable to estimate their loss, having saved a large amount of their stock. They are insured for $10,500, which will fully cover loss.

FROM KINGSTON.

Man Drowned.

KINGSTON, May 13.—Henry McGivern, a deck hand on the propeller *St. Lawrence*, fell overboard while endeavoring to get on the hurricane deck and was drowned, about a mile below here to-day. The body is not recovered yet. He belongs to this place.

From Milford.

HOUSE BURNED.

MILFORD, May 13.

The dwelling house of Mr. Stephen Vanlack, of this place, and most of the contents, was burned yesterday morning. Loss one thousand dollars. No insurance.

FROM KEMPTVILLE.

Great Fire.

Great Destruction of Property.

Per Dominion Line.

PRESCOTT, May 14.

A fire broke out this morning in Kemptville about one o'clock, in Closhier's Shingle Mills, and the following building were totally destroyed, namely, Zilock House, Keatings store, Blackburn's store, Fitzimmon & McGivern's store, Byce's Millinery store, Christie's shop, Nolan's Grocery, Miss Gilmour's Millinery shop, John McGee's dwelling house, Dominion Telegraph Office, Montreal Telegraph Office, Mrs. Leausaira's store, Hulme's Drug Store, Martin's photograph gallery, Cochrane's harness shop, Quinn's blacksmith shop, Clothiers machine shop, foundry, blacksmith shop and shingle mill. These buildings were all destroyed in about two hours and a half. No more news can be had at present, as both telegraph offices are destroyed.

GREAT BRITIAN.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Times* and other London papers this morning are of opinion that the announcement of Friday, that negotiations between Great Britain and the United States with regard to indirect claims had been broken off, was premature. The *Times* says positively that all will yet be righted. It maintains that the American Government has agreed in principle to withdraw the claims for indirect damages, and advises forbearance on the part of both Houses of Parliament.

LONDON, May 13—The London *Standard* this morning, in an article on the approaching Presidential contest in America, is quite severe in its denunciation of President Grant, accusing him of nepotism, jobbery, and improper use of military in the administration of state affairs.

LONDON, May 14—The London Journals this morning devote much space to remarks upon the explanation regarding the indirect claims and the position of the English Government, made in Parliament last night. The journals approve of the negotiations now proceeding, but doubt concurrences by the United States Senate.

The Empress Augusta sailed to-day for Berlin.

Parliament has adjourned for the usual Whitsuntide holidays. The House of Lords will reassemble on the 31st inst., and the House of Commons on the 27th.

LONDON, May 15—The message of President Grant to the United States Senate submitting the proposed additional article to the Washington Treaty serves to re-assure the public that the difference between the two countries will be honorably settled. The market for American securities has become firmer in consequence.

SPAIN.

PARIS, May 13—Reports received from Carlist sources state that the insurgents have occupied Bilboa; that Don Carlos has entered Biscay; and that the Carlists claim to be masters of the three Basque Provinces. An important engagement is expected at Biscay.

MADRID, May 14—15,000 Government troops are now concentrated in Department of Biscay. Opposed to them are 7,000 Carlists, who adopt a Fabian policy. Ugarte, Elio, Roda, and several other Carlist leaders, who escaped into France, have been arrested and interviewed by French authorities.

MADRID, May 15—A force of Carlists which entered Spain from Portugal was met near the frontier by a body of Government troops and driven back into the Portuguese territory.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, May 13—South American news to the 23rd April says: A change has taken place in the Brazilian Cabinet. The Ministers of Justice, War and Agriculture resigned. Agevedo has been appointed the Ministry of Justice; Ituna to that of Agriculture; Junquera to that of War, and Castro became Minister of Marine.

It rained steadily for a fortnight, and the San Paulo Railway was again interrupted and badly damaged by land slides.

—A collision between two freight trains on the Great Western near Hamilton on the 12th destroyed six cars and several cattle.

—Morrison's saw mill near Fredericton, N. B., was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. Loss $20,000.

—The propellor *Chicago*, with a cargo of flour, sunk three miles off Point Albino, on the 12th inst., having had a hole broken in her by the ice.

—The forty-eight policemen in Toronto who had threatened to resign unless the chief and two sergeants were dismissed, have been dismissed by the Police Commissioners.

—A conductor of an omnibus says to a young lady, one of his passengers. "Miss, your fare." "Well, if I am," she replied, "I don't want any of your impertinence."

—A number of foundry-men employed at the Chaudiere establishment, Ottawa, left the other day to locate permanently in the Province of Manitoba.

—If editor Greeley beats soldier Grant it will be another proof of the truth of the saying that "beneath the rule of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword."

New Advertisements.

Orange County Lodge—J. G. Moore.
Court of Revision—J. J. Ryan.
Wanted—J. Burns, B. Bradshaw, F. Collins.
House Furnishing—Warner Bros.
Proclamation—J. J. B. Flint.
Potatoes—Wm. Henry.
Insolvent Act of 1869—R. A. Carmichael.
Teas! Teas! Teas!—Ross & Davies.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1872.

British Connection and the Treaty.

Since the commencement of the discussion on the Washington Treaty, we have heard a great deal about the consequences to Canada if she refused to ratify the Treaty. We have been told over and over again by the Ministerial press, as well as by members in the House, that unless we gave our assent to the Treaty, there was but one alternative, and that was to shift for ourselves. It was natural, therefore, when such men as Sir Alexander Galt, whose statements in the House or out of it, always carry with them a great deal of weight, stated so positively as he did that the alternative for the acceptance of the Treaty was the severance of the connection with Great Britain—and when Mr. McDougall had not long since publicly stated that leading statesmen in England had urged him to prepare the people of Canada for separation—and when the same ideas were repeated over and over again by the organs of the Government—it was natural, we say, for thoughtful people to ask the question whether anything had been kept back by the Government, whether there was even a remote possibility of such a calamity happening as the severance of British Connection in the event of our refusal to ratify the Treaty. The question of the member for North Hastings, who had declared his intention to vote against the Treaty on its merits, was, in view of these facts, a pertinent and timely one. Like a good many others who are not slavish supporters of any party, who think and act for themselves, who consider the welfare of the country to be of greater moment than mere attachment to party, this gentleman believed that when the British Government conceded to the Canadian Parliament the right to deal with the Treaty as they thought best, they meant what they said—that the concession was not merely a matter of form, but one of substance, and upon which each member of the House was left free to act and deal with as he thought best. Like many others, he believed Canada was making too many sacrifices to satisfy the cupidity of the Americans—was yielding too much to the rapacious demands of our neighbors—was conceding advantages for which there was no equivalent, and as the House had been told emphatically they were left free and unfettered to deal with the question as they thought best, they could vote against the Treaty pure and simple, without imperilling the connection existing between Great Britain and Canada. The plain and straightforward answer given to Mr. Bowell's question by Sir John A. McDonald left no doubt as to the power of the House to deal with the Treaty and even if the Canadian Parliament should reject it in the face of the statement of the First Minister, which with Mr. Bowell's remarks, will be found *in extenso* in other columns, we have no doubt that the attitude of Great Britain towards Canada would not be changed in the least, but if it was necessary Great Britain would, as she has heretofore, stand by Canada under all circumstances, and with the full force of the Empire.

Insurance Companies.

We have received a Blue Book, entitled a "Statement made by Insurance Companies, in compliance with an Act of Parliament." Few persons have any idea of the extent of business done by Insurance Companies in Canada, but this little pamphlet will give them the desired knowledge, and show them also what a profitable business it is for the Companies, at least so far as the last year's exhibit shows. It appears from this return that there are forty-six Insurance Companies doing business in Canada, and who have deposited a certain sum of money with the Government in conformity with the law, for the protection of the policy-holders. The whole amount of premiums received for fire risks during the year was $3,342,885. The company doing the largest business was the Liverpool and London, their premiums amounting to $263,696, but their losses were very severe, reaching some $228,000. Next comes the Royal, whose premiums were $262,509, and losses $187,000. The Western stands third, the premiums reaching $227,698, while the losses were $170,000. The fourth is the North British and Mercantile, which received $203,734 premiums, and paid $147,000 in losses. The Provincial ranks fifth, having received $171,514 in premiums and paid $114,000 in losses. The Ætna showed $153,751 premiums, and $127,000 losses. The seventh on the list is the British America, whose premiums amounted to $135,853, and losses $94,000. The Queen received $122,609 in premiums, and paid $108,000. The other companies range from $85,000 down to $17,000 in premiums and losses proportionate. The whole amount of risk by all the companies reaches the aggregate of nearly $300,000,000. The whole amount of losses were $1,577,615, leaving about $700,000 for working expenses and profit. The claims for losses in suspense amounted to $140,905 and claims resisted were $25,529.

The premiums received for life and accident insurances reached $1,896,099.80, and the claims paid are put down at only $431,307.68, leaving for expenses and profit the large amount of $1,464,892.12.

For Inland Marine Insurance the premiums reached $161,926.91, and the sum paid $93,481.77, the surplus for management and profit being $67,685·14.

Salmon Streams

Mr. Whitcher, Commissoner of Fisheries, who recently was employed in exploring Salmon River and some of the lakes of the County of Ottawa, has issued his report. This exploration was made, to ascertain in an official and responsible manner the character of the Salmon River, with the view of restocking its waters with salmon, by planting in it salmon eggs, or distributing in it salmon fry, from the government fish-hatching establishment, at Newcastle, Ontario. Mr. Whitcher points out that many prolific salmon streams in the province of Quebec yielding, under our protective system, from twelve to forty barrels of salmon each season, and affording tolerable angling, are not a whit better adapted to the cultivation of salmon than this long neglected and now ruined river. There is no reason why it should not, like them, become again a salmon stream. Time was when it yielded salmon in abundance, and living residents can relate their fate, the modern fate of other rivers—mill-dams saw-dust, timber-driving, nets and spears, the usual destructive allies, have extirpated this noble fish. He recommends that about 10,000 salmon eggs should be deposited in the course of the ensuing fall season; and some 5,000 young salmon be liberated in the stream next spring.

Consequential Claims.

Cable telegrams tell us that Mr. Gladstone made his promised explanations in the House of Commons last evening, respecting the present state of the negotiations with the American Government relative to the claim for indirect damages; and he made the gratifying announcement that he hoped a settlement honorable alike to both countries would be effected within a few days. The remarks of Mr. Gladstone were received with loud cheering from all parts of the House.

Mr. Disraeli followed, with thanks to the Premier for his statement. He should not seek to embarrass the Government. Whatever difference existed on other subjects, all parties he said were united in a desire for a peaceful and honorable settlement.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville made a statement similar to that of Mr. Gladstone.

—Mr. Angus McKay, M. P. P., has arrived from Fort Garry to press his claims before the Committee of the House of Commons on Privileges and Elections, in connection with the representation of Marquette, for which he was one of the candidates in March, 1871.

Dedication of the John Street Church.

On Sunday, 12th May inst., the John Street Canada Presbyterian Church—enlarged and beautified and to all intents made new—was re-opened for divine worship. The services were interesting, and attracted large congregations at each celebration. We have before spoken of the appearance of the edifice—interior and exterior and it remains but to add that, all interior arrangements having been carefully attended to and completed, nothing was left to be desired in point of comfort and indeed elegance. The square form of the interior, which in the opinion of many, detracts from the graceful proportions of the church, has, at least, its corresponding advantage in the fact that the voice of the officiating minister need not be loudly raised in order to be heard distinctly in all parts thereof. The arrangements for seating were admirable, and strangers were much indebted to the gentlemen who kindly gave their services as ushers for the attention shown them.

MORNING SERVICE.

Rev. JOHN BURTON, pastor of the Church, preached the opening sermon.

The Rev. gentleman took his text from the first verse of the 117th Psalm: "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain." God could be worshipped with equal acceptance in any place; it was not necessary to be within consecrated portals to do Him homage. The heart of man is to be touched by free salvation through Christ, not by the air of sanctity or the holy surroundings of the house of God. There are, of course, such things as hallowed associations, and they are not to be ignored or dissipated from the memory. The sailor looks back to the low thatched cot; the tender relative bends over the grave of some loved one with feelings that cannot nor should not be suppressed. The family tie is the most endearing of all links of connection, nothing severs it, not even death. We are, then, in this relation to God, and shall remain his children through all eternity. These walls are our earthly home, and can be made a centre of divine blessing. God's paternal care will guide our tottering footsteps in every perplexity. Without this assistance the best schemes of man will fall. Should He find it best to annihilate the proudest works of man, the hand that guides the universe could lay them low in an instant. It is meet, then, that we realize our helpless dependence upon the great Jehovah. Vain would be the bulwarks that man could rear to withstand His wrath, yet freely proffered is his protecting arm. Let incense ever arise from this edifice—not the incense of superstitious rites and ceremonies, but the incense of praise and prayer—that the members may be living stones in the Church of God, and that the world may take knowledge of us, that we have been with Jesus.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

Rev. J. C. SMITH, M. A., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, preached in the afternoon. Taking his text from Genesis, XXVIII:17—"How wonderful is this place," he proceeded to say:—The historical incidents associated with this memorable exclamation of the Patriarch Jacob has been familiar to us all from our earliest years, and are singularly illustrative of the Omnipresence of God. While pursuing his journey into Syria, the solitary wanderer being exhausted, lay down to sleep, under the open canopy of heaven, with a stone for his pillow, he dreamed a dream, during which the eye of his soul rested upon a picture of unexpected splendor. This vision was no ephemeral creation of an excited brain, it was unlike the dreams which vanish at the approach of morning, leaving only confusion and disappointment behind, it was a blessed reality emblematical of the riches of Divine grace which were to flow from the cross of Christ. In this vision there was something analagous to man's fallen condition as he stands related to the Covenant of grace. He, like this voluntary exile, has left his Father's house and gone forth into the land of the strangers where, overwhelmed by an oppressive sense of loneliness he beholds the cross unveiled, re-establishing the connection between heaven and earth. As it was experienced by Jacob, so it is still true that the place where God meets His people is a "dreadful place"—a halo of moral sublimity rests upon it such as is associated with no other place. Thence he proceeded to deduce several conclusions from the words of the text as to the occasion of the day, which conclusions were ably drawn and eloquently exemplified.

In summing up the Rev. gentleman made special reference to the formal opening of the Church as follows:

"My Christian Friends—It is meet that I congratulate you and your Pastor on this auspicious event in your history as a Congregation. The house in which we are now assembled has already a history. It has been found to be a dreadful place; of many of your number it is the spiritual birthplace. As you re-occupy it sanctified and enlarged I offer you my unfeigned congratulation. I do so the more heartily as I recognise in you a branch of the Presbyterian Family. We would not arrogate to ourselves any invidious distinction over other branches of the Church of Christ. We would not seek to belittle any efforts made for the Evangelizing of the world outside our own pale. All in whom we discover the essential signs of the Christian Brotherhood to them we wish God speed and would not willingly misinterpret the zeal of those with whom we differ in matters of faith. Still persuaded as I am, that a work—and that a right work—has been assigned by the Master of the Vineyard to be accomplished by the Presbyterian Church in this Dominion, I cannot help regarding the healthful complexion of individual congregations in that community as glowing prophetic for the future, and as affording hopeful indications that notwithstanding our present division, our minor differences almost without a distinction, the Church which has wrought out for herself such a grand history in the past, will yet, with the blessing of God, fulfil her destiny in this land. May the cross glorify this house, here let the rays of family and individual piety converge into a manifest focus. then your renovated and well appointed Church shall become more than in the past, a recognized centre of moral and spiritual power. Be it your ambition individually to shine as living stones in the Spiritual Temple of which Christ is the foundation and the corner stone. To this end the doors of this house have again been opened. Among you may the head of the church multiply the tokens of His grace a thousand fold, and prepare you, by fellowship here, for the Upper Sanctuary—" where there is no Temple, but where the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the Temple of it—Amen."

EVENING SERVICE.

The church was again crowded to its utmost capacity, every seat being occupied; it was even found necessary to place benches in the aisles to accommodate those who could not find seats elsewhere.

Rev. WM. McLAREN, M. A., of Ottawa, late pastor of this church, conducted the services. He delivered a long, eloquent and impressive discourse, taking his text from the 15th chapter of Revelations—1st to 4th verses.

The Book of Revelations was not, he said, a book of riddles to puzzle the minds of people, but was fraught with instruction, and if carefully studied would prove profitable. The second part of the prophet's vision seemed inconsistent; but it was capable of being demonstrated otherwise. It certainly did seem curious that the angels should sing their glad songs of triumph while battle was about to be waged. It seemed, in fact, like ushering in the horrors of a battle-field with a grand concert. They must, however, consider who composed the choir, the occasion of the singing, the words of the song, and the song itself. It was a great matter when ten thousand singers were brought together to sing in concert at a recent peace jubilee—it was an immense choir which sung when the Jews united in praise on the borders of the Red Sea after their deliverance from Pharaoh and his hosts. This choir, however, which sung with glad hearts by the sea of glass, out-numbered all other choirs, being composed of the saved of all nations—those who had gotten the victory over the beast and over his image, and over his mark, and over the number of his name, and who had not his mark upon their forehead. The occasion of the song when the vials of wrath were about to be poured out, would seem to human eyes and intelligence to be improper; but these singers saw the curtain which hid the future lifted, and beheld the coming triumph of the Lord, which the song celebrated. The preacher proceeded to discourse at length upon the wondrous works of the Lord, and the manifestations of His power. He then advised his hearers to enter more fully into the service of the Lord—to devote themselves to the forwarding of His cause, and in so doing to lose sight of self and serve in perfect faith, dispelling the clouds which now darkened the horizon of their lives. The Rev. gentleman concluded a highly interesting discourse by expressing his hope that the blessing of God would rest upon the congregation, upon their house of worship, and upon the ministrations of their pastor.

The services were concluded by singing and prayer.

It is but justice to the choir to state that their singing was excellent and added much to the *eclat* of the occasion.

We learn that the collections taken up at the various services yesterday amounted to nearly $200.

The Washington Treaty.

The following is a fuller report of Mr. Bowell's remarks on the question raised by Sir Alex. Galt as to a supposed threat held out by Her Majesty's Government that in case Canada refused to ratify the Treaty, she might look out for herself:

MR. BOWELL thought it important before the debate was adjourned, to call the attention of the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches to the extraordinary statement made by the member for Sherbrooke (Sir A. T. Galt) in reference to the relations existing between this and the mother country, statements which should not go to the country without a denial from the Ministry, or an acknowledgement of their truth. The hon. member for Sherbrooke, after reviewing the speech of the Minister of Justice, and the despatches between England and Canada, had stated that there appeared to be no reason given for the change of opinion on the part of the Cabinet here, from that expressed in the despatches, and the only inference he could draw, was that England had told them they must accept the treaty, or take upon themselves the responsibility of self-government, and that it was quite evident to him the truth had been kept from the people; and what appeared most strange was, that when the same gentleman turned to the Opposition and accused them of being illogical in the position they occupied in professing an ardent attachment to British connection, and yet were trying to defeat the Treaty, when the fact was they must accept it or take the alternative, the Minister of Customs greeted the declaration with a "bear hear," leaving the impression upon the minds of many that the Government approved the declaration of opinion on the part of the member for Sherbrooke. Take these declarations in connection with those made by the member for Lanark (Mr. McDougall) on the 8th of April, in Hamilton, that while in England as a Minister of the Crown, the question of separation had been urged upon them, and that they had asked not to have it pressed until they were prepared for it, and Ministers could not but see that it was all important that the truth should be known. Either the Government had such an intimation from England or it had not. If it had, then the sooner this country knew it the better. (Hear, hear). He (Mr. B.) accepting the reservation in the Treaty itself, and the declarations of English statesmen, that Canada was at full liberty to accept or reject the Treaty, as a reality and not as a mere shadow, was prepared to vote against the Treaty upon its merits. (Hear, hear.) But if its rejection were to involve the alternative so broadly put by the member for Sherbrooke, and not yet contradicted by any of the Ministry, he was not, and was confident he spoke for others as well, prepared to accept the responsibility of giving a vote that might in any way tend to sever the connection between this country and England, (Hear, hear) and therefore asked for a plain statement of facts from Ministers. There was another point in the speech of the member for Sherbrooke, to which he desired to take exception. That gentleman stated that the passage of the amendment, moved by the member for Durham, would defeat the Treaty; such was not his reading of that amendment, It had been dexterously drawn he admitted, but with one particular object in view, and that was to defeat the Government cross the House, take possession of the Treasury Benches, and then do what the House was now asked to do, accept the Treaty. (Sir F. Hincks, hear, hear). That such was the meaning of the amendment was evident from its reading. It commenced as follows: "Before proceeding further upon said Bill, this House" etc. Now this implied further legislation, even if carried, (hear, hear), and if the House was to judge of the future by the past, it would see the member for Durham condemning and defeating the Government upon a certain principle, and then walking across the House, and carrying it out. The amendment, did not strike at the prinsiple of the Treaty at all, but merely condemned the mode and manner in which the Treaty was negotiated, and submitted to this House. Why was this done? It was well known that a number of the Opposition members were in favor of the Treaty, and would not give a direct vote against the Treaty, therefore this side issue was introduced to enable them to give a vote condemning, first the Imperial Government, and then to hold the Ministry of Canada responsible for that over which they had no control. (Hear, hear.) They must not expect by that means to avoid a direct vote upon the merits of the Treaty, for he would take care such a vote should be taken. He then proceeded to give a number of precedents to prove his position that the party which the member for Durham led, would advocate one thing on the Opposition benches, and as soon as power was obtained, act the reverse. He would not discuss the merits of the Treaty, that had already been done; his only object in rising was to obtain an authoritative statement from Ministers, that the inferences of the member for Sherbrooke, were correct or incorrect, so that the people would not be misled and to point out the peculiar character of the amendment before the House. (Hear, hear.)

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD in answer to the question of the hon. gentleman stated at once that Her Majesty's Government had held out no threat, (hear, hear,) had given no intimation that any consequences of the kind, either of severance of the connection between England and Canada or of coolness in their relation, would follow our rejection of the Treaty. Her Majesty had taken occasion in her speeches from the throne to say that the power was left to Canada, and her Prime Minister and principal adviser had again stated the same thing in his place in Parliament, that the free and unrestricted right was reserved to the people of Canada to deal with the clauses of the Treaty respecting the fishery rights, by way of ratification or rejection as they pleased. In no respect and in no communication, public or private, confidential or otherwise, had there been any intimation that England desired to influence us in any way, except in the fair arguments that had been used in the official despatches. That was the simple and sole communication the Government had to make to the House, as to the desire of Her Majesty's Government on that particular. He thought it necessary to state this, so that no hon. member might be influenced to vote either for or against the ratification by any supposed views of England: but that he should have full liberty to vote as he thought best for the interest of Canada and the Empire. He objected to the Government being held responsible for the remarks or speeches of any hon. member of the House, except a member of the Government; and certainly the position and the relations of the hon. member for Sherbrooke with the Government were not such as would give any hon. member the right to suppose that he had spoken by the authority or with the sanction of the Government in any way whatever. He (Sir John) had stated in his speech that the House had entire liberty to vote as it pleased, and that statement had not been withdrawn or modified by any expression from himself or colleagues. The hon. member for Sherbrooke had said that the Government had taken a certain course against the Treaty, and then, arguing from the change that had occurred, he had deduced an inference that there must have been communications of that kind from the Imperial Government, but it was merely imaginary, having no foundation or basis on fact. (hear, hear). He (Sir John) denied that either he or his colleague had cheered the declaration of the hon. member of Sherbrooke, as had been asserted by the hon. member for Bothwell; but he and his hon. friends had cheered the hon. member for Sherbrooke, whose great talents they all admired, and who, although not with them was still a personal friend, when he had spoken well about the prestige of England; and he (Sir John) had cheered him lustily when the hon. member said he would vote for the Treaty. There was no sort of cheer from those benches when he expressed the sentiment that we should be severed in any way from England.

—The Hon. Mr. Huntington has left Ottawa en route for England.

—New York carpenters have struck for $3.50 per day of eight hours.

—The excavations for the foundation of the new Union Station, Toronto, are nearly completed.

—The fires in the woods in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are raging with unabated fury.

—Horace Greeley has withdrawn absolutely from any connection with the management of the *Tribune*.

—The Town of Peterboro supplies trees free of charge to those who want to plant them opposite their premises.

From Manitoba.

The following items of news are telegraphed from Fort Garry, under date May 11th:—

The *Selkirk*, the first boat of the season, arrived this afternoon with 250 tons of freight, part of which was carried in a barge, and 80 passengers, some of whom were surveyors and others.

The first party of immigrants, overland, arrived to day—Mr. Kennedy and family, of the Township of Morris, near Goderich. They were sixteen days between the rail road terminus, Morehead, on the Red River, and here. The roads were bad with spring freshets.

Riel, Lepine, and O'Donoghue are at Pembina. What for is unknown. Riel and Lepine wanted to take passage by the *Selkirk*, on her first trip to Fort Garry. It is thought that they knew the volunteers were coming on board at the Hudson's Bay Post. The captain permitted them.

New immigrants find it difficult to get shelter in Winnipeg. Houses cannot be had, and no immigrant sheds have been put up. Several recent arrivals are renting farms.

12th of July.

The following is a copy of a circular which has been received by the County Master of South Hastings, issued by the Orangemen of Kingston:—

TO THE ORANGEMEN OF ONTARIO EAST.

BRETHREN—Wm. Johnston, Esq., of Ballykilbeg House, M. P. for Belfast, having intimated that it is his intention to celebrate with his Brethren at Kingston, "the Derry of Canada," the approaching anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, and the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Institution of British America, Mackenzie Bowell, Esq., M. P., for the reason aforesaid having been pleased to approve of Kingston as the place of all others for a monster demonstration on such occasion, and the Orangemen of Kingston, desirous that every Orangeman who wishes to do so may have an opportunity, hereby request their Brethren of surrounding Districts and Counties to assemble with them on the 12th day of July, 1872, to do honor to the visit of this devoted and distinguished Champion of the Protestant Cause.

The Belleville, Picton and Cornwall Brethren have already expressed their intention to be with us. Come, then, in your might from every town and village and hamlet; come with banners and regalia and music; come with your wives, children and relatives; come one, come all, and we guarantee that you will behold a sight such as you have never witnessed, and probably never again may witness, and of which our children shall boast in generations to come.

CHAS. LIVINGSTON, County Master.
THOS. MCMAHON, District Master.
WM. SHANNON, Past D. G. M.
JOHN HARKES, County Secretary.
JAS. R. BURKE, District Secretary.

Kingston, May 10th, 1872.

Yachting and Boating Club.

At a meeting of gentlemen held at Hambly's on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., for the purpose of forming a Yachting and Boating Club, there was a considerable attendance. A Club was formed, to be called "The Belleville Yachting and Rowing Club," and the following officers were elected:

COMMODORE—Hon. G. Sherwood.
VICE COMMODORE—C. J. Starling, Esq.
PRESIDENT—Geo. Ritchie, Esq.
VIDE PRESIDENT—Robt. Thomson, Esq.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Messrs. J. W. Thompson, A. McFee, I. Isles, S. T. Greeve, W. H. Scholes, R. W. Shaw, E. F. Milburn, W. H. Scott, H. Friend and D. B. Robertson.

A Committee was also appointed to draft Constitution and By-laws, and report a week hence.

Police Court.

(Before A. DIAMOND, Esq. P. M.)

SATURDAY, May 11.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The Magistrate gave decision in the case of Thrasher *vs.* Johnston, finding that the assault was made out, an improper instrument having been used by the teacher to correct the child. He therefore inflicted a fine of $5 and costs, or 30 days in gaol.

DISMISSED.

The case of Thompson *vs.* Mrs. Cooke for selling liquor on Sunday, was dismissed, the complainant failing to appear.

ASSAULT.

William Henry Osborne and Joseph Osborne were charged with committing an assault upon James Badgely at the M. E. Chuch at Melrose on Sunday, 5th inst.

The case arose out of a dispute as to the leadership of the singing in the church, whereby a disturbance was caused during the service on the 28th April. The trustees of the church afterwards resolved to exclude the parties who had been instrumental in creating the disturbance. For this purpose the plaintiff was placed at the door by the Trustees to prevent the entrance of certain persons. The evidence of Mr. Badgely was that, on the day in question he sought to exclude Joseph Osborne from entering the church, and that on his so doing Osborne seized him by the arm and around the waist, jerked him off the platform and threw him down, and that, as he got up, Wm. H. Osborne struck him with a cane.

News Condensed.

—The Spanish insurrection is at an end.

—Three thousand men are now on strike in Hamilton.

—The American poet, Thos. Buchanan Reade, died in New York on the 12th inst.

—The Toronto *Telegraph* changes its politics every time it changes its size.

—The Lachine Canal is not to be opened for business this season on Sundays.

—There is a break in the Erie Canal at Big Nose, which will take a week to repair.

—The U. S. hotel at Massena Springs, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst.

—Leading employers in Guelph pay their men by the hour.

—The loss by fire at Kemptville is estimated at $75,000.

—There are one or two cases of small pox at Sarnia.

—The West Moncton post office was robbed of $500 on Tuesday.

—There are great complaints about the lowness of the water at Montreal.

—Potatoe bugs are found in a chrysalis form in the neighborhood of Stratford.

—An attempt to strike oil in Strathroy resulted in a "find" of a lump of silvrr ore.

—40,000 fresh troops are asked for by the Spanish Government.

—The forest fires in Sullivan and Delaware Counties, N. Y. rage with unabated fury.

—Two men were drowned near Pembroke while crossing the river in a canoe on the 13th inst.

—A number of emigrants who arrived at Kingston yesterday, found immediate employment.

—The "Kirk" Synod meets in Kingston on the 5th June; the Canada Presbyterian Church in Hamilton at about the same time.

—The lead works of Messrs. Fahnestock & Co., Pittsburg, were destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. Loss $500,000.

—Parry's dog sledge and raft expedition, in search of the open Polar sea, sails via Alaska this week from San Francisco.

—The Bloodhound and Retriever, of the Newfoundland sailing fleet, have been lost in the ice. No particulars.

—Of the one hundred and thirty German papers in the United States, over one hundred oppose Grant's nomination.

—From the pier at Buffalo on the 11th inst., 156 sailing vessels and propellors were counted in the ice seven miles above Port Colborne.

—The Bay of Quinte Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church holds its annual session at Odessa, commencing on the 22nd May.

—1,500 miners are on strike in the mines in Houghton, Michigan, and have commenced a series of outrages. U. S. troops have been sent for.

—The Montreal *News* states that Mr. A. H. Whitcher, of Sherbrooke, has been appointed Assistant Inspector of surveys for the North West.

—A large number of emigrants have been forwarded to this country by the Ontario agent in Great Britain, and may be expected immediately.

—The Magdalen Island herring fleet, which usually averages 150 schooners, has this year fallen off to fourteen, principally from Quebec and eastern ports.

—About sixty sail of wind bound vessels are reported between Fox River and Quebec. They will probably all arrive in port before the end of the week.

—The Ottawa correspondent of the *Journal de Quebec* says that Mr. Howe is about to resign his seat in the Federal Cabinet, and will be replaced by Mr. Savary, from Nova Scotia.

—Another By-law is to be submitted to the people of Peterboro, to give a bonus of $80,000 to the Cobourg and Peterboro and Marmora Railway Company, to help open the road to Peterboro and extend it to Fenelon Falls.

—A schooner arrived recently from Iceland, and reports a serious shock of violent earthquake at Hassvick, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of April. Twenty houses were destroyed and several people injured, but no lives lost.

—A sad accident occurred at London yesterday. While three men were examining a foul well at the oil refinery of Mr. Fitzgerald, an explosion of gas occurred, hurling the men back and severely scorching them. It is supposed that one of the men will die from his injuries.

Court of Revision.

THE Court of Revision for the Township Huntingdon, will be held in the Town Hall, in said Township, on the twentieth day of May, 1872, commencing at ten o'clock, forenoon.

J. J. RYAN.
Clerk.

Huntingdon, May 7th, 1872. td

WANTED.

A SCHOOL Teacher, holding a second or third-class certificate for School Section No. 6, in the 2nd concession of Elzevir. Apply to John Burns, Benjamin Bradshaw or of Felix Collins, Trustees.

Elzevir, May 10th, 1872. 2tw



Orange County Lodge,
SOUTH HASTINGS.

THE Semi-annual Meeting of the Orange County Lodge of South Hastings, will be held in the MARBLE HALL, Front Street, Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of JUNE, 1872, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

As business of importance will be brought before the Lodge, a full attendance is requested.

JOHN G. MOORE,
County Master.
H. L. BOTTOMS,
County Secretary.

Belleville, May 16th, 1872. 3tw

POTATOES.

WM. HENRY has just received at his store, Front Street, a large lot of
EARLY SEED POTATOES,
Farmers' Fancies, Chilis, and other varieties. From 60 cts. per bushel upwards.

Belleville, May 8, 1872. d7:6t,w13:2t

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of
ALLEN STEWART SMITH,
An Insolvent.

A FIRST and final Dividend Sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the thirtieth day of May, after which dividend will be paid.

R. A. CARMICHAEL,
Assignee.

Montreal, 14th May, 1872. w3t

PROCLAMATION.

Queen's Birthday.

WHEREAS, FRIDAY, the 24th MAY, 1872, is the anniversary of the BIRTHDAY of

Her Majesty Queen Victoria,

Now therefore, I, the undersigned, JOHN J. B. FLINT, Mayor of the Town of Belleville, do issue this proclamation, declaring the said day to be a

PUBLIC HOLIDAY,

And I hereby request observance of the same accordingly.

JOHN J. B. FLINT,
Mayor.

Belleville, May 15, 1872.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a farm containing 200 acres, being parts of lots 18 and 19, in the 7th concession of Huntingdon. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well-watered, has two young orchards, and has a good frame dwelling and frame barn. The property is within three miles of the thriving Village of Thomasburg. For terms of sale apply on the premises to

JAS. HARRISON.

Huntingdon, April 27th, 1872 6tw

TO Rent,

THE Blacksmith Shop in the 6th concession Rawdon, owned and occupied by the undersigned. It is one of the best shops for custom work in the Township, and a good workman can obtain a comfortable living and save money. For terms apply on the premises to

ADAM WILSON.

Rawdon, April 29th, 1872. d2t:w6t

NEW SPRING GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED AT

M. NULTY'S,

A consignment of a Bankrupt Stock of

Ready-Made Clothes,

PANTS, VESTS, COATS, &c.

A Special Lot of Silk Hats at $1.50

each, also, FELT HATS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Watches &c.

To be sold at Auction or Private Sale.

ALSO, 1,000 *SHINGLES*.

M. NULTY,
A. B. & C. M.

May 1st, 1872. 12-3m

A. & J. McFEE.
Beautiful Gold Chains.
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES.
Clocks of every description.

OLD GOODS.

GEORGE COBURN & BRO.,

(BROWN'S OLD STAND.)

HAVE a lot of OLD WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, and a lot of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

BOUGHT AT OLD PRICES,

And therefore can be sold CHEAP.

April 3, 1872. d2t wtf

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES!
REGULATED AND WARRANTED
WATCHES!
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
WATCHES!
Diamond Back, Keyless,
Enamelled.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

A GREAT variety of nice fresh English, American and Canadian Garden, Field and Flower Seeds at the Dominion Drug Store.

CHARTERS & CO.

April, 22nd 1872. 11

FOR SALE,

THAT Splendid Stallion *YOUNG CHAMPION*, which moved through Sidney, Belleville and Frankford last season For terms apply to

WM. JARVIS,
Madoc P. O.

Madoc, Lot 15, 4th Con., April 26. d2tw

Improve Your Ayrshire Stock,

A THOROUGH-BRED Ayrshire Bull for service this season, on the farm of J. P. Holden, Front of Sidney. Terms $5.00. "123." Pedigree, (517.) Color White and Red, Calved 28th March, 1870. Sire, "Dominion." 2nd Dam, "Snowball," by Sir Colin. Gr. dam, "Sonsie," bred by J. Logan. G. gr. dam, "Greig," imported by J. Logan. The animal was selected from one of the finest herds on this continent. 13:8w

Wanted,

A FEMALE School Teacher, one who holds a Second Class Certificate, for School Section No. 2, in the Township of Marmora. Apply to James Bailey or Alex Jones or David Flynn, Trustees.

Marmora May 1st, 1872. 13:2t

House Furnishing
GOODS
AT WARNER BROS.,

CONSISTING OF

Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
All Wool Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
(NEW PATTERNS),
Floor Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains,
Table Linens,
Towels,

ALL
NEW & CHEAP.

Warner Brothers,
Importers of Dry Goods.

Wanted,

A SECOND Class Teacher for School Section No. 7, Elzevir. Apply to the undersigned in School Section, or by letter, prepaid, to Bridgewater Office. One of experience preferred.

E. W. STRIKER,
Secty. and Treasurer.

Elzevir, May 6th, 1872. 13:3t

J. H. Morden & Son's
PURE GRAPE WINE,

FOR

Sacramental & Medicinal Purposes.

E. F. POTTS,
Stirling,
Sole Agent for North Hastings.

Jany. 10, 1872. 214d 48w

Trenton Brewery.

XX XXX
PALE ALES,
Porter and Extra Stout.
Bottled Ale & Porter.

MY Bottled XXX Pale Ale and Stout is now in prime condition, and can be obtained in Quarts and Pints, direct from the Brewery, or of my appointed Agents.

HENRY GILL.
THE BREWERY,
Trenton, March 23rd, 1872. d&w

Great Auction Sale
OF IMPROVED FARMS,

With the approbation of the

TRUST AND LOAN CO'Y.,

will be sold by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 4th of JUNE

next, at the Town Hall, Cobourg,

Fifteen Improved Farms,

Several of them within fifteen minutes' drive of the large and growing Town of Cobourg, Ont.

Terms, one tenth down, balance in 5 years at 7 per cent.

For particulars apply (post paid) to

H. J. RUTTAN,
Cobourg, Ont.

A splendid gentleman's residence, with about 170 acres in the lot.

Cobourg, April 27th, 1872. td

CHEESE VATS
AND
MILK CANS!
C. F. SMITH

IS now manufacturing, and can supply private Dairies and Factories with the most improved CHEESE VATS and the celebrated IRON-CLAD CANS at the lowest prices.

CURD KNIVES,
HOOPS,
SCREWS,
&c., &c

Always on hand.

☞ All parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing.

Send for a circular.

C. F. SMITH,
Front St., Belleville

October 27, 1870. w37tf

Bricks! Bricks!!

LEAVE your orders for Good Bricks at *BLEECKER'S BRICK YARD*, with
NELSON LINGHAM & CO.,
Or PLINT & ROBERTSON.

Belleville, April 25, 1872 d&w:tf

Pine Shingles

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

Belleville, April 27. 1m

Business Notices.

The *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

POVERTY IS BAD, but the worst kind of poverty is poverty of the blood; this makes a man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage, and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital element, *Iron*, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron), and you will feel rich and "as good as anybody." Try it.

The extraordinary effect of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is due to its power of imparting the vital principle to all constitutions impaired by wasting or debilitating maladies. It is acceptable to the palate, and suitable for all ages and all constitutions. The blood is restored to purity and health, the nerves and muscles are strengthened, while tuberculous or consumptive deposit is retarded.

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by *Parsons' Purgative Pills* in small doses.

Corn and flour are staple articles; but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Pain Killer prepared, under whatever name.

IT IS A FACT—That the Shoshonees Remedy and Pills exercise most wonderful powers in promoting appetite, improving digestion, regulating the bowels, and removing nervousness and debility. The weakest will take no harm from the use of this great Indian Alterative and Tonic Medicine, but will gradually regain their health. The strongest will preserve themselves from many of the mishaps in which their boasted strength and fearlessness of results often betray them. Long suffering invalids may look toward this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certain hope of having their maladies mitigated, if not removed by its means.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SMOKERS!—See that T. & B. is stamped on each Plug of your Myrtle Navy. Take no cheap imitations.

Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya.

There is no diseased condition of the body in which Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya may not be used with positive benefit. Being a chemical food and nutritive tonic, it acts physiologically in the same manner as our diet. It perfects Digestion, Assimilation, and the formation of healthy blood. It sustains the vital force by supplying the waste constantly going on, of nerve and muscle, as the result of mental and physical exertion, enabling mind and body to undergo great labor without fatigue. Its action in building up constitutions broken down with Wasting Chronic Diseases, by fast living and bad habits, is truly extraordinary, its effect being immediate in energizing all the organs of the body. Phosphates being absolutely essential to cell formation and the growth of tissues must for all time be Nature's great restorative and vitalizer.

Sold by all druggists at $1.
February 25th, 1872.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sept127-1y

FELLOWS'
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

As all life-endowed bodies, whether they be Beasts, Birds, Reptile, Insects, or even Zoophites and subjects of the Vegetable Kingdom, *are governed by vital force*, which binds all the springs of existence, and as nothing can save them from destruction when this principle leaves them—the discovery of means whereby vitality may be sustained in the living body is indeed a boon to the world.

Modern Chemistry has ventilated the question and discovered the ingredients composing the brain, muscles and nerves, and finds that by introducing these ingredients in proper proportions the brain and nervous system are strengthened.

This, then, is substantially the basis on which FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES is built, its direct action is upon the Blood, the Brain and Nervous System, and the Muscles. Strengthening the nerves, it causes the rapid distribution of Vitalized Blood in the Muscular Organs of the Body.

Rousing the Sluggish Heart and Liver, strengthening the action of the Stomach and Bowels, and enabling the Lungs to be fully inflated with Oxygen.

It is adapted for ALL cases of Weakness and Emaciation, whether arising from a sedentary life, a tropical climate, from fever or debility from any cause, and is efficacious in PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, many confirmed cases having been cured and all benefitted where its use has been continued over a fortnight.

In Bronchitis it is a specific, and in Asthma it gives relief where every other remedy fails.

For Nervous Debility it stands unrivalled and may be used with confidence in all cases.

As this is entirely distinct and different from every other preparation of Hypophosphites, be careful to ask for FELLOWS' SYRUP, and take no other.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price, $1 50; Six for $7 50.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist,
191:4m 44:4m St. John, N. B.

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing Cough. One or two bottles cures bad cases of Piles and Kidney Troubles. Six to eight applications cure any case of Excruciated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. One bottle has cured Lame Back of eight years standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil which effected a wonderful cure of a Crooked Limb by six applications." Another, who has had Asthma for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more."

Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Eclectric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in Five Years." Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N.Y., writes: "Your Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one week." Dealers all over the country say; "We have never sold a medicine that has given such complete satisfaction as this."

It is composed of six of the Best Oils that are known. Is as good to take as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense. Sold by one or more dealers in every place. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.,

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NOHRUPT & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
12:1y Proprietors.

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C. Holden's and L. W. Yeomans', Belleville; W. T. Parker, Trenton; and J. H. Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES will speedily and certainly arrest the depressing influences of disease upon the nerves and muscles. It restores the appetite, and induces a disposition to take on healthy flesh. It causes the formation of living blood, strengthening the action of both Heart and Lungs. It sustains the system under trying circumstances, and causes the healthy developement of all the organs necessary to our existence.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

—Owing to the closing of the foundries, Hamilton sewing machine manufacturers are making arrangements to get their castings from the United States.

—The *China* left Toledo on the 11th inst., with nineteen thousand bushels. The Captain states that had there been sufficient water in the harbor to load her down to ten feet, he could easily have taken five hundred bushels more. This is the largest cargo by one thousand bushels ever taken through the Welland Canal.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION

The following are the hours fixed for the arrival and departure of passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway by the time table which guides the spring service on the road:

GOING WEST.

No. 6 Passenger	*4:00 A. M
" 4 Express (Mondays excepted)	6:20 "
" 8 Mixed	9:45 "
" 2 Mail	6:15 P. M.

GOING EAST.

" 1 Mail	11:10 A. M
" 7 Mixed	9:40 P. M.
" 5 Passenger	†11:45 "
No. 3 Express	12:25 A. M.

Montreal Time.

*Made up at Belleville.
†Does not go farther east than Belleville.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Express going East closes	10:00 A M
Express going West closes	5:00 P M

NIGHT TRAIN.

Express closes going East	5:00 P M
" " " West	5:00 P M

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1872.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says: "We regret to learn that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron is lying seriously ill at the Carleton Protestant Hospital."

TEA.—A good cup of tea is one of the great luxuries of civilization. Directions how to make such will be found in the advertisement of Messrs. Ross & Davies.

ORANGE COUNTY LODGE.—The semi-annual meeting of the Orange County Lodge of South Hastings is advertised to be held in the Marble Hall, Belleville, on Tuesday, June 4th, at one o'clock, P. M.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that George E. Bull, Esq., of Stirling, has been appointed Clerk of the Fifth Division Court for this County, vacant by the death of the late William Judd, Esq.

CRICKET.—We learn that the English gentlemen are to come over to play in Canada next August. They will bring a strong team, and the eleven will comprise all the most renowned players in the modern annals of the game.

GAVE WAY.—A telegram from Ottawa 14th inst says: A portion of the Damon Grenville canal gave way yesterday and the progress of the works there stopped. One thousand men are now at work repairing the damages.

DOMINION DAY.—At the quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society a resolution was carried to hold their Annual Pic-Nic to Massassaga Point on Dominion Day, and an excursion to Niagara Falls is contemplated some time next month.

TRIED FOR RAPE.—Andrew Townley, who was sent up for trial by the Police Magistrate, for attempted rape on a little girl, was tried before the County Judge to-day. Townley confessed the crime, but said he was drunk, and did not know what he was about. The Judge sentenced him to six months in the common gaol, and to receive 20 lashes.

CHANGE OF GUAGE.—We learn that a third rail is to be laid on the Buffalo and Lake Huron road, in order to run through narrow guage cars. This undertaking is be commenced immediately, and the extra rail laid the entire length of the line, so as to be ready for traffic on December 1st.

BOYS AND GIRLS.—A party of children, of ages varying from 5 to 15 years, brought out under Miss Macpherson's auspices, are expected here within a few days. Application for the services of any of these children, should be made to Miss Billbrough, at the Belleville "Home." An early application will be necessary, as the demand for the services of these children is large—so large, indeed, as to be difficult to supply.

BELLEVILLE RIFLES.—We are informed that very satisfactory progress is being made in filling up the ranks of No. 1 Company of the 49th, and that the Company will probably go into camp with its usual quota of men. Considering the popularity of the officers and the *prestige* of the *corps*, this is nothing more than was to be looked for.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.—A telegram from Ottawa, May 13 says; "A cable despatch just received from London announces that a supplementary treaty has been arranged between Earl Granville and the United States minister, by which all claims to indirect damages on either side are withdrawn.

$300 PRIZE.—The Council of the Board of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, offer a prize of $300 and a gold medal for the best practical and theoretical treatise on agriculture, either in the English or French language. The treatise must be adapted to the climate, soil and general requirements of the Province of Quebec, and must be submitted before the 1st of March, 1873.

CONVICTED.—Peter Maybee, who was last week taken from gaol here for trial in Picton, was convicted of two of the offences charged against him, namely stealing a watch from the store of W. J. Porte, and a parasol from Thorne's. He was sentenced to five years in penitentary for each offence, or ten years in all. It is understood that he will be brought from penitentiary here for trial on several charges at the Fall Assizes. Maybee has been a bold and expert sneak-thief, but happily his career in that line is ended.

THE TARIFF.—The Hamilton *Spectator* is informed that Mr. Magill's Committee "will report in favor of a return to the general 20 per cent tariff of 1859, instead of the present 15 per cent., and will recommend some highly important, though not at all sweeping alterations, which will have the effect of promoting the making of iron as well as the use of it in Canada. Mr. Workman, of Montreal, says the demand for a return of 20 per cent. is fair and moderate, and meets with his approval. He is willing, also, to go the length of a five per cent duty on pig iron, with the view of starting furnaces in Canada, and making iron more plentiful and cheaper."

IMMIGRANTS.—We learn that a number of inquiries have been addressed by the Ontario Government to the Town Council regarding the number of immigrants who will be required here during the season. The return asked for embraces enquiries as to the number and class of persons we shall require—the callings of the same—wages, etc. As these enquiries will be officially presented to the Council to-night, the most feasible course to pursue, it seems to us, would be for the Council to appoint a Special Committee to obtain the large amount of information required. The matter is of importance, and requires immediate and careful attention.

SPEAKS ITS MIND.—There is one Reform journal in Canada which has the courage to declare itself independent of the *Globe* and that is the Simcoe *Examiner*. Because that paper ventured to agree with the policy of the Government in reference to the Treaty, the *Globe* called it "Ministerial Journal" whereupon the *Examiner* remarks: "We would just remind our ponderous contemporary that while we do not follow it through mud and mire, we consider our course in polititics quite consistent with true Reform principles, and in harmony with the majority of Reformers in Ontario and we will not be found down to the *Globe* stripe, or rehash its sentiments, as some local sheets are compelled to do."

FISHERY TROUBLES IN THE U. S.—Those who have found fault with our Government for its measures in defence of our fisheries will be interested to know that a serious trouble has occured between the New Jersey and Deleware fishermen. A tug with armed men arrested eleven Jerseymen on Thursday near the Jersey shore, at Penn's grove, took them to Wilmington, Deleware, opposite, and fined them $25 each for fishing and invading the rights of Deleware. The Jerseymen have telegraphed to Gov. Parker, who summoned the Attorney general to meet him at Trenton to arrange some plan to protect the fishermen of that State. Serious conflicts are expected at Penn's grove and other fishing points, unless the authorities of the State settle the matter by prompt interference.

SCRANTON, PA., May 14.—A special to the *Times* says the woods in all directions are burning with fearful rapidity.

SALT LAKE, May 14—Another heavy fall of snow took place last night in the eastern mining districts.

A vein, ten feet thick, of yellow chloride ore, worth one hundred dollars per ton, has been discovered in a new mine of Little Cottonwood.

—Rev. Mr. Brown's emigrant party, from Listowel, Ontario, consisting of about 100 persons arrived at Fort Garry on the 14th inst., driving their own teams.

PARIS, May 15—Marshal Bazaine is allowed to remain at home under a strong guard. No outside parties are permitted to communicate with him.

Town Council.

MONDAY, May 13.

The Council met at 7.30, p. m.

PRESENT.—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, Hambly, Benjamin, Northcott, Holden, Vandusen, Sutherland, Foster, Burdett, and Patterson.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

GRAND JUNCTION.

The Mayor, in reference to the issue of debentures to the Grand Junction, stated that he had laid the matter before the town Solicitor, whose opinion he read as follows:

BELLEVILLE, May 1st, 1872.
J. J. B. Flint, Esq.,
Mayor of Belleville.

RE GRAND JUNCTION BY-LAW.

I have carefully examined the By-law, as also the Provincial Act confirming the same. There being no time expressed in the By-law for the issue of the debentures, and the 6th clause, providing as it does that the Company may use a share of the bonus granted by the Town, proportionate with other municipal grants and stock subscriptions towards defraying preliminary expenses, I can see no valid objections, and I think you have the power to issue such an amount as will equal our share of these expenses, such amount to be expended only on works done within the County of Hastings. I confess that I cannot clearly understand the intention of the 6th clause of the Confirmatory Act which gives to the Municipalities the option within six months from the passing of the By-law the right to deliver the debentures to be issued to certain Trustees to be appointed, supposing they had not exercised that right. But my opinion that in case they fail to exercise that right is to fall back on the By-law which authorizes the delivery of them to the Company or any person authorized by them to receive them.

I think you will agree with me that the By-law is somewhat ambiguous.

Your obedient servant,
L. H. HENDERSON,
Solicitor for Corporation.

It would therefore be for the Council to consider the desirability of issuing the debentures.

Mr. Henderson, being present, was asked to give his opinion, which was to the effect that the Town was bound to issue a sufficient amount, to pay the Town's share of the preliminary expenses. The option of delivering the debentures to the Trustees within the six months named in the law, having been nullified by the expiration of time, it was now compulsory to pay the money to the Grand Junction Railway Company or such person as they may appoint to receive it.

Mr. Burdett was of opinion that a forced construction had been placed upon the Act and the By-law in favor of the Company. He was in favor of the road, but wanted evidence that it was going to be built. There had been negligence somewhere in the framing of the By-law. No other municipality in the land had neglected to impose proper restrictions on the issue of their debentures.

Mr. Holden remarked with reference to the By-law, that the people appeared to approve of it, having adopted it by an overwhelming majority. He hardly thought they were blind to their interests. The By-law was subject to the terms of the Act passed subsequently.

Mr. Lewis said that a strong point made at the time of the passing of the By-law was that nothing would be expended except for work done in the Town and County of Hastings.

Mr. Holden said the amount asked for was something under $5,000, and more than double that sum would be expended here. Surveys had been made and very accurate soundings taken in the harbor on both sides, and a very valuable map of the same was now in the hands of the Directors. The work was being proceeded with, according to the terms of the contract, and it was stipulated that the road should be built from the harbor here.

Mr. Henderson stated that, from assurances of the President of the road, he believed that the Company would still be willing to allow the debentures to be placed in the hands of Trustees.

Mr. Burdett would be satisfied to have the debentures to the amount asked issued and so disposed of.

In answer to Mr. Hambly, Mr. Holden said the debentures would only bear interest from the date of their being handed over to the Trustees. He suggested that the matter be referred to a Committee, or a motion made.

Mr. Hambly thought it a great injustice that no sinking fund had been provided for the payment of these debentures. Two years had now passed, and the sinking fund had not yet been levied. This would bear hardly on the ratepayers hereafter.

Mr. Holden said he did not intend to levy a sinking fund for the purpose this year—probably not next year.

Mr. Patterson thought that if the Town was to bear its proportion of the preliminary expenses, the Council should know officially what the amount was.

Mr. Benjamin said a proper statement would be laid before the Council before the sum was passed.

Mr. Burdett differed from this view of Mr. Benjamin, and had not so understood the Mayor.

The Mayor said the President of the road had stated to him that they had expended so much, and asked that the Town pay its share.

Mr. Holden wished the matter referred to a Committee.

Mr. Vandusen agreed with Mr. Holden.

The Mayor said that if the Council did not now take action, and the President of the road, in writing, consented to waive the stipulation, as to placing the bonus in the hands of the Trustees, he should take the responsibility of placing debentures to the amount of $5,000 in the hands of the Trustees.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. Sutherland introduced a By-law respecting the increase of the Clerk's salary.

Mr. Holden's By-law regarding the purchase of store houses and payments for school purposes, was allowed to stand over.

In Committee of the Whole, $5 was ordered to be paid for the carriage of coal from Napanee.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the By law regarding the Clerk's salary was read a second and third time and passed, after Mr. Holden had divided the Council before the third reading.

VISITORS FROM ROCHESTER.

Mr. Burdett, with reference to the visit of the Rochester firemen on the 24th, said that as those who had visited Rochester with the Moira House Company last year had been well entertained, that it would be proper to hospitably entertain the visitors here on the 24th.

Mr. Foster thought that a fitting reception ought to be accorded to the visitors.

Mr. Holden thought a special meeting of the Council ought to be called as soon as it was known how many are coming.

This was agreed to, and the subject dropped.

STREET WATERING.

Mr. Sutherland asked what action was to be taken with ragard to the watering of the streets.

Mr. Patterson replied that the petition presented would be considered by the Committee, and if satisfactory the work would be begun at once.

NUISANCES.

Mr. Lewis called attention to the condition of the road at the market. Pools of water had accumulated, and they ought to be removed, as a very foul smell arose from them.

The Mayor said he had brought the matter to the attention of the Chairman of the Board of Health, and that gentleman was doubtful as to his power to employ men to remove those nuisances. It would be well to define the powers of the Board.

Mr. Holden noticed the deposits of filth and rubbish in public places, particularly on the lot in front of the Court House.

Mr. Patterson wished the Board to report their proceedings, so that the Council might take action.

Mr. Lewis moved, seconded by Mr. Burdett, That the Street Surveyor be instructed to drain the pools of stagnant water on the market street.—Carried.

REPORTS.

The Market and Police Committee reported regarding the petition for the establishment of a Cheese Market, recommending that the officers of the Ontario Dairymen's Association meet the Committee, who view the project very favorably, and will do all in their power to forward it.

The Poor and Sanitary Committee reported the expenditure of $89.90 during the month.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Holden moved that the Mayor issue his proclamation for the observance of the Queen's Birthday as a public holiday.

The Council then adjourned.

From the Toronto "Globe."

DR. PHILLIPPS.

We are pleased to hear that invalids of the City, and vicinity, are to have an early opportunity of consulting with this celebrated "throat and lung specialist," without being obliged to visit Toronto for that purpose. Dr. Phillips has been in the special practice for the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs for several years, and, from the extensive experience he has had in these diseases, cannot have failed to become more skilful in discovery and treating them than those who only have an opportunity of examining a few cases of consumption in the whole year.

The peculiarity of the treatment is, that the remedies for the cure of the lungs is applied in the state of a vapor, directly to the seat of the disease, or, in other words, by *inhalation*, a system, the advantages of which cannot fail to strike the most casual observer, as being far more rational than the usual indirect method of dosing the stomach for diseases in the lungs.

Dr. Phillips will be at the Dafoe House for consultation on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th inst., where he will consult on all Chronic Diseases free of charge. d&w

—The strike in the copper mines in Michigan continues. Two thousand men have struck and the civil authorities being powerless, troops have been despatched to the scene of disturbance.

—There were thirteen births on the Scandinavian on her last trip from Liverpool to Quebec. The steamer brought 1,100 steerage passengers, equivalent to the population of a small village.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, May 16, 1872.

The market is steady with only a small amount of business doing. The few slight changes which have occurred during the week are noted below.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 30 to $0 00.
BARLEY—62c to 63c.
RYE—00c to 70c.
OATS—40c to 45c.
BUCKWHEAT—60c. to 00c.
PEAS—75c to 80c.
BEEF—$5 00 to $7 00.
MUTTON—5c to 6c per pound.
LAMB—5c to 8c. per pound.
VEAL—4c to 5c per pound.
HAMS—11c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub 13c to 14
BUTTER—Roll. 14 to 18.
EGGS—11c to 14c
HIDES—$6 to $8.
SHEEPSKINS—60c to $2 50
DEAKINS—75c to 85c.
CALFSKINS—10c to 12c per pound
LARD—12c. to 12½c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—60c to 70c per bus.
APPLES—60c to 80c.
DRIED APPLES—$1 50 to $2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$18 00 to $21 00.
CHEESE 8c to 10c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $6 50 to $0 00 per bbl
FLOUR—Retail, $6 50 to $7 00 per bbl
POTASH—$6 50 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—40c to 60
DUCKS—25c to 50c per pair.
ONIONS—$2 00 per bush.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

MONTREAL, May 15, 1872;
1 P. M.

Flour—Receipts 10,513 bbls; in store, 73,096 bbls, inclusive of about 19,000 in canal sheds, against 69,591 in store on the 1st inst; market dull and heavy, buyers positively holding off, and no business of consequence reported; extra nominal at late rates; fancy offered at $7 10 but not taken; supers freely offered at $6 89 without finding buyers; No 2 pressed at $6 20 to 6 25: lower grades nominal.

Wheat—Latest for U. C. Spring was $1 55; No recent sales.

Peas afloat sold at 91c to 92½c per 66 lbs.

Provisions dull at late rates. Butter all but nominal in absence of any but local demand.

Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Gold 113⅝.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Cotton 23⅝c.

Flour dull 10c to 15c lower; receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 6,000 at $7 20 to $7 40 for super state and west; $7 65 to $8 65 for common to good extra state; $7 65 to $9 00 for common to choice extra state and western.

Rye flour steady.

Wheat dull, heavy, and nominal, and 2c to 4c lower; receipts 27,000; sales none; $1 71 to $1 76 for No 2 spring in store; $1 79 to $1 80 for No 1 ditto; $2 04 to $2 09 for winter red western; $2 10 to $2 13 for amber western; $2 15 to 2 28 for white do; small lot of amber Pennsylvania sold at $2 15.

Rye dull and nominal at $1 05 for western.

Corn dull and declining; receipts 88,000 bus; sales 74,000 at 75⅛ for western mixed afloat.

Barley dull and unchanged.

Oats shade firmer; receipts 34,000 bus; sales 21,000 bus at 56⅜c to 58⅜c for western in store and afloat; 58c to 62c for Ohio.

Pork quiet at $13 75 to $13 80 for new mess.

Lard steady at 8⅞c to 9⅝ for steam; 9⅝ for kettle.

Butter 28c to 31c for new state and western.

Cheese 11c to 14½c for common to prime.

Petroleum—crude 13⅝; refined 24.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 15—Consols closed at 93 for money; 93⅛ for account; Bonds firm; '62 89⅝; '65 old 91⅛; '67 93⅛; 10-40s 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—Cotton closed strong; Uplands 11d to 11⅛d; Orleans 11⅛d to 11⅝; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000; breadstuffs quiet; Lard 40s 6d; Cheese 60s.

BIRTH.

In Belleville, on Tuesday, 14th May, the wife of Mr. J. W. NEAL, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Belleville, on the 9th inst, by Rev. H. F. Bland, Mr. H. L. BOTTOMS to HELEN JANE, third daughter of the late John Mott, Esq., of Belleville.

DIED.

In Belleville, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., LYDIA, wife of Mr. Wm. Tennent, aged 36 years.

Removal.

DR. TRACY has removed his office and residence to the building formerly occupied by Dr. Nichol, Bridge Street, two doors east of the Post Office.

Belleville, May 4, 1872. d&w

Seeds, Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large and well selected stock of

FRESH SEEDS,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES,

AT

Apothecaries Hall.

HATS.

HATS. GREASE PROOF

NEW CORK FINISH,

NEWEST THING OUT,

AT

G. H. HAYMES'. HATS.

30 cases received up to present time.

HATS.

FELONS

ON THE

Hands or Fingers Cured!

AT THE

$1 STORE,

Without a Surgical or Medical operation.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

Jewelry	at the $1.00 Store	
Chains	do	do
Rings	do	do
Bracelets	do	do
Lockets	do	do
Casters	do	do
Knives	do	do
Forks	do	do
Spoons	do	do
Violins	do	do
Concertinas	do	do
Chignons	do	do
Fancy Goods	do	do
Stationery	do	do
&c.,	&c.,	&c.,

Belleville, March 26th, 1872. d&w

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

(About the only STUBBORN things people like.)

FACT NO. 1.—Wm. Johnson's business has been a great success; his second year's sales were FIFTY per cent. in advance of his first, and the third year's TWENTY per cent. in advance of the second—a total increase of SEVENTY per cent. in two years. How's that for an increase?

FACT NO. 2.—The merchant who makes a speciality of certain departments is able to do much better for his customers than the merchant who DABBLES in most everything. Wm. Johnson makes a speciality of HATS, CAPS, FURS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS; by so doing he is able to devote all his attention to these departments; he knows the markets better, can buy better (one half the battle is in the buying), and keeps larger and much better assorted Stocks.

FACT NO. 3.—Wm. Johnson is the ONLY direct importer from British manufacturers of Hats and Caps in Belleville. The advantage which this gives him is obvious.

FACT NO. 4.—Wm. Johnson has in the past, and WILL CONTINUE to sell his specialities—HATS, CAPS, FURS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS—at as small a profit as is consistent with his obligations to his creditors.

FACT NO. 5.—Wm. Johnson's Stock this season is more complete than ever, and he believes you will be doing yourself justice by buying from him whatever you may want in

Hats, Caps, & Gents' Furnishings.

(SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.)

Humpty Dumpty.

HUMPTY DUMPTY. THE NEW STYLE OF

New York HAT,

AT

GEO. H. HAYMES',

JUST IN. HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Humpty Dumpty.

$20,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS

Including R. ELLIOTT'S

Great Bankrupt Stock.

SILKS,
POPLINS,
MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
COTTONS,
CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
TICKINGS,
&c., &c

1,000 Remnants at ANY PRICE.

Also, Splendid Stock of

MILLINERY.

☞*The Goods will be cleared out at prices NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN BELLEVILLE.*

Sale will commence on MONDAY next, and continue until all is sold.

WM. JEFFS.

Belleville, April 27, 1872. d:3m

BUY

PHIPPEN & GRAHAM'S

Pearl,

Amber & Star Soaps,

The best in the Market.

Belleville, Feb. 7, 1871. d&w:tf

New Remedy for Facial Neuralgia, to be had at Dr. Relyea's Surgery.

READ THE FOLLOWING NOTE:

DR. RELYEA, DEAR SIR,—Your new medicine for Neuralgia purchased for my wife, acted like a charm, giving immediate relief, and effecting a cure before using one-third of the bottle.

Yours gratefully,
PROF. BADGLEY.

Albert College, Belleville,
January 25, 1872.

FOR SALE,

A SPLENDID FARM of 139 acres with Brick House and good buildings about three miles from Belleville.

Apply to ROBT. READ

Belleville, August 25, 1871. 99:tf 29tf

In the Surrogate Court of the COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

In the goods of

JOSEPH CANNIFF,
Deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the said Joseph Canniff, who died at his late residence in the Township of Limerick, on or about the 26th day of February last, are hereby notified to send the same to the undersigned, or his solicitor, on or before the first day of June next.

JOHN CANNIFF,
GEO. D. DICKSON, Canifton,
Belleville. Administrator.
Administrator.

Belleville, 1st April, 1872. 9tw

Lands for Sale.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour. 180 acres Terms easy. Apply to

ANDREW THOMSON,
Merchants' Bank of Canada, Belleville

Jan. 21, 1869. w49-tf

For Sale,

THE East ½ of Lot No. 6, in the 1st Con. of Elzevir, County of Hastings. The farm contains 100 acres, about 75 cleared. Log house, barn, and other outbuildings. A good living spring of water convenient to the house. Distance, three miles from Bridgewater; from the Village of Madoc, six miles. A good school within one mile of said farm. Terms moderate.

For further information apply to

JOHN BARKLEY,
Bridgewater, Ont

Bridgewater, Nov. 18th, 1871. 40

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

ROSS & DAVIES,

In calling the attention of the public to their Fresh

GREEN, BLACK & JAPAN TEAS,

Which they have just received, offer a special guarantee.

All our TEAS are warranted to give perfect satisfaction to the consumer, if not, Tea to be returned and money refunded.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSUMERS OF ROSS & DAVIES' CHOICE, FRESH, FINE FLAVORED, AND STRONG TEAS.

All Teas are much finer when drawn in Earthen or Stone-ware Tea Pots. Their use is therefore particularly recommended.

Japan and Black Tea to be drawn as follows:—Heat the Teapot thoroughly, put in the drawing of Tea and shake till it is nicely heated through, then apply all the boiling water at once—place the Teapot on the Stove, and steep for fifteen minutes, it is then ready for use.

Green Teas to be treated in the same way, but care should be taken that they are not allowed to boil. From eight to ten minutes is a sufficient length of time of drawing Green Tea.

It is very important that the water applied to Tea should be boiling.

The above Rules observed you cannot fail to have a cup of genuine, fine flavored and strong Tea.

R. & D. offer a special line of very fine JAPAN TEA for 30cts. a pound. PLEASE CALL.

ROSS & DAVIES,
Corner Bridge & Front Sts.

BELLEVILLE, MAY 10, 1872.

Just Received,

A NEW STOCK OF

Beautiful Gilt Cornices,

AT

G. S. TICKELL'S

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

April 11, 1872.

W. W. JONES'
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

SPRING STOCK JUST ARRIVING.

ALL THE NOVELTIES IN

DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES, MILLINERY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.

Miss JONES,

Formerly of R. Elliott's, will superintend this department, and guarantee satisfaction.

Special attention has been paid in selecting MOURNING GOODS, such as Cobourgs, Thibets, Paramattas, Merinos, Crapes, Crape Collars and Cuffs, &c.

One of the finest lines of SILK and CLOTH JACKETS in the market.

50 pieces CANADIAN TWEEDS, bought before the rise.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DOESKINS.

9 and 10 cent Sugar, and 50 and 60 cent Tea, defy competition.

A GOOD STOCK OF GENERAL GROCERIES.

☞DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIS STOCK BEFORE BUYING!

W. W. JONES,
Old Stand opposite the Anglo-American.

Belleville, April 1st, 1872.

SMOKERS!

SEE THAT T. & B. IS STAMPED

ON EACH PLUG

OF YOUR

MYRTLE NAVY.

Take no Cheap Imitations.

Hamilton, February 27th, 1872. w11:1m.

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

JAS. GLASS & Co,

March 15th, 1872.

SOMETHING NEW

FOR BRIDGE STREET

Two Doors East of the Post Office.

THE subscriber will open on or about the 21st instant, at the above premises,

A FIRST-CLASS

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

He has engaged

MR. J. H. MILLS

AS FOREMAN & CUTTER,

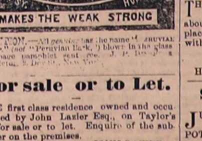
Who is well known as a first-class Cutter in Belleville.

☞The finest and most fashionable goods in the market will grace the tables, and customers can rely on having their orders attended to

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

I. WOLEVER.

Belleville, March 16, 1872. d:tf



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "PERUVIAN SYRUP," (not "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. A 32 page pamphlet sent free. J. P. Dinsmore, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., New York.

For sale or to Let.

THE first class residence owned and occupied by John Lazier Esq., on Taylor's Hill, for sale or to let. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN LAZIER.

Belleville, Nov. 3rd, 1869. w-tf

TO BLACKSMITHS.

For Sale,

A GOOD Stand; business established 25 years; 2 storey Blacksmith Shop, with 2 Forges, 24 x 40, with Wood shop attached. Dwelling house, 24 x 36, and other accommodations, might be sold separately. The owner would retire on account of his health. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

ADAM R. JOHNSTON,
Menie P. O.,
Seymour East, Ont.

April 2nd, 1872. w:8

CHINA TEA SETS

AND

GLASS PRESERVE DISHES

In Great Variety,

AT THE

BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE.

ALSO,

Some Great Bargains in

KNIVES AND SPOONS.

F. H. ROUS & Co.

Feby. 22nd, 1871.

Farm for Sale.

THE North Half of Lot No. 20 in the first concession of Hungerford. There are about 85 acres of good cedar swamp on the place; the remaining 15 acres are timbered with hard wood. Apply to

WILLIAM LOGAN,
Lot 15, 2nd con. of said Township.

Hungerford, Nov. 30, 1871. 42;tf

Something New.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of BRITANNIA METAL, TEA and COFFEE POTS, fire proof bottoms, at

LINKLATER'S!

March 10th, 1870. 264t:6:tf4

WESTWARD HO.



Vermont Central Steamers,
N. T. CO.

Daily Line of 21 First Class Powerful Upper Cabin Steamers, leaving Ogdensburg every day, (Sundays excepted,) for

OSWEGO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THESE Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers. Also, Second Cabins, with cooking stoves, wood, light, berths and comfortable accommodation for passengers and families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

Passengers and Families can embark with their teams, luggage, stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or transhipment, at their port of destination, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of many changes, delays, and expenses of other routes. Every effort will be made to add to the comfort of passengers, and continue the established reputation of this Line, as the cheapest and Best Route West.

Freight taken via this line to all points West, at the lowest rates. 100 lbs. of baggage free to each passenger.

The new Upper Cabin steamer *Picton* will connect with this Line three times a week at Oswego.

It is for the interest of every traveller, especially families moving West, to see the Agents of this Line before purchasing their Tickets.

Through Tickets at the VERY LOWEST RATES to all points West, North and South-West, for sale by

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents—Office at Wharf.

Belleville, April 30th, 1872. 12

BROWN'S

ENGINE & AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

(ESTABLISHED 1846.)

BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

OHIO & BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER,

WITH

DODGE'S SELF-RAKE,

WE invite the Farmers of this and adjoining Counties to inspect our COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER before ordering from other manufacturers. Having secured the latest design of *TILTING ATTACHMENT*, and *GROUT'S PATENT TABLE HOISTER*, we are prepared to furnish for the Harvest of 1872, a MACHINE, which, for convenience and practical utility, cannot be surpassed.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The valuable improvements we have from time to time effected in our *CLEANERS*, including *PATENT SHAKING RAKE* in *FANNING MILL* and attachment for *SIDE CARRIERS*, have been duly appreciated, and *MACHINES* of our manufacture are now taking preference over all others, wherever introduced.

PLOWS.

To our already valuable assortment we have secured the right to manufacture the celebrated *PATENT MAPLE LEAF PLOW*, highly recommended by *SCIENTIFIC* and *AGRICULTURAL PAPERS*.

Horse Powers,
Agricultural Engines,
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Boilers,
Quartz Mills,
Amalgamating Pans,
Mill Machinery, &c., &c.

The business of our establishment is the largest in this section of the Province, and we have a complete assortment of Engine and Machinery Patterns, embracing the latest and most approved designs.

REPAIRS

To *ENGINES* and all kinds of *MACHINERY* promptly and efficiently performed at reasonable prices.

☞Cash Paid for Old Iron.

G. & J. BROWN.

Belleville, April 25, 1872. 11:6m

A FACT OR TWO

1st.

It is wretched economy to hold on another year with faded, soiled Room Paper, a standing offence to all the finer perceptions of our nature. ANOTHER YEAR! With so few years allotted, who can afford to give up 1872 to dimness and shadow?

2nd.

And it is an offence to our better nature to buy and hang up in one's face, Room Paper that we do not like, *because, being unsaleable, it is bought cheap.*

3rd.

It is wisdom to select from New Stock and New Patterns. Excelsior! is the motto among Paper Stainers, and each year there is improved taste in design and greater beauty of color. The patterns now coming in are simply LOVELY.

4th.

Money cannot be laid out in home furnishing in any way so economically as in Room Paper. A few dollars judiciously expended in paper will drape the whole home anew, and make it "all beautiful within."

We have a considerable part of the Spring orders in, and with that to arrive shortly will have on view such a stock as we feel safe to say has never before been offered here.

AT

VAN NORMAN'S.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!!

ON THE LINE OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

A LAND GRANT OF

12,000,000 ACRES

OF THE

Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 Acres in NEBRASKA,

IN THE

GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,

THE

GARDEN OF THE WEST,
NOW FOR SALE.

THESE lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

FREE

HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

The best locations for Colonies.

Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

Free passes to purchasers of land.

Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free every where. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.,
d&w3m Omaha, Neb,

Church Tenders.

TENDERS solicited for building a Catholic Church at Marmora. Builders will please call and examine specifications, &c., at the house of Charles Clarmont, Marmora, Ont.

☞Tenders must be made by the 1st day of June, 1872.

CHARLES CLARMONT,
MICHAEL GILLEN,
MICHAEL O'CONNER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Building Committee.

Marmora, April 18, 1872. d&w

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co

Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1872.

The Grand Junction Railway.

In order to allay any uneasiness that may exist in the public mind respecting the construction of the Grand Junction Railway, we may state that the senior partner of the contractors, Mr. Brooks, who is now in the South, is expected to be here about the 24th of May, that Mr. Ryan, one of the partners will be here next week to arrange for the vigorous prosecution of the works, and that the Assistant Engineer under the contractors arrived here last night. The contracting firm stand amongst the first of Railway Contractors in Canada, their agreement with the Company is under seal, they are thoroughly reliable, honorable and responsible men, and the public may rest assured that the work will be commenced at an early date, and pushed forward to completion without delay.

The Pacific Junction Railway.

We have received a map of part of Canada showing the proposed route of the Pacific Junction Railway of Canada and its connections, compiled from the most recent surveys, together with the prospectus of the Company, setting forth the location and advantages of the route, and giving a table of distances, showing the saving in miles by this compared with existing routes. There having been considerable inquiry hereabouts as to the location of this road, and as it will be an important feeder to the Grand Junction Railway, we take a few facts from the prospectus. The Company has been incorporated for the purpose of constructing a railway from the Sault Ste. Marie, at the head of Lake Huron, eastward, to connect with the railway system of Ontario, in the Counties of Simcoe, Victoria, Ontario, Peterboro' and the district of Muskoka, with powers of extension from any point on that line to the River Ottawa.

The map shows that the proposed southern terminus is at Peterboro, a point neutral and common to the various lines leading to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and will thus become the receiving and distributing point of all districts thereof. So also at the westward, the Pacific Junction Railway will unite at the Sault St. Marie, the traffic of American Northern Pacific with that of the proposed Canadian Inter-oceanic line, via. Pembina, since the authorities of the American Northern Pacific Railway have already determined to connect their existing system with the Sault Ste. Marie—thus completing the connection between the Missouri River district, as well as Pembina on their northern frontier with the Sault Ste. Marie.

This Railway will thus unite the whole North-Western Territories of the United States served by the Northern Pacific Railway, together with the projected Railways northward from Pembina to Fort Garry, and thence westward to British Columbia with the Canadian Railway system of the New England States. A very considerable portion of the Pacific Junction Railway may be utilized in the construction of the Inter-Oceanic Railway from the Atlantic to British Columbia; and pending the completion of the larger work, this route will serve for an interim and economical connection with the Province of Manitoba, *via* Pembina; and will thus supply, at the earliest moment and at the smallest possible expenditure, a complete Railway route to that Province, in common with the existing or improved summer routes, *via* Lake Superior, through British territory.

In the Table of distances appended to the prospectus we find that by the construction of this Railway a saving is effected as between Duluth and Tidewater of the Atlantic (by all rail routes) of no less than 540 miles; and as between Duluth and Liverpool of 810 miles; reductions in mileage sufficient to insure equally important and beneficial reductions in time and cost of transportation.

Explorations have already been made throughout the length of the proposed location of this Railway, with results of a satisfactory character, showing that the engineering difficulties, although considerable may not be much above the average of American lines; whilst the lands through out the larger portion of the location South of Lake Nipissing are of Agricultural value, and of much promise from thence Westward in relation to timber, lumbering, and mining operations.

Among the Provisional Directors of this Company are representatives of each of the different lines comprised in the Canadian Railway system to the East and South of this undertaking, the relations with which are of the most cordial character, ensuring active and substantial co-operation. The President of the Grand Junction Railway, Thos. Kelso, Esq., is Vice President of the Pacific Junction, and amongst its Directors from this section of country is the Hon. Billa Flint.

The Directors propose to engage at the earliest available moment in the detailed survey and location of the Line, and entertain a confident expectation that before the close of the ensuing season they will be in position to engage in the prosecution of the works.

Particeps Criminis.

The *Globe* yesterday, in an article on the "great institution," the Governor in Council, takes occasion to say, in the course of a long tirade of abuse of the Dominion Government, that the "Cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald has been corrupt ever since its formation" If this be the case, Mr. Brown, as a member of that Cabinet, at the time of its formation and afterwards, until he found his greatness over-shadowed by that of his leader, must have been cognizant of the acts of corruption charged, and a participant in the same. For it is too well-known almost to need repetition, that the great *Globe* was no silent admirer of Sir John's Cabinet when Mr. Brown was one of its members—it was, rather, slavish in its praises of the administration and its acts. In the face of these facts, the *Globe* must either aver that the corruption charged, was only committed since its Managing Director returned to wallowing in the mire of political sin, or acknowledge that its sweeping charge is not based upon truth. The situation, to people with hides less thick than that of a rhinoceros, would seem rather awkward; but the *Globe* doesn't care, so long as unreflecting poeple will swallow its wholesale falsehoods.

A Broad Domain.

The report of the Secretary of State for Canada, which has just been published shows that there is land enough in this broad domain of Canada to accommodate the surplus population of the old world and give every man a farm. The Surveyor General's report shows that there are of Dominion Lands a total area of 2,206,725 square miles, equal to 1,412,304,000 acres. This land is divided into five different tracts or qualities, as follows:

No. one, which is unavailable for cultivation, being the portion of the great American Desert, which extends into British Territory; 50,000 square miles, equal to 32,000,000 acres.

The second is denominated Prairie country, the greater part of which is unsurpassed for agricultural purposes, with occasional groves and belts of timber. This section comprises 120,000 square miles, equal to 76,800,000.

No. three is timbered land, with occasional large prairies (as in Peace River District) adapted for growth of wheat and other cereals, and possesses abundance of timber. It comprises 466,225 square miles, equal to 298,384,000 acres.

The fourth section comprises the belt lying outside of Nos. 2 and 3 (or agricultural zone proper), in which potatoes, barley and grasses may be successfully cultivated, and which is sufficiently supplied with timber. It consists of 928,000 square miles, equal to 594,048,000 acres.

The fifth tract is rock and swamp, barren lands, in which the timber growth extending up from south gradually disappears. The fur producing region is embraced in this section. It comprises 642,300 square miles, equal to 411,072,000 acres.

The total area is calculated within the coast lines as laid down on the Admiralty charts, and is exclusive of Labrador and the islands in the Arctic sea. The classification of productive areas is based upon the most reliable practical evidence so far attainable, that is to say: reports of official explorations, information obtained from the Hudson Bay Company's posts, from mission stations, and from other trustworthy sources. With regard to the climate, the report says that [illegible] climate is somewhat severe, bu[illegible] so than in parts of Ontario and [illegible] and that the country is undoubt[illegible] the healthiest in the world, an[illegible] embraced in sections two [illegible] calculated to sustain a farm[illegible] of many millions of souls.

To show that the co[illegible] the surveys in Manitoba had [illegible] with sufficient energy, was w[illegible] tion the report states that [illegible] acres in that Province are now [illegible] and open to settlers.

The Duty on Tea an[d Coff]ee.

The announcement of the Fi[nance Min]ister that he will introduce a m[easure] for the repeal of the duty on Tea an[d Coffee] to take effect on the 1st of July, [will be receiv]ed with general satisfaction throughout the country. It will be a boon to the poor man, inasmuch as it will materially cheapen these articles which enter so largely into the consumption of every household. The repeal, however, has been forced upon us by the action of the United States Government which has just passed a similar measure, and which comes into effect on the same day. Last year the revenue from Tea amounted to the large sum of $1,156,815, and from Coffee $51,850; together being over a million and a half of dollars. How this deficiency is to be made up remains to be seen. It is not thought that the Government will make any change in the Tariff this session, though it is not improbable some supplementary duties will be imposed, in order to provide to some extent for the deficiency caused by the repeal of the duty on Tea and Coffee.

Marine News.

Capt. J. Porte's steamer the *Norfolk*, arrived here to day on her first trip on her new route. The *Norfolk* is a very neat craft, with plenty of accommodation for passengers and cargo, being 90 ft. in length over all, and 28 ft. breadth of beam. She is driven by an engine of nearly 50 horse-power, and averaged this morning, on the trip from Picton, 11 miles per hour, having made the run from Picton here in 3¼ hours, including five stoppages. She is a new vessel, being but three years old, and is in all respects a staunch little craft. She will, until further notice, run hence to Picton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and from Picton to Napanee on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. We are glad to see the Capt. once more on the route upon which he was the pioneer, and hope he will receive a fair share of the trade which he was instrumental in building up between the bay ports.

Local and General.

VOLUNTEER CAMPS.—It is said that the militia authorities have decided to increase the ration allowance to the men when in camp next June. The horse allowance will also be increased from 75c to $1.00.

CANADIAN OIL TERITORY.—As an illustration of the productive capacity of our oil territory it is stated that from a patch of six acres in the Petrolia district, oil to the value of $800,000 has been obtained within five years. We hear that $80,000 has been offered for a well in that vicinity.

OUR FISHERIES.—In the Last fiscal year the product of the Dominion fisheries was $7,573,200 being nearly one million dollars in excess of the previous year. About fifteen millions of capital and 87,000 persons are employed in the business—figures which show that the trade in fish takes a prominent place among the productive industries of the Dominion.

RAILWAY TO WINNIPEG.—Manitoba despatches state that the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad are provided with ties, iron and other material to complete their line from Pembina to Winnipeg, simultaneously with the construction of the North Pacific, to the frontier, which, it is said, will be by November first.

REBELLION COLLAPSED.—The latest despatches from Spain show that the Carlist insurrection has collapsed. Serrano is treating captured rebels with considerable severity, and is shooting deserters from the regular army. There is said to be a large [body] of Carlists in Biscay, and the Gov[ernment] have sent troops after them.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.—The *Herald's* Washington special of the 9[illegible] despatches between Minster Schenck and the State Department, have been [const]antly passing during the past two d[ays] owing to the pressure of the English Cabi[net] upon the Minister to bring about accomm[odati]on on terms less embarrassing to the [Briti]sh Government than the firm stand the President would necessitate.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.—In other c[olum]ns we give a condensed report of Mr. Blake's speech on the Washington Treaty. Our readers having had the arguments of Sir John A. McDonald in favor of the Treaty, will thus have an opportunity of reading the arguments against the Treaty as advanced by Mr. Blake, who has evidently taken the leadership of the Opposition in this question at all events.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Mexican despatches state that less anarchy now prevails in the Central Western and Southern States. The characteristic and aggressive operations of the Americans on the Rio Grande border has caused considerable excitement at the capital. Rebels and Juarists blame each other for internal troubles, which it is apprehended will lead to indescribable results. In the Mexican Congress there was an exciting debate on a motion to increase the powers of Juarez, and the test vote resulted in a tie.

THE HIGHWAY OF COMMERCE.—British enterprise is already anticipating the day when the Canadian Pacific Railway will be an accomplished fact. It is stated that a steamship company is being organized, with a capital of £750,000, to run a line of ocean steamships between British Columbia and China. The St. Lawrence is destined to be the highway of commerce between Europe and Asia.

PROGRESS.—A despatch from New York says:—"In the Methodist General Conference to-day the Rev. Morley Punshon delivered an eloquent address, which was frequently applauded, during which it was stated that in the past four years over one million dollars per annum had been raised in Great Britain, and one hundred thousand persons had been admitted to the church. It is also extending in Italy. A large block of property had been purchased in the heart of Rome for a church, schools, etc.

A NEW CABLE TELEGRAPH LINE.—An Ottawa telegram says:—The Canadian and European Telegraph Company have petitioned for a renewal of their charter which expires in June. Their scheme is to connect England with Canada by way of the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Newfoundland. A cable will be laid through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, thus connecting the most important points of Canada with Europe by a line independent of the States. Its feasibility is beyond a doubt. The Dominion Government approve of the scheme.

INQUEST.—The man Fox, whose rescue from drowning on his falling from the steamer *Rochester* at Mill Point on Wednesday evening was noticed in last evening's issue, died a few hours afterwards from the effects of the immersion and the shock to his nervous system. Fox was a blind man, and at the time when he met his death was being taken from the House of Providence, Kingston, to his home in Tyendinaga. Dr. Burdett held an inquest on the body of deceased at Waldron's Hotel, Mill Point, on the 9th, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned.

NEW TIME TABLE.—A ne[w time ta]ble on the Grand Trunk came int[o operatio]n on Monday, the 13th inst. The [illegible] the same as that of last fall, [trains] arrive at Belleville, going east, at 1[illegible] 9:40 p. m.: 11:45 p. m.; 12:25 a[illegible] going west at 4 a. m.; 6.20 a. m. [illegible] a. m.; and 6:20 p. m. This arrang[ement] we understand will only be in force until the middle of June when regular summer arrangements will be made [illegible] fast through express and mail trains [illegible] way.

GRAND BLACK CHAPTER OF O[NTA]RIO, R. B. K. OF I.—The annual me[eting of the] above order of Royal Black Kni[ghts of Ire]land was held in the City of To[ronto on] the 7th inst., when the followin[g Grand] Officers were elected for the ensuing y[ear:—] D. Callighan, Kingston, re elected [Grand] Master; H. Griffiths, Hamilton D[eput]y Master; Rev. A. Dawson, Chaplain; John T. Jones, Registrar; Julian Sale, Deputy Registrar; James Brownlee, Treasurer; Jason H. Post, Deputy Treasurer; Wm. Heeney, Lecturer; Wm. H. Smith, Deputy Lecturer; E. L. Whitmarsh, Wm. Winslow, Standard Bearers; James R. Burke, Wm. Corke, Censors; Stephen Bradly, Pursuivant. Committee:—Thos. Keys, D'Arcy Boulton, Geo. Morley, Wm. Barkhill, Mackenzie Bowell, P. S. Hayoot, W. Boulter. The next annual meeting will be held in the Town of Brockville, on the first Tuesday in May, 1873.

THE STEAMER ST. HELEN.—From a letter received from Mr. McCuaig this morning, we have reason to believe the steamer *St. Helen* will be again afloat in a few days. After a careful examination and inspection by Mr. Davidson, he reports the injuries she received at the time of the accident to be much less serious than was expected. Mr. Davidson has arrived at the place of accident with all the needful appliances, steam pumps, &c., and we have every hope the *St. Helen* will resume her trips by the first of June. Meantime the steamer *Picton* will take her place.

THE CHEMICAL ENGINE.—Mr. Nunn went to Picton a day or two ago at the request of some of the leading citizens, with one of his Chemical Engines for the purpose of testing it. The *Gazette* thus refers to the trial:—"One of Nunn's Chemical Engines exhibited its qualities as a fire extinguisher on Tuesday last before a large number of persons. A goodly pile of rubbish in the shape of old boxes and barrels had been prepared for the exhibition, and two pails of coal oil was thrown over it, which, upon being ignited, burned up briskly, and was fanned by a stiff northern breeze. The engine, upon the call of Mayor Owens, then began to play upon the pile and the flames were speedily subdued. The trial was considered satisfactory."

ALL SAINTS, TORONTO.—We find the following in the Toronto *Mail* of yesterday: "The charge of this Parish, the Church of which is to be erected shortly at the East end of the city, has been accepted by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, of Belleville.' The contemplated departure of the Rev. gentleman from Belleville will be learned with deep regret by not only the members of the Church of England, but by a large number of those connected with other Churches to whom he became personally attached; and there is no class who will share in that regret so much as the poor who were the recipients of liberal benefactions from his private purse. The good wishes of the entire community will go with him to his new and enlarged sphere of labor, for his success in which he will have the prayers of his many friends and admirers here.

PRESUMED FAILURE OF THE TREATY.—A telegram comes from New York which says: "A *Herald's* Washington special says:—In the Cabinet session to day the resolve of the President to rest our case, as it stands, before the tribunal of Geneva, and not to allow Mr. Fish to seek further means of accommodation, came under discussion and was sustained by all the members present. Under instructions now in his possession, Minister Schenck has nothing further to ask or propose at London, and only in the event of the British Ministry desiring additional information of our intentions is he to tell Lord Granville, that all the American claims, understood to be within the Treaty, are before the tribunal, and are to remain till they are disposed of in the manner proposed in their presentation, or the arbitration itself is terminated by the act of the British Government. This determination is looked upon almost universally as involving a total failure of the Treaty, with all the subordinate and dependent provisions, as it is not possible for the Gladstone Cabinet to offer such a voluntary and unconditional compromise as alone will now be considered here.

IS RELIGION BEAUTIFUL.—Always! in the child, the maiden, the mother. Religion shines with a benignant beauty of its own, which nothing on earth can mar. Never yet was the female character perfect without the steady faith of piety. Beauty, intellect, wealth! they are like pitfalls, dark in the brightest day, unless the divine light, unless Religion throws her soft beam around them, to purify and exalt, making twice glorious that which seemed all loveliness before. Religion is very beautiful—in health or in sickness, in wealth or in poverty. We can never enter the sick chamber of the good, but soft music seems to float on the air, and the burden of the song is 'Lo! peace is here.' Could we look into thousands of families to day, where discontent fights sullenly with life, we should find the chief cause of unhappiness in woman. And in felons' cells—in places of crime, misery, destruction, ignorance—we should behold in all its terrible deformity, the fruit of irreligion in woman. Oh, Religion! benignant mystery, high on thy throne thou sittest, glorious and exalted. Not above the clouds, for earth-clouds come never between thee and truly pious souls; not beneath the clouds, for above these is heaven, opening through a broad vista of exceeding beauty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 7—The *Times* special from Madrid says: Don Carlos has fled towards the French frontier. Marshal Serrano, with his troops is in pursuit of the pretender, and expects to overtake him.

The session of the House of Commons last night was devoted mainly to a debate on the Scotch Education Bill. A resolution introduced by Mr. Gordon, member for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, providing that scripture shall form part of instruction in schools, was carried against the Government by a vote of 216 to 209.

Advices received here by telegraph from Australia, state that heavy floods which have caused terrible loss of life, have occurred in Melbourne. Four hundred persons were drowned. The growing crops have also been greatly damaged.

LONDON, May 8—A telegram from Bombay, brings intelligence of most disastrous floods in the southern part of British India

The Town of Vellore, in the Presidency of Madras, has suffered terribly, and many of the inhabitants have been drowned. The number of lives lost is given as about one thousand.

Fifteen thousand inhabitants of the town have lost everything they possessed, the water having washed away their houses and left them in a perfectly destitute condition.

The despatch of yesterday, stating that there had been a flood in Melbourne, whereby five hundred persons were drowned, is an error. It undoubtedly referred to the above mentioned disaster.

LONDON, May 10—The *Times* this morning says the Government of Germany is willing to negotiate with the Government of France, with the view of accelerating the evacuation of French territory now occupied by the German troops.

The London papers generally, in their articles upon the American Presidential question, assert that the re-election of President Grant is doubtful if he persists in keeping the claims for indirect damages before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration for adjudication.

LONDON, May 6—The London papers this morning comment upon the nomination of Horace Greeley for President of the United States by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

The *Times* says the nomination of Greeley is farcical, and his election is hopeless. It, however, kills President Grant's chance of re-election, and makes certain the nomination of candidates by the Democrats.

The *Post* argues that Greeley will be successful if his nomination is endorsed by either of the other Conventions yet to be held; but such action the *Post* thinks is impossible.

The *Telegraph* says the nomination of Greeley directly concerns England, because he is hostile to the Treaty of Washington, and a bigoted protectionist.

The *News* praises Greeley, but doubts his fitness for the position of chief magistrate of a great nation.

The uncertain aspect of the American Presidential question has had marked influence upon United States Government bonds, and the market for these securities has become flat.

A special from Paris to the *Standard*, published in its evening edition, says Don Carlos and 100 of his followers have been captured by the Spanish loyal forces.

ATHENS, May 10—Information of an explosion of petroleum and gunpowder in Terpolessa, Greece, whereby a number of lives were lost, has been received in this city. Twenty persons were instantly killed and many received injuries, some of which were severe. It is feared that some of the wounded will die.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 10—Despatches from all the provinces infested by Carlist bands, state that the Insurgents are coming in and surrendering to the Government troops. It is reported that the Spanish Government is displeased at the action of France in allowing retreating Carlists to escape into French territory, and that the Government at Versailles will be questioned relative thereto.

MADRID, May 11—The Government officially announces that the Carlists in large forces are surrendering to the Loyal forces, and that the insurrection is over.

A royal decree is published, granting full pardon to the Havana students who were convicted for violating the grave of Gonzales Castanos in the Cemetery near that city, and sentenced to the chain gang.

Despatches from the frontier towns of Navarre report that the remnant of the Carlist bands are flying from Spain into France.

NEW YORK, May 11—A Madrid special states that the downfall of the Sagosta ministry is imminent, his re-actionary tendencies making him unpopular, and strong influence is working with the King for his removal. Serrano, after suppressing the Carlist revolt, will probably succeed Sagosta.

Breaking Oxen.

A correspondent of the *American Stock Journal* gives his experience in breaking oxen as follows:—

In the first place I put them into the stable and commence introducing myself to them as their particular friend, feeding them good bits, such as sweet apples, small ears of corn or sliced potatoes. When in the yard, I secure their friendship by doing the same from my pocket. They will soon follow me about, I then attempt to yoke them, and it does not take three or four boys and a dog to do it. I never leave them to ramble about the fields (as is the custom of some) to turn their yoke and pull each other about.

A good teamster will have a name for every ox, and no two in the same team should be called by the same name; nor should he ever speak one word that has no meaning; but be sure when he calls an ox by name to make him understand, and also to make him mind what he says.

This is more important than many persons imagine. Suppose a man has two sons and he calls them both John. It will be difficult when the boys are together and command is given to ascertain to which of them it belongs.

When breaking a new team, the best way we ever found to make them know their names is when we call 'Star,' or 'Bright,' or 'Broad,' or 'Buck,' to just touch the one we speak to with the spur. By that means the ox will soon know that he is meant when he hears his name distinctly pronounced.

I then take them into the road and teach them how to travel, that is walk evenly and quickly—stopping often, and suiting my action to the word by stopping myself. I then give something from my pocket, I practice in this way a while, and instead of their running from me they rather relish my visits. Sometimes I attach a rope to the bow (never to the horn or nose) as a kind of safeguard in case of fright and to illustrate the command to stop.

When they will stop uniformly at the word, I put them to a light sled—give them a good path, sometimes let them take the lead of me; stop quite often and give something to encourage the stopping.

The driver should also have one particular word to start the team with. "Come boys," we ever found the best word to start a heavy load with. Some seem to think when they are driving a team that they must work the whole time, either with their tongue or whip. It would be a most desirable thing for such to keep both tongue and whip perfectly still.

What would you think of an officer, who, when his men were marching along as handsomely as possible, should keep jabbering incessantly, without meaning; all the words needed in driving are very few. We think the following are sufficient:—'Come,' 'Haw,' 'Gee,' 'Back.' These properly used are all that are needed. Much talk makes confusion. As soon as they become a little accustomed to the yoke, I begin to draw something, loading light. One trouble with teamsters of young cattle is they too soon think they have become oxen, and load too heavy.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 6—The *Herald's* Washington special says: At a meeting of Cabinet officers, the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, and the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, at the State Department, on Saturday, Secretary Fish produced all the negotiations with Earl Granville concerning the Alabama claims.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9—The Democratic state convention endorse Greeley and Brown ticket.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9—A public meeting of whites and blacks was held at Greenwood on Monday, to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted strongly endorsing Greely.

A Washington special says that at the session of the Cabinet on Tuesday, the President said he had for months past deplored the inefficiency of our coast defences, and regretted he could not do anything to strengthen them. After an interchange of opinion, it was finally decided that every iron clad of the navy should be put in condition for immediate service. The Secretary of War was also instructed to make the coast defences, particularly on the southern sea-board, as impregnable as possible. Orders to fit out so many Monitors at this time excites suspicion that trouble is imminent with Spain. Information has reached the navy that the Morro Castle, guarding the entrance to Havana harbor, is being rapidly strengthened, and that 15 inch guns pointing seaward are now being put in position.

The State Department is anxiously expecting a despatch from Schenck in continuation of those exchanged since Monday, which with answers to be made by this Government, will positively determine whether there will be any occasion for meeting of the Tribunal of Arbitration next month. Should the next exchange of despatches end unfavorably for the Arbitration, it is in contemplation to issue an immediate order of recall to the agent and counsel appointed to conduct our case at Geneva, and bring them back to the United States in time to prepare for next session of Congress an exhaustive statement of vindication of the action of our Government prior to and under the Treaty for the double purpose of setting the country and the administration right before the world, and conserving our interests against such future measures and opportunities as may arrise for a satisfactory settlement of the differences between ourselves and England.

BUFFALO, May 11—The tug *Compound*, while opposite the lighthouse yesterday, exploded her boiler. No one was killed, but several were injured, who will recover. The tug will be raised and rebuilt.

NORFOLK, Va., May 10—The boiler of the freight steamer *Rotary*, exploded off Old Point Comfort, by which chief engineer, Wm. Walker, his wife, child, and sister-in-law were killed, and several of the crew severely scalded.

POKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 10—At 2 o'clock this morning a fire in the Village of Barrytown destroyed 13 buildings with their contents.

NEW YORK, May 10—A crime similar in its features to the celebrated Nathan tragedy, was perpetrated in this city to-night. C. H. Phelps, jeweler, residing on 39th Street and 6th Avenue, was the victim. Phelps heard thieves engaged in robbing his premises, and coming suddenly upon them, one of the robbers discharged a pistol at him, the ball taking effect in his breast, wounding him fatally. The thieves escaped, leaving a hat behind them.

NEW YORK, May 11—A St. Petersburg letter to the *Herald*, states that Gen. Sheridan and several other persons who entertained the Grand Duke Alexis on his visit to the Western States, are soon to be honored by receiving decorations from the Emperor. Sheridan will receive the decoration of the Order of the White Eagle.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, May 9—Generals Cevallos, Polacios and Auala marched out at daylight this morning with about ten thousand troops, infantry and cavalry, with 12 field pieces, in pursuit of General Trevino's forces, now reported at Camargo.

Gen Rocha is to leave Monterey to-day with four thousand men to attack Trevino, wherever found.

General Cevallos intends to form a junction with Rocha near Camargo.

Naranjo has been again defeated by Colonel Munosas' command at Tampico. It is evident that the revolution in Northern Mexico is exhausted, and the entire country will be under the control of the Government in a few weeks, and open to commerce.

Man Drowned.

HILLSDALE, May 11.

A young man named John O'Hara, was accidentally drowned yesterday while driving logs on the rapids of the Nottawasaga River. The body has not been recovered.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

BERLIN, MAY 9, 1872.

The lad Wm. H. Rogers, recently arrested by Mr. Sweetnam, P. O. Inspector, for stealing a letter at Bloomingdale, was tried yesterday. He confessed the crime and was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

'A parson,' writes George Herbert, 'is the deputy of Christ for the reducing of man to the obedience of God.' He further quaintly adds; 'His apparel is plain, but reverend, and clean without spots or dust; the purity of his mind breaking out and dilating itself, even to his body, clothes, and habitation.' This remark of Herbert probably originated the saying that 'cleanliness is next to godliness,' which has been ascribed to John Wesley.

AGENT IN A NEW LOCATION.—In——— dwells a well-known insurance man named Jim Haines Seated one afternoon in his office with

"Fragrant and serene cigar,
Pressed satisfactorily betwixt his lips."

he was greeted by a Quaker man, who asked 'Is friend James Haines within?'

'I'm Jim Haines,' was the gruff reply.

'Art thou agent of the———Insurance Company?'

'I *was* agent,'

'Canst thou inform me as to the present condition of the company? Did it lose much by the Chicago fire?'

'All smashed up and gone to———!'

'Thou said thou wert its agent?'

'I did.'

'Well, judging by the speech, I think it likely thou wilt continue to be agent in its new location. Good-morning!'—*Harper's for May*.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Dougall & Clute,
BARRISTER, Attorneys and Solicitors, &c. OFFICE over Hambly's "Apothecaries Hall," Front Street, Belleville.
A. R. DOUGALL. R. C. CLUTE.
d&w:tf.

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c., BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

MacLellan & MacLellan,
BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notarie Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street, D&W

Henderson & Henderson,
BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.
Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
G. E. HENDERSON. F. G. A. HENDERSON
D315W1y.

N. B. Falkiner,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store, Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Patrick M. Nulty,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.0

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN
1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,
COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,
GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.
Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

S. Hudson, M. D.,
MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Graduate of the University of Victoria College.
☞ RESIDENCE—Melrose. 13:w

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County.
☞ RESIDENCE—ROSLIN.
January 5th, 1870. 47

S. P. Ford, M. D.
MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Graduate of Universities of Toronto and Buffalo, and late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army. Physician, Surgeon, &c., Shannonville,
Office and Residence,—Next door to Mr. Demill's Store. 6m38w

Dr. J. Platt Nash,
OF Picton, will be in Belleville, at Holbrook's Hotel, for consultation every Wednesday, commencing 18th August next.
Picton, July 30th, 1869. 25

B. S. Willson, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Graduate M'Gill College, Montreal. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Q. Late Apothecary in the Montreal General Hospital.
RESIDENCE—Stirling. 36

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

G. M. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

J. R. Tait,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Bridge Street.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Pitceathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

Richard Harper,
CONVEYANCER, Accountant, Customs Broker, Commission, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Special and strict attention paid to posting and collecting Accounts.
OFFICE—Next door to Post Office, Belleville. 287:1y 8:tf

JOHN D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, and SURVEYOR.
MR. EVANS is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, Bills of Materials, and Estimates for Buildings of every description, Hydraulic Structures, Bridges, &c.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., of inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.
Office in the Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, July 2, 1870. 52:d&w

R. NEWBERY,
AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT, BELLEVILLE.
ALL matters of account, involving litigation or dispute, carefully investigated. Books of Account made up and posted periodically.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Shares, Fire and Life Insurance, General Agency and Commission Business. 33

LAND FOR SALE CHEAP.
THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to ROBT. P. JELLETT.
Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

FOR SAL[E]
LOT No. 12, 14th Concession, Township of Rawdon, 200 Acres.
ANDREW THOMSON, Belleville.
Belleville, April, '17. 10:tf

REMOVAL.
John McKeown
HAS removed his
BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,
Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.
March 16th, '71. d279 5:w



STEAM
BETWEEN
London, Quebec and Montreal.
TEMPERLEY'S LINE
Composed of the following first-class powerful Iron Steamships:

SCOTLAND,	*HECTOR,*
THAMES,	*NIGER,*
MEDWAY,	*TWEED,*
NILE,	*SEVERN,*
TEVIOT,	*ADALIA.*

THE Steamers of this line are intended to sail weekly as follows during the season of navigation of 1872, to and from London, Quebec and Montreal, (Calling at PLYMOUTH outwards for passengers and leaving that Port every Friday.)

FROM LONDON.

NILE	Saturday,	20th April.
MEDWAY	Wednesday,	24th April.
SCOTLAND	do	1st May.
HECTOR	do	8th May.
THAMES	do	15th May.
ADALIA	do	22nd May.

And direct every Wednesday thereafter.

FROM QUEBEC.

SCOTLAND	Wednesday,	29th May
HECTOR	do	4th June
THAMES	do	11th do
ADALIA	do	18th do

And every WEDNESDAY thereafter.

Rates of Passage from Quebec to London:

CABIN	$60
STEERAGE	24

FROM BELLEVILLE TO LONDON:

Cabin	$68 00
Cabin (Return Ticket)	117 15
Second Class	28 50
Second Class (Return Ticket)	57 00

FROM LONDON TO BELLEVILLE:

Cabin	$82 15
Second Class	34 50

Through Tickets from all points West at REDUCED RATES. Certificates issued to parties desirous of bringing out their friends.
Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London, for all parts of Canada, and in the United States, to Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago and other points in the West.
For freight or passage apply to Temperleys, Carter & Darke, 21 Billiter Street, London; Wilcocks & Weekes, Barbican, Plymouth; Ross & Co., Quebec; David Shaw, Montreal; Or for passage to
W. A. SHEPARD, *Intelligencer Office,* Belleville.
Feb. 28, 1872:

CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER



[TRADE MARK SECURED.]
Restores Grey Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty,
And does not soil the skin;
JOHN GARDNER, CHEMIST,
457 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor,
75c. per bottle; 3 bottles for $2.
It can be purchased wholesale at Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co., Kerry Brothers & Crathens, Lymans, Clare & Co., and at Messrs. Henry, Simpson & Co., Montreal; and wholesale and retail by the Proprietor; and for sale by all Druggists in Belleville and vicinity. d&w:6m

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL CO
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of the Celebrated Victoria Carbolic Preparations. Laboratory and Works, Victoria Hall, Melinda Street, Toronto, Ont.
The following Genuine Preparations are sold by all Druggists. Be sure and ask for the VICTORIA PREPARATIONS, and see that you get them.

[VI]CTORIA CARBOLATED [G]LYCERINE JELLY
This JELLY is highly recommended to Ladies as a most agreeable Preparation for the Toilet. For Beautifying the Complexion, and rendering the Skin Soft, White, Clear, and free from Dryness, it is unrivalled. It will quickly remove all Redness, Roughness, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, and other imperfections, For Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites and Sore Lips, it cannot be surpassed. Price 25 cents.

[VICT]ORIA CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP
This TOILET SOAP possesses all the well-known antiseptic and disinfecting properties of Carbolic Acid, is agreeably scented, has a healthy action on the skin, prevents irritation, removes the effects of perspiration, and should be regularly used by families. Cholera, Smallpox and Fever Patients should be washed with this Soap; and its use by persons liable to infection will materially prevent the spread of disease. Price 15 cents per Tablet.

[VI]CTORIA CARBOLI[C] SALV[E]
This SALVE is a rapid cure for all Skin Diseases, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sores, Ulcers, Ringworm, Tetter, Eczema, Scald Head, Scurvy, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples, &c. It possesses all the cleansing and healing virtues of Carbolic Acid, which has been found by Physicians everywhere to possess curative qualities not discovered in any other chemical preparation. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA CARBOLI[C] GARGAR[I]S[M]
This GARGLE is the most reliable and efficacious Remedy in all cases of Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes so common in this changeable climate, Asthma, Offensive Breath, Ulcerated Gums, and all diseases of the Mouth. For Public Speakers and Singers it is invaluable. The ingredients entering into this Gargle are used by all Physicians, and for the cure of the above disorders are now, undoubtedly, the most popular in the *Materia Medica*. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA CARBOLI[C] DISINFECT[ANT]
This DISINFECTANT is a sure preventive of Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, Smallpox, and all infectious diseases. It will prevent Contagion in Cattle. It is also invaluable for Disinfecting Water Closets, Drains, Cesspools, Stables, Slaughter-houses, &c., and for destroying nauseous effluvia from whatever cause arising. It will drive away Mosquitoes, Moths, Flies, Cockroaches, &c. Meat, Fish, &c., can be preserved from putrefaction by its use. Carbolic Acid was selected by Her Majesty's Royal Commissioners, in preference to all other products, as the best Disinfectant for the prevention of infectious diseases. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA SHARPENING AND POLISHING PASTE
This PREPARATION is unequalled in its rapidity for Sharpening and Polishing Cutlery, Table and Pocket-Knives, Razors, Surgical Instruments, Shoemakers' Knives, Plane Bits and Chisels, &c. Nothing has ever been discovered which has sprung into popularity more quickly or become of so much value in every household and workshop for general usefulness. Price 25 cents.

Universal Clothes Wringer
JUST ARRIVED, another large lot of this Household necessity at LINKLATER'S.
Belleville, March 10th, 1870. 264:6t 4:tf

Dr. Tracy,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, Office—Three doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street. Residence—George Street, opposite the residence of John Bell, Esq.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. d&w

Money to Lend.

Money, Money.
ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, June, '71. 16:tf

MONEY TO LEND
AT 8 PER CENT.
LAZIER & LAZLIER, Dominion Buildings, Opposite Post Office.
Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10-1y

MONEY TO LOAN
ON Mortgage (Real Estate) Security, at 8 per cent per annum.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister.
Belleville, 6th Oct., 1869. 34-tf

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money to Loan.
PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to
E. B. FRALECK, Barrister, &c.
☞ OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

FOR SALE,
A FINE LOT OF
HARNESS LEATHER,
At my Harness Shop.
N. McARTHUR.
Belleville, Jan. 4, 1872. 47:t

BRIDGEWATER
New Cash Store.
THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms. A splendid New Assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,
GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,
Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.
Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.
TEAS, SUGARS,
And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.
The Old Store,
is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.
BILLA FLINT.
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. 4

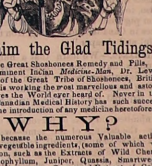
F. M. CLARKE,
Has received a full supply of
Fall Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
That he is determined to sell at prices that will ensure
QUICKSALES
Call and examine quality and prices.
F. M. CLARKE,
72 Front Street, opposite the Belleville Crockery Store. w34

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
BRIDGE STREET, ... BELLEVILLE.
A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

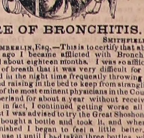
JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention
GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Sept. 7th 1865.



Proclaim the Glad Tidings!
THAT the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, of the Eminent Indian *Medicine-Man*, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Great Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is working the most marvellous and astonishing Cures the World ever heard of. Never in the annals of Canadian Medical History has such success attended the introduction of any medicine heretofore.
WHY?
SIMPLY because the numerous Valuable active medicinal vegetable ingredients, (some of which we will mention, such as the Extracts of Wild Cherry Bark, Podophyllum, Juniper, Quassia, Smartweed, Dandelion, Hyoscymus, Compound Extract of Colocynth, Jalap, Socotrine Aloes, Capsicum, &c., &c.) which enter into the composition of the combined medicine, are such and so harmoniously classified and compounded, that it is made the most searching curative in the known world, and cannot help but act on the system in a very satisfactory and desirable manner. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, it will find the spot and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to perfect health and full vigor.
This medicine is pleasant and safe to take and are warranted, and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the Third Stage of Consumption. Further information, with full directions for using the Great Shoshonees Remedy & Pills, and containing Testimonials and Certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars from any respectable Druggist in the Dominion—free.
Price of Remedy in Large Pint Bottles, $1.00
PILLS, PER BOX, 25 CTS.



CURE OF BRONCHITIS.
SMITHFIELD.
J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.
JOHN SILVER.
Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1870.
J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

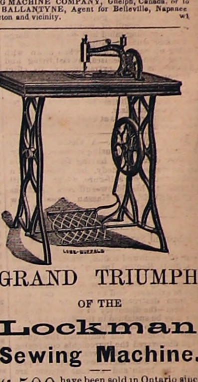
Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.
BROOKLIN, April 5th, 1870.
J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.
You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.
T. C. BROWN, Episcopal Methodist Minister.

Guelph Sewing Machine Co.
The Osborne



Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine.
THOUSANDS throughout Canada are now using these Machines. They have been tested beyond all question, make the favorite lock-stitch alike on both sides, and are pronounced superior to any other machine offered the public. For wide range of work, perfection, beauty and excellence of mechanism, adaptibility, strength and durability,
The Osborn Sewing Machine has no Rival.
☞ Improvements have lately been made, enabling the manufacturers to claim it as the *ne plus ultra* of Sewing Machines. Hundreds of testimonials are being received daily from old as well as new operators attesting its wonderful capabilities. Will do all kinds of domestic sewing, from the finest cambric to the coarsest overcoat, or upper leather.
Guaranteed to be as represented, or no sale. Warranted for three years.
The OSBORN outfit is complete and readily comprehended. Is sold at one-half the price hitherto charged for machines doing a like range of work, the manufacturers being determined to place it within the reach of every family in the country.
A trial before purchase will convince all that our machines are unequalled.

The Guelph Revrsible
Is pre-eminently the best Single Thread Machine offered the public—hence its marvelous success. Will do all varieties of domestic sewing. Prices greatly reduced.
Hand Machine, with full outfit, $12; Treadle, do., $17. Each machine guaranteed.
☞ Agents wanted everywhere. Splendid inducements to make money. Apply to the GUELPH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Guelph, Canada, or to S. BALLANTYNE, Agent for Belleville, Napanee Picton and vicinity. w1

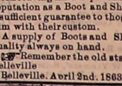


GRAND TRIUMPH
OF THE
Lockman
Sewing Machine.
6,500 have been sold in Ontario since January 1st, 1871, being 500 over the total number sold by all other Companies put together. At the last
Provincial Exhibition
They were awarded the FIRST PRIZE over 25 of the best Canadian and American Machines, and in addition carried off 19 County Prizes in Ontario. The Improved Lockman has attachments accompanying it free of charge, to perform ten varieties of work. The best material used in America is employed in its construction. Its simplicity is unrivalled. Warranted for two years. The Lockman can be returned within three months after purchase, free of charge, provided an order is given for any other Lockstitch Machine in the market. The Barrett, Genuine Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Gardener, Irwin, Osborne, Wanzer, Armes, &c., &c., kept in Stock.
T. E. EWEN,
w18 Upper Front Street, Belleville

Chronic Diseases.
DR. JAMES,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.
FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.
IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.
Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.
Office, Neilson's Hall, Front Street Belleville.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company
CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed **£1,000,000.**
Annual Income exceeds £500,000
AGENT AT BELLEVILLE, GEO. D. DICKSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.
A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.
☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville
Belleville. April 2nd. 1863.

The Intelligencer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
OFFICE:
Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street, Belleville, Ont.
M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, first insertion,	0.50
Each subsequent insertion,	0.12
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	0.7[illegible]
Each subsequent insertion,	0.1[illegible]
Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion	0.08
Each subsequent insertion per line,	0.0[illegible]

☞ Business Notices, 10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid minion.
A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.
All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING:
The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office has been renewed with every variety and style of Type which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.
☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Pre-Paid* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 38. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1872. NUMBER 15.

[From All the Year Round.]

The Herald of Summer.

I hear a gush of melody, I see a flush of green,
So I know the Summer's coming with the glory of a queen;
For Spring, her welcome herald, has proclaimed it far and wide,
Since the throne of Winter toppled, and the stern old despot died.

Spring has spread o'er moor and mountain a carpet for her feet,
Silver daisy, golden king-cup, purple orchis, cow-slip sweet;
Bade the trees unfold a canopy of undulating shade,
Where anemone and violet their woodland home have made.

Pale narcissus and faint daffodil whisper of her by the well,
Where the ferns bend o'er the primrose lest she the secret tell;
But hyacinth and harebell ring the tidings boldly out,
For the breeze to catch the echoes, and answer with a shout.

The busy brooklets, listening, have turned the theme to song,
And sing it to the sedges as they gently glide along;
The mountain streams, no longer dumb, join in the joyous lay,
And, leaping o'er their rocky bounds, laugh out in sparkling spray.

Glad butterflies are fluttering like banners in the air,
Rich flowers hold up their nectaries and offer incense rare;
The toiling bee hums cheerily, the gnats dance in the sun,
The very frogs croak gleefully o'er spring-tide life begun.

No need the tardy cuckoo's note to gossip of the Spring,
Whilst other warblers' tuneful throats have a prophetic ring,
And orchards white with cherry-snow, through which blooms apple-blush,
Bring dreams of summer fruitage to the birdlings in the bush.

Spring is here! and Summer's coming, with a coronal of light!
For the skylark, like a courtier, has winged his upward flight,
The first to meet Queen Summer in her golden car of state,
And salute her with his anthem close to her palace gate.

Mr. No-bod-ee.

I know a funny little man,
As quiet as a mouse,
That does the mischief that is done,
In everybody's house;
There's no one ever saw his face,
And yet we all agree
That every plate we break was cracked
By Mr. No-bod-ee.

'Tis he who always tears our books—
Who leaves our doors ajar;
He pulls the buttons from our shirts,
And scatters pins afar.
That squeaking door will always squeak,
For prithee, don't you see,
We leave the oiling to be done
By Mr. No-bod-ee.

The Finger-marks upon the doors
By none of us are made;
We never leave the blinds unclosed,
To let the curtains fade.
The ink we never spill; the boots
That lying round you see,
Are not our boots. They all belong
To Mr. No-bod-ee.

Select Reading.

A Beautiful Incident.

Rev. Dr. Adams, in his book of "Thanksgiving Memories," gives us the following incident: "In the cathedral of Limerick there hangs a chime of bells which were cast in Italy by an enthusiast in his trade, who fixed his home near the monastery where these were first hung that he might daily enjoy their sweet and solemn music. In some political revolution the bells were taken away to some distant land, and their maker himself became a refugee and an exile. His wanderings brought him after many years to Ireland. On a calm and beautiful evening, on the placid bosom of the Shannon, suddenly the evening chimes pealed forth from the cathedral towers. His experienced ear caught the sweet sounds, and he knew that his lost treasures were found. His early home, his old friends, his beloved native land, all the best associations of his life were in those sounds. He laid himself back in the boat, crossed his arms over his breast and listened to the music. The boat reached the wharf, but still he lay there silent and motionless. They spoke to him, but he did not answer. They went to him, but his spirit had fled. The tide of memories that came vibrating through his heart at the well known chime had snapped its life strings."

It was this incident that suggested to Moore the song of "The Evening Bells." As Moore is not so much read as he used to be a quarter of a century ago, we reprint the lines, as they may not be so familiar to some of our young readers:

"Those evening bells! Those evening bells!
How many a tale their music tells
Of youth, and home, and that sweet time
When last I heard their soothing chime.

"Those joyous hours have passed away,
And many a heart that then was gay
Within the tombs now darkly dwells,
And hears no more the evening bells.

"And thus 't shall be when I am gone,
That tuneful peal shall still ring on,
And other bards shall walk these dells,
And sing your praise, sweet evening bells!"

The Secret of it.

An old farmer being asked why his boys stayed at home while others did not, replied that it was owing to the fact that he always tried to make home pleasant for them. He furnished them with useful and attractive reading; and when night comes, and the day's labor is over, instead of running to the railway station and adjoining towns with other boys, they gather round the great lamp and become absorbed in books and papers. The boys were still at home when the elder was twenty-one, while those who were furnished with no reading at home sought city life and city dissipation as soon as they were seventeen or eighteen. All will do well to heed this testimony of a farmer who has known how hard it is to struggle for a footing on a free soil without capital, and how valuable and comparatively cheap are the aids which good reading brings to him. In this aid of general intelligence the mind must be catered to and books and papers furnished; and not only this, but cheap and artistic chromo pictures can also be bought to make home attractive.

Be Careful.

It is a mistake to suppose that anything is really gained in hastening a child's education by stimulating it to undue exertion. Experience has demonstrated that a few hours of hard study a day supplemented with proper physical exercise, result in more thorough and permanent unfolding of the faculties than many hours of faint application alone. A child is really better educated for not being pushed on too fast. Besides what is the use in a man or woman, of a mind crammed with learning and metaphysics, if bodily health be wanting? And bad digestions and a head never free from pain will paralyze the brightest intellect and render unavailable all the dear bought acquisitions of years. A comparatively limited education, backed by a strong and vigorous constitution, will accomplish far more in the battle of life than the greatest acquirements coupled with febleness and ill health. The able men and the most influential women of the day are not those who have the most schooling, but those whose bodily strength enables them to endure the most mental as well as physical fatigue.—*Journal of Education.*

Dr. Johnson, when in indigent circumstances, was offered a rectory if he would enter into orders. But this great man, sensible of the asperity of his temper, declined it, saying: 'I have not the requisites for the office and I cannot in my conscience shear the flock which I am unable to feed.'

Man is for woman made,
And woman made for man;
As the spur is for the jade,
As the scabbard for the blade,
As for liquor is the can,
So man's for woman made,
And woman made for man.

———"rest calmly in a shroud
With a weeping willow by my side"

but to his inexpressible horror it came out in print:

"When I shall rest calmly in a shawl,
With a whopping widow by my side."

Among the replies to an advertisement of a music committee for 'a candidate as organist, music teacher, &c.,' was the following:—'Gentlemen,—I noticed your advertisement for organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services.'

For the Intelligencer.

A Trip to Texas.

No. 3.

The gulls never left us after that. "What's one man's meat is another man's poison." After that they solemnly swear not to eat again for 24 hours, and they kept their promise. If, dear Mr. Editor, I may for *once* be permitted to make a quotation, I would say, "'twas pitiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful."

Excuse a slight digression. We have a man aboard this ship very truthful in his *minor* statements, yet in his *major* ones a little exaggerative, judge for yourself. He says he was once out fishing through the ice, caught a small fish and as he took it out another followed to seize him, and so on *ad infinitum*, until he actually had to take off his coat and sit on the hole to keep the balance in the lake from icing themselves. *I* don't believe that story, yet many do. If I had a mill pond that man never should fish in it. I would have too much regard for my pond and the mill.

Monday morning opens promisingly. The children begin to cry, which pleases their mothers much, but not me at all. There is a balmy breeze from the south, with very little swell; all the passengers smiling and on deck. The officers of the navy and the ship vie with each other in telling "of most disastrous chances by flood," every sea is sailed over, wrecks, drownings, gales, typhoons and monsoons are fully discussed, interspersed with battles by sea and land; also the manners and customs of the peoples of strange countries, and the "Anthropophagii and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders." To hear these things I would seriously incline, not with small [illegible] it either.

Over our starboard bow I saw a curious thing like a bladder with a tail, having all the rainbow's prismatic tints, this is called a "Portuguese man-of war." A few Mother Careys Chickens" or "Stormy Petrel," and a black gull were the only living things observed to day. The petrel in size, color and flight is precisely like our swallow, save a little more white on the back. Each hour bears us rapidly into more interesting scenes as we near the coast of Florida and the gulf stream. This mysterious and wonderful stream runs through the Gulf of Mexico and along the coast, passing New York some 60 miles off—varies in width from 40 to 100 miles, and flows with a speed of from 4 to 8 miles per hour. It is partially rounding, so that if two ships were exactly in its centre, each would drift in different directions to the opposite edges of the stream.

As we draw little water we are keeping in shore, though out of sight of land, having the gulf stream on the one hand, and the land on the other. Were we going the opposite way, we would strike out into the stream and catch the benefit of the current. We see few vessels, being out of their track, and out of sight of the stream. We are now coasting along the Carolinas.

Tuesday Morning—The deck-washing calls me out to the performance of my early ablution, accomplished in this manner: Stript, save an overcoat, I proceed to the scene of action, put the coat aside, shout "fire!" when a stream from the nozzle of the hose strikes at the heart and all over. My gaspings seem to please these sailors. The wind blows a ripper from N. E., right after us; every sail is set. These same curious sailors call it a *moderate* gale; from their want of letters, they don't know how to select their adjectives. Ever and anon out pops the screw, when whirr! whirr! it goes, and still for all, this day suits me best. A clear sky, crested billows—each one in its vanity exhibiting its rainbow—we are in the home of the flying fish. I saw the first one this morning. I thought it was a curious little bird, of a silvery color. What was my surprise to see it dive into the water and appear no more. Then only it occurred to me what it was. Its length varies from a finger length to a foot. I am becoming now familiar with the sight, but not the less fascinated. Excuse me, I must run again on deck, having just come down to note this little surprise.

What a wild beauty has this ocean when it's cross. Byron says "I wanton'd with thy breakers, they to me were a delight, and if the freshening sea made them a terror, 'twas a pleasing fear." This is a 'leetle' too fresh. I never could laugh at a real ghost, or think it funny to be scared, could you?

Here comes the long-looked-for gulf weed, drifting from the gulf stream. This is not found in the middle of the stream, for the reason before given, viz: The stream is highest in its centre. I suppose this is the weed the sight of which brought such joy to "the great Christopher Columbus" and led to the discovery of that other weed, the smoke of which now puts my head in a fog.

I have discovered a connection of mine on board, Captain Bartlett, nephew of the late Smith Bartlett, jr., and a nice fellow he is, full of truth and incident.

Another passenger who rooms next me, is from Jersey, and a disappointed lover going 400 miles into the interior of Texas, to herd with wild cattle and forget his anguish. He has been three days indicting her a letter, a scathing farewell, into which he is trying to throw all the bitterness that his now agitated bilous nature is capable of. His efforts are so far feeble. He has lost overboard too much of his bile as yet. I am his confidant and read each effort, always finding fault, and setting him at it anew. First he writes, "Friend," - then "Dear Friend,"—"My Dear Friend,"—"Blanche,"—"My Dear Blanche,"—"My Blanche,"—"My only Blanche," &c., &c. He thinks that during the ensuing week he will succeed. Failing this I have agreed to point the fatal dart. He wakes me often during my after dinner nap, and in the midnight reads his lines by match-light. To-day he has drifted into rhyme. I have hid from him my resolution! How greedily he looked at it yesterday! He eats raw onions! They may save his life—they have almost taken mine. I wish he was in Texas.

Our table is well supplied—soup, pigeons, wild duck, geese, fish, sausages, beef, potatoes, salad, with an excellent dessert make our dinner. Indeed, everything is of the best, well cooked, and lots of it, washed down by pleasant chit chat. There has not been even ale at dinner, and only *two* corks drawn in three days and they were from beer bottles. Strict temperance is the order of the day, and yet all are jolly.

After dinner, on going on deck, I saw a boy sitting in a chair with unmistakeable evidence of recent illness about him! on inquiring if he were sick, he said "*no*, I only throwed up." I fear that boy is not truthful.

I have mentioned "bells;" these regulate the time and are rung thus: At 8 a. m. the bell strikes 8 times; at ½ past 8, once; at 9 twice; at ½ past 9 three times, and so on until noon when it strikes 8 times and then begins again. They strike the first two in quick succession, then a pause, and to wagain in quick succession. This is the invariable rule on all ships everywhere.

The night is closing in, our easterly gale still holding, and we are going at the rate of 14 miles per hour, are in latitude 30, off St. Augustine in Florida, expecting to be off Cape Canaveral in the morning. From thence coasting within sight of land in the Florida straits.

This is truly a "dirty" night, the wind has hauled, and we roll like a saw log. The late convalescents are so no longer.

Wednesday, at 5, I am on deck and meet the reward due to the early bird. I found many flying fish on the deck, and breakfasted on some of them. I know of no more delicate morsel. I am trying to preserve some. At 6 my usual bath, then again on deck. I saw a kingfisher, a fly-catcher and a cat bird, though still 25 miles from land, they rested on the vessel. Under the water I saw my first shark, perhaps 20 feet long, skip jacks, black fish, and sun squaws—a sort of jelly with long roots of a very pretty purple color.

We are now off Cape Canaveral. I see a green turtle, apparently asleep. What he is doing out here we cannot stop to inquire, as we carry the U. S. A. mail.

Thursday—A beautiful day at 10, altho' a fine breeze. It is 90 in the shade, and we are all in our shirt sleeves. The flying fish are in schools of hundreds. We pass close to a Dutch wreck called the *Amazon.*

We are now passing the various Florida Keys—a bunch of Keys—close to the stream, and in what the sailors call the "white water," owing to the white coral reefs beneath. The ship is surrounded with birds. At breakfast this morning a gold-finch flew into the cabin and lit on our captain's head. We can see no houses on these islands, and yet they abound with wreckers. The land is covered with foliage. Here grow the cocoa, orange, lemon and pineapple—a wilderness.

"Know'st thou the land where the lemon trees bloom,
Where the gold orange glows in the deep thicket's gloom;
Where a wind ever soft from the blue heaven blows,
And the groves are of laurel and myrtle and rose?"

Here comes a Nautilus in full sail. Man has immortalized him. According to Pope:

"Learn from the little Nautilus to sail,
Spread the thin oar and catch the gathering gale."

The "wandering vassals of the faithless deep" are dining on the chain box, each tar with his fingers and jack knife, pull and cut away working sedulously to empty the large tin pans of the "lobscouse" and "junk" with which they steam. A jolly indyspeptic lot they are—to be envied at meal times. We have a coast here of 300 miles of coral reef, and although studded with lights and beacons, still it is a land of wreck. We are at this moment in sight of the wreck of the *Right-Bower*; one day in Sept. last, 21 ships went to pieces along this coast. The danger arises from the fact that a hurricane shifts the Gulf stream, and so they lose their reckonings.

We are nearing "Key West" the rendezvous for the U. S. West Indies squadron. All are on deck with eager eyes turned towards the port, and gazing on one of those saffron sunsets for which the Gulf of Mexico is so truly celebrated. It is a gorgeous show as old Sol sinks "blushing o'er the wave." It were as idle with dull ink to color this picture as to paint the rainbow. Night sets in here with but little warning, and even now the lamps ashore vie with the stars. In this harbor lie three steam ships of war, manned and equipped, with the Monitor "*Terror*" to add. This last vessel is, with the exception of the *Dictator*, the best in their navy, carrying 2 turrets with 4 15-inch guns, the shot weighing two hundred pounds. The Key has a large fort, is some 6 miles by two, flat and sandy, and its population numbers 6,000. The natives are called "Conches," no doubt from the "Conch shell" so numerous in these islands. Sailors say Key West is the hottest place on earth. The population at present consists principally of rebel Cubans, Spaniards, Niggers, Wreckers and Conches. The houses are unique—all wood, painted white, with large wood columns supporting deep verandahs, doors and windows are all open and mosquitoes are attached to this place; they make it their home and never leave it. What men do here other than play billards and drink no one can tell—the scene is lively. The officers from four ships and the fort, rival each other in worrying down Santa Cruz punches.

The moon is in the full, and lights up this town, her stately cocoa trees wave with the western breeze and cast their shadows in the streets. The luxurious foliage of the bannana sways, and mingles its shades with the real elder and the mulberry.

We had a rebel Cuban with us from New York and on nearing the dock he and his chums ashore kept up such a horrid chatter that the captain was going to throw him overboard. He showed me his rebel colors—a bow of ribbon, white and blue stripes with a crimson rosebud in the centre.

We all had tickled our palates with the notion that in this land of turtle we could revel in soup. Our search for this article was in vain. I visited "*Honest John's*" curiosity shop to-night, comprising all the curiosities of the tropic deep—shells, crocodiles, fish saws, sea weeds, whales' heads, sponges, speaking trumpets, bells, fog horns, cutlasses, dirks, guns, pistols, all the wreckers' spoils picked from the treacherous beach.

Friday morning 3, a. m., we get away from this hot, sandy, filthy hole, and sniff the briny air, leaving behind twelve salts and their officers, reducing our table to four, strangers and myself. I may here mention that at Key West we left a small box two feet square, worth $50,000.

The sun is rising over our starboard quarter. We are in the gulf stream of Mexico. The flying fish are skipping in thousands, and as they fly from the ship the bright sun turns them to silvery darts. Off our bow is the dry Tortugas, without a tree, a large American fort covers it. A more desolate place I never saw—not a single redeeming trait. Here Dr. Mudd (who set Lincoln's assassin's leg) with other prisoners were confined. It is from here that all the fine coral comes, dived for by soldiers and sailors.

The captain is now easy in mind and happy, having laid his course west north-west, direct for Galveston, a straight run of 700 miles, without rock or shoal.

Last night I looked again in wondering admiration on the setting sun, and later, when darkness set in, lazily hung over the bow gazing down into the deep, watching the broken sheets of sea bespangled with their million phosphorescent stars. Dreamily the past swept by; hard struggles; misrepresentations; early baffled loves, airy ambitions wrecked; births and deaths with yearnings for "the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still." Sad reflections, all suggesting a longing for that "peace which waits us on the shores of Acheron," with the unfathomable for a sepulchre, the snowy brilliant sheet for a shroud; the wind to ever sigh our requiem beneath "this brave o'er-hanging firmament; this majestical roof fretted with golden fire," but "when all the blandishments of life are gone, the coward sneaks."

Sunday morning.—The bright sun in an unclouded sky, the refreshing bath, the flight and plash of bird fish, the swallows circling in air, the playful porpoise, the sailing men of war, with the blushing "sun squaw" make joyous sea and air. On deck the dogs play round the capstan, the cocks crow in their coops, the Canaries rival the mocking bird in song, despite their bars, and even the children cease to imitate the cherubim or seraphim. To death—the *brave* live on. These scenes dispel the wish to "talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs" and rather to look to the future as holding out the promise of bright days yet to come. So the elements in nature rule the mind and spirits as the zones indelibly impress their signet on their peoples. The ups and downs, the joys and sorrows, the lights and shades of life give that variety of contrast necessary to make up the sum of this life's happiness.

No. 4.

Monday, 29th April.—We have Galveston in sight, and shortly afterwards take our Pilot on board. In the roads lie 12 ships, just outside the bar, over which there are but 12 feet of water. These ships are lightened by smaller ones. Once over the bar the harbor is both safe and commodious. This is the only harbor on the whole coast of Texas. If she had one like Pensacola, what a gift it would be to this country. It seems to me that if they closed the numerous outlets and confined the stream to one, a ship channel would form.

Galveston is situated on a long, low, white, sand island, at no point more than a few feet higher than the sea. The buildings of wood are painted white, except in their principal streets, the "Strand" and "Market" Streets. At a distance the city looks like a large clothes-yard with clothes hung out to dry. At the close of the war the number of inhabitants was 6,000 and not a brick building. It has now increased to over 20,000. In the streets mentioned are large brick blocks, with iron fronts—a credit to any place. The business done is principally wholesale, in hides, tallow, sugar, corn and cotton. The colored 'gemmens" are numerous and grotesque, both in figure and dress. Although the weather is warm I saw no one wear a high hat or coat. Some day this city will be swept into eternity by a tidal wave.

At 4 p. m., having shaken hands with my ship-mates of the "Clyde," not a mere formal shake, either, for those who have been housed together for ten days, sharing the sickness and danger of a voyage, and whom you may never meet again, grow very much attached to each other.

We sailed out into the deep in the ship *Harlan*, an iron, steam side wheeled ship for Indianola. The wind blew very heavily from the south, sending to the shore a heavy ground swell, in which we most horridly wallowed. The ladies soon disappeared; the cabin was badly lighted, and after the passengers had retired, cocked up on the table rolling to and fro at a swinging lamp I managed to read the last 50 pages of "Good bye, Sweet Heart" accompanied as usual by the most persistent squalls of a youngster near at hand, who's father in a harsh voice, out of tune, was doing his level best at a lullaby. The mother having all sweet sound "tuckered" out of her. To bed, my berth ran athwart the ship, in the *Clyde* it was lengthwise with the vessel, so that in her I was rocked as in a cradle, here I was rocked end for end, alternately standing on head and foot, I was not accustomed to it; the poet says "Roll on thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll" I dislike that command and prefer "Peace, be still.

Tuesday—morning comes, and as I poke my nose out of the window, I am surprised to see a sandy shore within 200 yards of me, with pelicans within shot, and gazing at us; instantly I hurry on my clothes, and find we are just entering the smooth water in Matagorda Bay. On the right hand stands the house of Capt. Deckerow, on "Deckerow's Point," where in 1854, stood almost a city. A passenger says he knew it, and in one night every vestige of it was swept away. This comes of building on the sand. The lighthouses are pretty like cottages, painted white, elevated on iron stilts. During the war the "rebs" burnt all the former ones. Off here the ship *Westfield* was abandoned during the war, and her magazine fired to prevent her from falling into the enemy's hands. The captain and crew went back to ascertain why she did not blow up, and as soon as they regained her deck, the magazine exploded, blowing the vessel and all hands into the air.

Indianola is built on another sand-bar, almost level with the sea, and has only one street as straight as an arrow. All the buildings are wood, painted white, with large verandahs and pillars. It has a population of 2,300—as large as Trenton, but not so well built, resembling more Smithville, in the number of its taverns, form, and liveliness. The place is very dry—no rain has fallen here for the last three months. Of the population over one-half are niggers. I counted to-day 32, sitting under a stoop joking each other, "all as happy as a big sun-flower."

The Casino is rather a nice little building. The Court House is a large square building, dirty within and without; plaster off the walls, rags in the windows, walls scribbled all over. The gaol out side is an octagonal clap-boarded building, hardly strong enough to hold a lunatic.

For love nor money can you get fish, crabs, shrimps or oysters, although the coast abounds with them. The folks are all too lazy. The beef has not on a carcass enough fat to grease a pair of boots. I saw some fine fat cattle brought in from the interior, some 300 miles. They were fatted on the "mesquit grass" prickly pear, and mesquit bean. They were all branded on the sides, so are the horses here. These latter are small and of the Spanish breed. The saddles are tall, behind and before, with a horn in the front to tie the lasso to. The stirrups are of wood.

Labor is scarce. An old gentleman is here, trying to get a man to drive 200 sheep 80 miles. He can't get one for love or money. I asked why not get a nigger, he said he would fall asleep and wolves would eat all the sheep. Fat cattle here are worth $10 ahead.

Soon after my arrival I asked how far to the woods, as I was anxious to see the birds, &c. My answer was that I would have to go 30 miles to find a tree! All the way along the coast to the "Rio Grande" is a strip 30 miles wide of prairie cattle ranches. Here we have some shrubs. The white, yellow, and pink oleander, all now in full bloom, the date and Spanish dagger bush. The date is very graceful, each straight branch growing from the root with two rows of regular long leaves. The dagger tree has a thick cork sort of bark, and from each branch the leaves or blades grow from a common centre to all points—are 18 inches long, 3 inches wide, and are pointed like a dagger. The flowers, garden and wild, are in full bloom. Gulls and plover cover the beach. There is a large bird here like a turkey, black, which dives like a goose, and is called a "water turkey." Within half a mile the prairie is full of chickens, and yet in this town there is not a "bird" dog.

Our hotel is called the "Globe." You can see through it any where, all the rooms are without plaster or inner lining, unplaned, unpainted clap boards, showing the rafters and supports. Our dining table has a curious rig to scare the flies. It is a sort of frame ranged over the table, from which fall flags. A nigger boy pulls a rope and the flags sweep to and fro just over the table as the frame oscillates. My bed-room has neither chair nor table, the window blinds are in ribbons, the bed as hard as a brick, the looking glass lies sidewise in two nails. They are too lazy to find a string to hang it up. The room is lively, bugs and mosquitoes revel here. Of all the inert places I ever saw, (except Smithville) this is the worst, and I may have to stay here for 10 days—what a prospect!

LIGNIFED.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, in reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway says, we cannot have too many competing lines of travel and transportation across the continent, and the time is certainly not far distant when its entire coast line on the Pacific will be so densely populated and its commerce with Asiatic nations so vast that all the lines now existing or contemplated will be inadequate to accommodate the trans-continental traffic.

A BIG JAM.—A telegram from Ottawa says: "The immense jam of saw logs and timber at Kazabazua, Gatineau River, has been safely broken, and as only one half the great mass of timber got loose at once the booms were sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure. The scene when the jam broke is said to have been terrific; logs were piled thirty feet deep at Aylm's chute, and the water flooded back up the river for twenty miles. Several men who were engaged in breaking the jam had narrow escapes. When the logs began to move the rush was terrible, and amid the rolling and crashing of timber the agile drivers had to make their way to shore from the middle of the river. Fortunately they were all experienced men, and got safely to land. Had any of them fallen on the logs they would have been ground to pieces.

School Trustees.

FRIDAY, May 17.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment. PRESENT.—Messrs McAnnany (Chairman), Hambly, Shepard, Glass, Sawyer, Wensley, Northrup, Pitceathly, Macoun and Wills.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Shepard presented the report of the Committee on School Organization as follows:

The Committee on School Organization and Internal Management, beg leave to submit this their second Report:

1. That they have carefully considered the suggestions contained in the Rev. Inspector's Report submitted to them at the last meeting, and beg leave to recommend:

That the Secretary be requested to procure a set of Object Lessons for School No. 1.

That as an aid to the more practical teaching of Natural Science, the Secretary be requested to procure a Case for School No. 1, for the preservation and display of Insects, Minerals, &c.

2. That the attention of the Committee having been called to the want of harmony existing amongst the Teachers of School No. 2, they caused an investigation to be made into the general condition and management of said School, and after hearing the statements of the Teachers, and obtaining information from a variety of sources, it was found that grave differences existed between the Teachers, caused by the arbitrary and overbearing manner of the Head Teacher towards his Assistants. The efficiency of the School being thereby greatly impared, and inasmuch as they are convinced that harmony cannot be established and maintained under the present superintendence, the Committee recommend a change in the Head Mastership of School No. 2, to take effect at the expiration of the present quarter.

Respectfully submitted,
W. A. SHEPARD, Chairman.
A. G. NORTHRUP,
THOS. WILLS,
JAMES MACOUN,
J. H. HAMBLY.

Mr. Wills stated, in reference to the Taylor *vs.* School Trustees case, that Mr. Richards had promised to send his written opinion, but it had not yet been received.

Mr. Shepard moved, seconded by Mr. Northup, the adoption of the report of the Committee on School Organization.

Mr. Glass said he had been informed that the whole trouble arose from the rule of the Board, preventing the administration of corporal punishment by the assistant teachers. He would like to have some explanation about the cause of removing Mr. Vermilyea.

Mr. Shepard said if the Board wanted detailed explanations as to what took place in Committee, he would give them. The Committee had made a careful examination, and would not recommend the action they did, unless there were good grounds for doing so.

The Board having signified a desire to hear particulars,

Mr. Shepard proceeded to state that the attention of the Committee had first been called to the dereliction of duty on the part of Mr. Vermilyea in not sending the children from his school, who had passed the necessary examination, to the High School. Of the large number of pupils from Mr. Vermilyea's school who had passed their examination, not one had gone to the High School; whilst all those from the other Schools, who had passed the examination, had been regularly drafted into the High School, in accordance with the resolution of the Board. At the same meeting Mr. Falkiner, a member of the Committee, had stated that there was great want of harmony between Mr. Vermilyea and his assistants, and the Committee determined to investigate the matter. After consultation, it was decided that the Chairman of the Board, Local the Inspector and himself should make an investigation into the causes of complaint. The chief cause of the preliminary action of the Committee was, he might say, the course taken by Mr. Vermilyea in neglecting to carry out the resolution of the Board respecting the sending of pupils who could pass the necessary examination, to the High School. At the investigation, held in the School, Miss Ostrom stated that she had sent a pupil to Mr. Vermilyea for chastisement, and from the conduct of the pupil had reason to believe it had not been whipped. At the close of school that day she had spoken to Mr. Vermilyea about it, and he replied in a very insulting manner, and she had, in consequence, felt much aggrieved. It having been stated by Mr. Falkiner that Miss Templeton had said she would resign in consequence of Mr. Vermilyea's treatment, she said that she had made no such statement. However, there was an apparent great lack of harmony between the Teachers, and it was evident to the Committee, from what transpired during the investigation, and from knowledge gained from other sources, which the Committee did not think it necessary to detail, that the harmony of the School could not be maintained under the present Head Master. Therefore, in justice to the Assistant Teachers, against whom there was not a breath of complaint, and in justice to the Board, it was deemed necessary to take the action that they recommended in the report. The question of Mr. Vermilyea's not sending the children to the High School was a serious one. He had stated to the Inspector, at the last examination of his school, that he had twenty six pupils prepared for examination for the High School. Of these, sixteen had afterwards presented themselves for examination, and eleven had passed, yet not one of these pupils had gone to the High School. The Committee questioned Mr. Vermilyea on the subject, but he pleaded ignorance of the duties imposed upon him by the Board, though the Inspector had previously plainly represented the matter to him and the School; and while the Inspector said to the scholars it was to a certain extent permissive, one of the chief objects in the amalgamation of the Boards was to thoroughly carry out the grading system, and it was his wish that it should be done. It was, therefore, evident to the Committee that Mr. Vermilyea did not wish to carry out the instructions of the Board. They had also been informed that he (Mr. Vermilyea) had stated that he dared the Board to dismiss him, and that he had only sent his pupils for examination to show the Board what they could do. Now the Board of Examiners comprised gentlemen who deserved different treatment from that, and the Board of Trustees was composed of men of business who could not be trifled with in such a manner, and they therefore found it necessary to take the action which they recommended. He might say that Mr. McAnnany, the Chairman of the Board, concurred with the report, and would give them explanation of other matters not touched upon.

Mr. McAnnany said Mr. Shepard had given them a very fair explanation of what had taken place.

Mr. Sawyer thought Mr. Vermilyea had been much to blame in not sending his pupils to the High school. The rule regarding the administration of corporal punishment had, however, had an annoying effect, and perhaps the offence alleged on that score had been unintentional. He did not think the resolution of the Board meant that children should be sent to the Master for punishment in other than serious cases. The resolution had, however, been carried out to the letter by the Assistants in No. 2, and hence had arisen some of the unpleasantness which existed.

The Chairman read the new rules defining the duty of the Masters and their Assistants, which are to the effect that the Master shall be responsible for the discipline and control of all classes under his subordinates, and that the Assistants shall not use more severity towards their pupils than the head of a family would towards his children. The Board's resolution had been passed before these new rules came into force. He also read a letter addressed to him by Mr. Vermilyea, after the investigation, asking what he should do with those children attending his school who had passed the examination necessary for entering the High School, and yet did not go there—whether he should turn them out or not? Also stating that he considered it a grievance that a Committee should be appointed to investigate his case, when, of 9 children from Mr. McKeown's school, 5 of whom had passed examination, only one went to the High School. To this he (Mr. McAnnany) had replied that he would lay the matter before the Board, which met on the Tuesday evening following. The Committee, he might say, was not a special Committee of Investigation, but was a standing Committee of the Board, which had power to deal with such matters. He had also enquired regarding the pupils from Mr. McKeown's school, and found that only four presented themselves for examination. Of these but one passed, and was now attending the High School.

Mr. Wills said many of the best educationalists did not deem corporal punishment necessary. He believed that if the opinion of Dr. Ryerson were asked, he would give it that whipping should only be administered in extreme cases. There were other means of punishment more effectual than whipping, which did not degrade the offender. He believed that the sentiment of the Board was that there should be as little corporal punishment as possible.

Mr. Wensley had learned that the children in No. 2 had made it a business to do something to be whipped for, when they were sent into the large room to sit there for a time and bye-and-bye to go back again. He believed in giving a good whipping when it was necessary, something that would have a lasting effect.

The question of the adoption of the report was then voted upon as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Shepard, Wensley, Northrup, Pitceathly, Macoun, Wills and Hambly.

NAY.—Mr. Glass.

Mr. Wills gave notice of a resolution for the appointment of teachers for the year, from first of July next.

It was agreed that a special meeting of the Board be held as soon as practicable after Mr. Richards' opinion in the Taylor *vs.* Trustees matter is received.

The Board then adjourned.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY

NEW YORK, May 16—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A New York member has prepared a bill which he intends to offer in the House, in case the Treaty fails, providing a way of recovering the Alabama Claims. The Bill directs payment by the United States Government in gold of all legitimate claims for direct loss to American merchants and ship owners growing out of the depredations of the *Alabama* and other anglo-rebel cruisers, and provides that the Government shall indemnify itself for such payment by collecting a tonnage tax of three dollars a ton on all British shipping entering American ports until fully reimbursed. The member says his bill will not only accomplish the speedy payment of the Alabama Claims, but would have a more important effect, to drive British shipping from the American trade and restore to our commerce something of its former prosperity and prestige.

A Washington special to the *World* says: The supplemental article to the Washington Treaty was again discussed at great length by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day. The particular plan of surrender proposed for the United States by the Gladstone Ministry did not seem to strike a single member of the Committee favorably, but the whole discussion turned on the question as to whether the Treaty could be saved any other way. Other propositions were suggested and debated, but the conclusions reached by the pending correspondence and the question of the propriety of the Senate advising the President to submit a counter article, thereby reopening negotiations, put all other plans out of the question, so the Committee discussed the pending proposition with certain modifications, which in no wise altered the direct issue involved, but did not decide, after all, to recommend it to the Senate. Another meeting will be held to-morrow to continue the discussion, and it is anticipated that the Committee will finally recommend to the Senate to consent, and advise the President to engraft this supplemental article into the Treaty of Washington. If the surrender of the administration is made a party issue, the article will probably fail to be ratified by one or two majority against the required two-thirds.

NEW YORK, May 17—The *World's* Washington special says: The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have spent another day on the draft of the amendatory Granville article to the Washington Treaty, and for the first time since it was submitted, had a full meeting, by the return of Senator Patterson. The committee, after what may be termed a stormy meeting, did not come to any conclusion, though they hope to-morrow to report the article to the Senate.

Senators Patterson, Schurz, and Carrerly, of the Committee, will certainly form the minority and may possibly be reinforced by Senator Hamil, if so the report of the Committee then becomes that of a majority adverse to the ratification of the Treaty.

In the Senate, the question will be whether it will advise the President to negotiate the article. As it requires a two-thirds vote to ratify it, if negotiated, the Senate will determine that two-thirds must be required now to give proper assent. It looks to-day, however, as though the Treaty will fail. Of the Republican Senators Carpenter, Chandler, Logan, Ferry, of Connecticut, Gilbert, Osborn, Sumner, Patterson, and Edmunds, and of the Liberals Schurz, Fenton, Tipton, and Trumbull are believed to be opposed to it. This list, added to that of the Democrats Senators, give a liberal majority against the required two-thirds. Logan and Edmuns are probably not so certain as the others named.

In the House, sentiment is almost universally against the supplementary Treaty. If the Treaty is saved at all, it will be by the pressure of the financial and business interests of the country in its behalf.

Johnson is warmly in favor of the ratification of the Treaty. He says we will never be able to negotiate a Treaty which does not absolutely abandon the principle of indirect damages, and maintains that the United States might as well accept the situation as it now exists, and thereby save the country more, even in money value, than if England had allowed all the direct and indirect indemnity which we claimed at the onset.

LONDON, May 17—At a meeting of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce to-night, Sir Stafford Northcote made a speech in which he alluded to the negotiations preceding the signing of the Treaty of Washington. He stated that the understanding of the British Commissioners was that a promise had been given that the claim for indirect damages should not be prosecuted, but it was necessary that the American Senate should not be placed in a position requiring a confession that wrong had been done. On a previous occasion the matter had been treated in a statesmanlike manner, no petty question was then admitted. If the Senate now dealt as it did with the question last year, a settlement might be counted on as sure to be made.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: There is not a single member of the Senate who does not admit, with more or less directness and emphasis, that a proper construction of the Treaty correspondence places our Government in the position of having abandoned, at dictation, what it has asserted and distinctly maintained ever since November, 1861, when Seward protested against the sailing of the *Alabama*. Notwithstanding this fact, there is every reason to believe to-night that the supplementary article submitted on Monday will be ratified.

The Committee had another session this morning, at which no definite conclusion was reached, and the excuse was offered for further procrastination that members required more time in which to make themselves acquainted with the details of the correspondence.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it is understood, has agreed upon the following:

Resolved—That two-thirds of the Senators present, concurring with the Senate, advise the President to consent to the proposition of the British Government contained in his message of the 14th inst., for an additional article to the Treaty of Washington of May 8th, 1871.

Four Senators are in favor of the resolution, two in favor of returning the proposition to the President, and one in favor of modifying the proposition.

LONDON, May 18—The correspondence between the British and American Governments is published and commented on by the journals, which generally express a hope favorable to a decision by the Senate.

—A despatch from Arkansas says the United States Marshal and a *posse* had a terrible fight recently in Indian Territory with the notorious outlaw Proctor. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. The chief outlaw escaped unhurt.

Just now as wall paper comes so much in vogue, it may be of advantage to many to know that whitewashed walls, when first washed with vinegar will retain the paper as well as though the wall had never been whitewashed.

News Condensed.

—Dr. Schultz is in Ottawa.

—It is said that Riel expects an amnesty.

—Ten ocean steamers are in Montreal harbor.

—The strike amongst the miners in Michigan is at an end.

—There are several cases of small pox in Peterboro.

—Several cases of typhoid fever are reported in Brockville.

—Napanee votes to each of its firemen the sum of $10 per year.

—California has $31,000,000 invested in wine making.

—Bush fires have commenced in the woods back of Ottawa.

—The strike in Hamilton and Brantford continues.

—Lord Lisgar, it is said, sails for England on the 21st of June.

—The loss by the Kemptville fire was $89,000; insurance $28,600.

—Lake Huron is two and a half feet lower than at any time last summer.

—Texas anticipates the best wheat crop she has raised since the war.

—Cordwood is so plentiful in St. John, N. B. that its present price is $1.70 per load.

—Sixteen fleeces of wool have been sold at 47 cents per lb. at Guelph.

—The Gleniffer was detained 22 days in the ice about the Gulf.

—Belles now promenade with the parasol hitched to the belt.

—The mortal remains of 117 steamboats lie on the bottom of the Arkansas River.

—The tobacco plants in Virginia are later and fewer this year than ever known before.

—The 'Maritime Bank of the Dominion' is to be established at St. John, N. B.

—A new steamer, 'The Forest Queen' was launched at Pembroke on Monday.

—It is said that Hon. John Carling will be the next Lieut-Governor of Ontario.

—Four hundred Danes passed through Toronto to the west yesterday.

—The strike in Hamilton continues, and every day additional shops are being closed.

—The exodus of French Canadians to the States continues this spring as large as ever.

—There are altogether 222 princes and princesses of royal blood in Europe to-day.

—The assessment of property in Trenton is $180,745, being over $10,000 greater than last year.

—The San Francisco markets received 25,000 pounds of strawberries in a single day last month.

—It is feared that the accident to the Grenville canal will close it for navigation for four or five weeks.

—The N. Y. bricklayers want $4 a day for eight hours' work, the customary strike is threatened.

—Mr. Whyte, official assignee, has been committed to gaol on a charge of forgery—bail was accepted.

—Twenty large black bass were sent by Seth Green, of N. Y., to California, eleven of which arrived in good order.

—Strauss and his full Vienna orchestra of fifty six performers have promised to be at the Boston jubilee.

—Miss Rye left for England on the 15th inst., for the purpose of bringing out another party of children.

—A young lady in passing another should not turn around to see what she wears, because the other is doing the same thing.

—Four hundred and fifty emigrants, principally English, arrived in Toronto on the 14th, and all were speedily put to work.

—Grasshoppers have made their appearance in Southern Utah, and people have been compelled to fight them to save vegetation.

—A candid old bachelor says: "After all, a woman's heart is the sweetest thing in the world; it's a perfect honeycomb—*full of cells*."

—A Charleston, S. C., paper speaks in hopeful terms of the corn and cotton crops of that section of the country.

The celebrated five year old trotter "Startle" made half a mile on the Fleetwood track to-day, in 1 minute, 4¼ seconds.

—Two blocks of wooden houses, in Montreal, containing 50 families, were destroyed by fire last evening.

—Muscatine, Ia., is puzzled over a queer bird shot near that place the other day. It looks like a cross between a duck and a giraffe.

—The richest sugar planter in Cuba is said to be Senor Barros, who has six factories and whose income is reported to be $4,000,000 per annum.

—Five thousand Carlists have been defeated in Spain. A number killed and a large number wouded have fallen into the hands of the Spanish troops.

—Notwithstanding the rumours of the sickness of the Hon. M. C. Cameron, in the States, we are glad to learn that he is in Detroit in good health.

—The total number of hogs packed in the West during the past season was 4,782,413, an increase of 1,159,000 over the previous year. The value of the hogs was $55,800,000.

—Five loaded cars left Rivier du Loup yesterday, and proceeded as far as Trois Pistoles, on the Intercolonial Railroad, the line being opened that distance.

Three burglars waylaid a gentleman named Day, in one of the most central points in Brooklyn on Tuesday night, while riding along in his carriage, and robbed him of nearly $1,000.

—The Trades Unions at Hamilton had a great demonstration in that city yesterday. The procession was large and imposing. Everything passed off quietly.

—The latest fashion in giving wedding presents is to have the monogram of the giver engraved on it, instead of that of the person to whom it is presented.

—A telegram from Washington, May 15th, says: It was decided by the adoption of a proposition to reduce the duties on lumber and manufactures of lumber 10 per cent.

—The Toronto policemen who were dismissed, have been ordered by the Chief to return their uniforms, but refuse, until they are paid their wages in full for the current month.

—A band of Fenian laborers now on a strike in New York attacked a body of Germans who were employed at the Metropolitan Gas Works, but were driven off by the Germans.

—The Ottawa correspondent of the *Journal de Quebec* says that Mr. Howe is about to resign his seat in the Federal Cabinet, and will be replaced by Mr. Savary from Nova Scotia.

—A Georgia paper advises its subscribers that "payments can be made in butter, eggs, corn, potatoes, ragged greenbacks, or tobacco stamps—if nicely taken from the boxes."

—Over 200,500,000 feet of logs were cut on the Upper Mississippi and tributaries last winter, but unless heavy rains come, not more than $90,000,000 feet will be be brought to market.

—Dr. Schultz has put on the notice paper questions respecting various Manitoba matters notably in connection with the census, the land grant, the volunteers, and the Hudson Bay reserves at Fort Garry.

—The cost of the Hoosac tunnel up to Jan. 1, 1872, had been $7,985,501, and there were $3,000,000 then due to the contractors. The total cost, when completed, it is estimated, will be, $12,793,384.

—Twenty barges laden with two and a half million feet of lumber, and towed by three steamers, left Ottawa a couple of days ago for the United States market. They were to run the Long Sault, the Grenville Canal not being yet finished.

—A report reached New York yesterday that the steamer Tripoli, bound from Liverpool to New York, had been lost on the coast of Ireland. The passengers were safely landed, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

—A mammoth century plant, forty feet in height and weighing three and a half tons, has been shipped from near Jacksonville, Fla, to parties in New York. The plant is on the eve of blooming the second time, and is therefore nearly two hundred years old. It may well be doubted whether in beauty and grandeur of appearance this plant has its equal on the continent.

The enterprising individual who is organizing a brass band of twenty women in Cincinatti says if they learn half as many airs as they put on the experiment cannot fail of being a success.

A SHREWD CONTRIVANCE.—Patrick Hughes, of Harlem, took a contract to dig a well. When he had dug about twenty five feet down, it caved in and filled nearly to the top. Pat looked cautiously around and seeing no person near, took off his hat and coat, hung them on a windlass, crawled into some bushes and awaited events. In a short time the citizens discovered that the well had caved in, and seeing Pat's hat and coat on the windlass, supposed he was at the bottom. A few hours of brisk digging cleared the loose earth from the well, and just as the citizens reached the bottom, and were won dering where the body was, Pat walked out of the bushes, and good-naturedly thanked them for relieving him of a sorry job. Some of the tired diggers were disgusted, but the joke was too good to allow anything more than a hearty laugh, which followed.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 13—A Washington special says: Since the negotiation so suddenly terminated in London on Friday last, over the consequential claims between the United States and Great Britain, important correspondence which was inaugurated by Gen. Schenck has transpired, by which the Washington Treaty is to be suspended for the present or until the two Governments can negotiate and ratify a new or suplemental treaty covering the disputed question raised by the presentation of indirect claims. The British Ministry expressed its willingness to resume negotiations on that basis, which was telegraphed here yesterday afternoon.

Last night the President convened a special cabinet meeting at the White House, at which this new and important phase of the situation was thoroughly and earnestly discussed. The result was that it was decided rather than let the Washington Treaty fail, to enter upon the work of framing a new Treaty, to include the point that hereafter neither nation shall make any claim upon the other for consequential damages because of any neglect on the part of either to observe a strict neutrality when the other is belligerent. Arrangements are in progress between Gen. Schenck and Lord Granville to secure for the present a suspension of the Geneva Conference. It will merely meet on June 15th and again adjourn. A new Treaty will at once be negotiated in London and forwarded here for ratification by the United States Senate. If Congress adjourns before this Treaty is received here, the President will convene the Senate in extra session to discuss and ratify it. The Administration therefore yields the principle involved in the indirect and shifts the responsibility from its own shoulders to the Senate.

These facts are derived from official sources and may be relied on.

MILWAUKEE, May 13—A fire at Wabashaw, Minn., to-day, destroyed a large elevator belonging to Holmes, Kellog & Co.

KINGSTON, N.Y., May 13—A fire in the Shawangunk Mountains, at Port Ben, burned over a space of two miles in width, destroyed 300 cords of wood and an immense quantity of timber. It is hoped it may soon be checked.

NEW YORK, May 17—An exciting trotting race took place to-day for the 2.28 purse of 1871, ordered to be repeated by the Board of Appeals. Seven horses appeared to-day, and four heats were trotted, "Susie" winning 3 heats—best time 2.26¾.

A Washington special to the *Times* says: Over fifty Democratic members of Congress have signed a letter calling for a straight Democratic ticket, at Baltimore.

The Japanese Embassy are now nearly ready to take their departure from this city. They will have official audiences with the Secretary of State, and the negotiation of a full commercial, consular and diplomatic Treaty will then be completed. This Treaty will be as broad as the one we have now with England, and will establish between the two nations the same relations of amity, commerce and friendship.

DETROIT, May 16—The troops sent by Gen. Baldron to repress the disorders at the copper mines of Lake Superior, arrived at Houghton this afternoon, but most of the miners had returned to work, except at Hecla mines. At the latter they threatened to stop the work of the other mines, but the presence of the Military will probably prevent any disturbance.

A Scranton special to the *Times* says: The woods for thirty two miles along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Raiload have been on fire for several days, causing consternation in the villages along the road. From Dunning's to Zobyhanna, the engineers cannot see 10 feet ahead of their locomotives and are compelled to creep cautiously along.

The town of Zobyhanna has been entirely surrounded with fire since Monday, and it has taken the herculean exertions of five hundred men to prevent it from being reduced to ashes. There is hardly a doubt that the town will yet burn up, as the wind has so veered round as to drive the fire on houses in the outskirts.

At Carbondale, on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, the woods are also all ablaze, and the town is continually being showered with sparks. The universal cry is for rain. A slight shower would put an end to immense destruction to property.

BOSTON, May 17—Several hundred acres of wood land in Malden were burned over on Wednesday and Thursday, endangering many dwellings.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., May 17—A heavy rain last night washed away two bridges on the Missouri Pacific Railroad between this city and Wyancott, and also several bridges on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

GREAT BRITIAN.

LONDON, May 16—The supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington, providing for a settlement of the indirect claims controversy, is the most prominent topic of discussion throughout the city. The London morning journals, in their articles on the subject, express the hope that the American Senate will approve of the suggestions embodied in Earl Granville's draft of the article, and thereby remove the differences now existing between England and America; but fear that the exigencies of the approaching Presidential election may cause its disapproval. It is also hinted that when the politicians on both sides shall have finished with the Treaty, the people of the two nations will take into consideration, and effect a satisfactory settlement of the points at issue.

The London *Globe* to-day has an article showing that the claim of the American Government for damages incurred by the destruction of a vessel by the *Shenandoah*, amounts to $6,500,000, while the prize money claimed by the officers of the *Shenandoah* amounts to $1,100,000. The *Globe* also published a detailed log of the *Shenandoah*, giving the time and value of every prize captu red by that vessel.

LONDON, May 17—The agent of the Cunard line received information of the loss of the steamer *Tripoli*, from Liverpool for Boston. The *Tripoli* was ashore on South Tusker Rock, off Carnsore Point, off the Irish Coast. The crew and passengers were all saved, but the vessel will be a total loss. Little of the cargo can be saved.

LONDON, May 18—Whitmonday, the 20th inst., will be observed as a holiday in this city, and there will be a general suspension of business.

SPAIN.

PARIS, May 17—It is reported from the Spanish frontier, through Carlist channels, that the Government troops have been defeated near Bilboa, with a loss of many prisoners.

MADRID, May 18—The Cortes yesterday, after an amicable discussion, rejected a resolution introduced by Deputy Argullos censuring the Government for declaring Biscay and Catalonia in a state of siege.

The whereabouts of Don Carlo remains a mystery, but that he has escaped from Spain is certain.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.

The debate on the Washington Treaty was resumed yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Holton, who although differing with the Government, supported the Treaty in the interests of peace. He did not agree altogether with several of its provisions, but he accepted it as a question of high imperial policy. He announced at the close, that he should vote for the second reading of the Bill, and against the amendment of Mr. Bodwell, but he should record his sense of the misconduct of the Government by supporting Mr. Blake's amendment.

He was followed by Sir George Cartier, who of course supported the Treaty.

Mr. Stewart Campbell, of Nova Scotia, spoke in favor of the Treaty.

Mr. Dorion opposed the Treaty.

Mr. Smith, (Westmoreland) Mr. Chaveau, Messrs. Baker, Street and Macdonald (Lunenburg) spoke in support of the Treaty.

Mr. Fortin condemned it as unjust to Canadian fishermen. He would vote against the amendments and against the Treaty.

Mr. Scratcherd opposed it.

After a discussion about not coming to a vote till to-day, the House adjourned at three o'clock a. m.

FRIDAY, May 17th, 1872.

In the House of Commons this day, Mr. Mackenzie presented a petition from residents of Fort Garry against the awards of Judge Johnston relative to losses sustained by individuals during the late insurrection.

Mr. J. H. Cameron presented a report from the Committee on privileges and elections, recommending the discharge of the petitions against the return of Mr. D. A. Smith and Mr. Delorme. The report was adopted.

In reply to Mr. Robitaille, Sir John Macdonald said that the Treaty Bill, if adopted by the House, would not go into operation until an Order in Council had been passed or a proclamation issued based thereon. He also stated that it was the intention of the Government to protect the fisheries until such time as they were thrown open to the Americans by law. Whatever money was received as compensation under the Treaty would be at the disposal of the House.

After a number of questions had been asked and answered, a discussion arose on a question put by M. Fournier as to the appointment of resident judges in Quebec.

Mr. Dorion and others contended that Quebec was entitled to more judges, and that a Superior Court should be established to prevent appeals to Egland, which were costly.

Sir George Cartier spoke highly of the judicial system of Quebec.

Sir John Macdonald said that if more judges were required in any of the Provinces, it was the duty of the Local Legislatures to pass Acts to that effect. It should then be the duty of the Dominion Government to appoint the judges and to provide for the payment of their salaries.

The subject was still under discussion when the House rose for recess.

After recess a number of bills were disposed of.

Mr. Colby then moved the third reading of his bill to repeal the Insolvency laws.

Mr. Harrison raised a point of order, which was overruled by the Speaker.

Mr. Jones moved an amendment to ex-

empt Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from the operation of the bill.

Mr. Gibbs moved the six months hoist.

The debate was continued amid considerable uproar and confusion. Finally, the amendments were all voted down, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

After a short debate on Mr. Bodwell's resolution respecting the guage of the Intercolonial Railway, the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, May 18.

The Speaker took the chair at one o'clock. The Hon. J. H. Cameron presented the report of the Committee on privileges and elections, stating that both parties concerned in the Marquette election requested an adjournment of their case for six weeks, and that it had been adjourned accordingly.

Sir John Macdonald moved the House into committee on the bill for an act to amend the law relating to the fraudulent marking of merchandise. Mr. Carter in the chair. The committee rose and reported.

Several other bills were advanced a stage. Among others, an act to make provision for the continuation and extension of the geological survey of Canada and maintenance of the geological museum; an act to amend the Government Savings Bank Act; an act respecting the public debt; an act respecting patents of invention.

Mr. Pope, in moving the second reading of the Act to amend the Immigration Act of 1869, explained that the object of the measure was to assist immigrants.

Mr. Chauveaw thought the bill might interfere with the civil rights of the various Provinces. Mr. Mills, Mr. Blake and others sustained this view.

Mr. Anglin said the measure might induce a mere Coolie system.

Sir Francis Hincks replied that the hon. gentleman must be ignorant of the Coolie system. Having been Governor of a Colony in which the system was in force he (Sir Francis) claimed to be acquainted with the subject. He explained the system to show the absurdity of Mr. Anglin's remark. As it was the desire of the Government to do everything possible in the way of encouraging and assisting immigration, he trusted that the House would join with them in the good work.

The bill was read a second time, after which the House adjourned at 5.25.

MONDAY, May 20, 1872.

A number of Bills were read a third time and several advanced a stage.

A motion of Mr. McCallum, for the engineers' reports respecting the proposed improvement of the Welland Canal, led to a discussion in which the several members from the district took part.

Mr. Ross (Dundas) made a speech in favor of protective duties on barley, oats, and Indian corn. The Speaker ruled that Mr Ross's motion was out of order.

Mr. Stephenson moved for papers referring to the seizure by the American Custom authorities of the property of a Canadian, Mr. Hiram Little, who had landed material for the use of the contractor for the St. Clair Flats canal.

Mr. Costigan then moved the resolution respecting the New Brunswick School Law, and spoke in favor of that measure being disallowed by the Dominion Government.

A lengthy debate ensued, which lasted until the time of adjournment, half past twelve, the question to be the first order of the day on Wednesday.

TUESDAY, May 21.

In the House of Commons to-day the following bills were read a third time and passed: Bill to amend the Savings' Bank Act; bill respecting the Public Debt; bill to give effect to the Treaty of Washington.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Sir Francis Hincks's resolutions respecting the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee. Sir Francis explained that in order that persons holding large stocks of tea and coffee might not suffer loss by the repeal of the duties, it was provided by the resolutions that such persons might re-bond their goods any time before 20th June next, when the specific duty paid should be repaid to the owner as a drawback.

Mr. Workman said the arrangement would be satisfactory to merchants and others interested. He enquired whether the duty would be repaid at the place where the goods were purchased, or at the place where the owner resided.

Sir Francis Hincks said that the goods might be re-bonded and the drawback be received at any place where there was a custom house. In reply to Mr. Mcdougall (South Renfrew), the hon. gentleman stated that it was not the intention of the Government this season to impose any new duties, or to increase any existing ones, in order to make up for the repeal of the tea and coffee duties. This, he said, was a denial of the story which had been circulated, to the effect that private information had been given to persons in Toronto for the purpose of enabling them to prepare for new duties.

Mr. Bodwell moved an amendment to the effect that the duty on rice should also be repealed. This, he said, would involve a loss of revenue amounting to $54,000; and he thought the country could stand this; as, according to his calculations, even with the repeal of the tea and coffee duties, the Government would have a surplus of about one and a half million dollars.

Sir Francis Hincks opposed the amendment. The Government, he continued, had gone as far as they could safely go in removing the tea and coffee duties. Parliament would meet again in about eight months, before the expiration of the fiscal year—when a re-adjustment of the entire tariff would probably be proposed.

A short discussion ensued, after which Mr. Bodwell withdrew his amendment. The resolution was then adopted, and the Committee rose. Sir Francis Hincks introduced a Bill founded on the resolution which was read a second time.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed a number of items, after which the Committee rose.

Sir George Cartier moved the reception of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the resolutions respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway. In doing so, he stated that in accordance with the suggestions of the hon. member for West Durham the Government intended to provide in the resolutions that the money subsidy should be paid only as the work proceeded; and also that a different system should be provided as to the land grant in aid of the Manitoba and Nipissing branches. The grant in aid of the former branch would be at the rate of 20,000 acres per mile, and in aid of the latter 25,000 acres per mile. He moved the House into committee to amend the resolutions to this effect. He added, in reply to Mr. Mackenzie, that the Government intended providing for the construction of the road to the north-west corner of Lake Nipissing.

Mr. Mackenzie repeated his former objections against the measure; and said that, if the Government would not consent to submit all tenders for the construction of the line to Parliament for final action, he would take occasion to place his opinion on the journals of the House in the shape of an amendment.

A discussion ensued, after which the House went into committee, and the amendments proposed by Sir George Cartier were adopted. After the committee had reported.

Mr. A. P. Macdonald moved an amendment to the effect that the question of route be settled by vote of the House. Lost—yeas, 39; nays, 83; majority for the Government, 44.

Mr. Mackenzie then moved that all tenders for the work be submitted to Parliament before the contract be awarded. Lost—yeas, 39; nays, 82; majority for the Government, 43.

Mr. Young moved an amendment respecting the land grant, which was lost on a vote of 30 to 86; majority for the Government of 56.

The resolutions were concurred in, and the House adjourned at 12:30.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 22—In the sitting of the National Assembly this afternoon, Mr. Rouher spoke for nearly three hours on a motion to interpellate the Government as to its intentions with regard to war contracts. The floor and galleries were densely crowded. The speech was listened to with the deepest interest, and frequently interrupted by applause. M Rouher disclaimed any intention of provoking controversy. He defends Gen. Palikao from charges made against his administration of affairs as Minister of War, and urged that the members of the Government, not the Government collectively, should be held responsible for their acts. At the close of M. Rouher's speech the sitting was adjourned.

President Thiers, Gambetta and Andriffett Pasquiero will reply to-morrow.

PARIS, May 23—The Commission on Capitulations in their report relative to the surrender of Strasburg, blame General Ulrich on all points for the capitulation of the city. He is especially censured for securing for himself and officers exemptions from the conditions imposed upon his men.

—One hundred and fifty bricklayers in Toronto, have agreed to strike for nine hours on the 20th of June.

Our Paris Letter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, May 4.

There is general satisfaction felt at the resolution taken by the government to send Marshal Bazaine before a Court Martial, and as that officer is reported to desire also such a tribunal, all parties are pleased. There will be some difficulty in constituting the Court—a jury of his peers is impossible as the other Marshals have either been his subordinates or have assisted in the Committee of Inquiry into his acts. The Assembly, however, will nominate the members of the Court by including therein a few admirals. To judge from the gossip in circulation, it will in point of revelations prove to be a very sensational affair, and it is not unlikely some reputations up to the present pure, will leave the Court tarnished. On the whole it is not expedient to give the world the full particulars of the Metz misfortune. Some journals anticipate the sentence, and plead that it is not necessary to shoot the Marshall, but to degrade him in a hollow square, composed of the *braves* he is alleged to have betrayed—to deliver his name to the maledictions of posterity, and blot out his existence as a soldier and a citizen. Bazaine does not appear to have any friends, but he has the right to be considered innocent until pronounced to be guilty. There are two parties who blame Bazaine—one who estimate his want of military ability, and the other that view in his surrender the collapse of personal ambition and the failure of a political intrigue. In any case his surrender of the flower of the French army involved the ruin of the national defence.

Ministers have been beaten on the project of law for the reconstitution of the Conseil d'Etat. They desired to have the nomination of members, and were supported to a man by the republicans of all shades. The monarchists, equally banded, insisted on the Assembly's retaining the right to nominate—they did not understand the composition of a Council, that might show its independence by picking asunder the laws voted on the plea of reforming them. M. Thiers wisely abstained from interfering, and left to the Minister of Justice the task to defend his department. M. Dufaure spoke with his usual remarkable ability—one might say more through his nose than his mouth. He is the worst dressed man in France. His want of suspenders is proverbial; but he wears since 18 months the same vest—composed of a lilac check material, that ordinarily serves for making bed-curtains. It must have been cut with a paper knife and is buttoned on a diagonal principle. M. Thiers ought to insist on his ablest minister looking smart.

The 750 deputies, as is well known, are divided into sections according to their shades of politics—graduated like the cardinal points of the compass. Each section has its president, &c., a perfect organization. The Centre Gouche is the most important of these sections, embracing as it does the moderate, the Conservative Republicans. General Chanzy has just been elected president of this influential party. It is well to note the increasing importance of this gentleman, he proved the ablest general in the late campaign, and from his energy, truthfulness and tact, would have given the invaders plenty of trouble were time afforded him to get an army into shape. In administrative matters he is highly spoken of in the lobbies of Versailles. He is a coming man. Assuming, what is now conceded, that the Republic has a good chance of a long life, and that Washington Thiers will retire after the election of a new Assembly, there are four candidates for his succession. Gambetta is too much, and Grevy too little for the presidentship; duc d'Aumale can never command the Republican vote, and he is believed to like the Comte de Paris first, and France second. As a general, his talent is not of any high order. Chanzy unites most of the advantages and commences to possess most of the chances.

The Academy has held one of its prosaic receptions to welcome its new immortal, M. Camille-Rousset, whose election to the highest literary honor France can bestow, suggests the fly-in-amber puzzle as to how it got there. One can understand the duc d'Aumale's admission, he being a prince, and of Emile Ollivier's, to please Napoleon III., but M. Rousset? And as successor to Prevost-Paradol in addition! It was the new comer's duty to scatter incense and flowers over the memory of his predecessor, in this case a trying difficulty. The day when Prevost-Paradol, after 18 years opposition to the second Empire, kissed Napoleon's hand on being appointed Minister at Washington, his sun was set, and the contempt and sorrow with which his conduct were viewed, broke his heart and almost justified his suicide. From his lowly birth a good fairy watched over him, and endowed him with precocious intellectual powers, but when he ceased to be the able polemist and keen politician, with resources of wit, irony, and information at will, to become the servant of the ruler he ridiculed and despised, the good fairy disappeared. Beyond the Academy not many can discover in his tragic death, "the forerunner" of his country's latter misfortune. The misery of his death has only been heightened by having for panygerist the successor to his *fauteriel*, a gentleman whom nobody knows, nor desires to inquire about.

The black-fly plague no longer alarms. The palpitating questions, are they inoffensive or dangerous, venomous or simply inconvenient, have been resolved. They are neither phryganes, ichneumons nor Prussian flies. The papers faithful to their habitudes fought bitterly over the problem. We have had a visit simply from the *bibions*, or March flies—as harmless as Comte de Chambord or Napoleon IV; a persecuted race, that have hitherto been massacred by a rival family, but have shaken off their persecutors, this season at least, under the fostering care doubtless of the republic. This poor *bibion* has even claims to compassion, though the bodies of his comrades strew the asphalte of Paris like a hand-fought battle-field. It is a perfect model for lovers. It loves and dies. From being a worm, it becomes a fly for three or four days, has no poisoned proboois, takes no nourishment—like Parisians during the siege—marries, lays eggs and expires. It appears to be a native of the Bois de Boulogne, and taking advantage of the cut down trees, and the absence perhaps of the National Guard, has winged its way to Paris. They have nearly disappeared, the journals state they have gone to the country; speed the parting guests. One gentleman cleared his house of the invaders by reading aloud a few stanzas from Hugo's *l' Annee terrible*.

We are not yet done with the Dubourg tragedy. The unfortunate countess receives some regrets—adultery was her only crime, which Dumas *fils* has so familiarized us with, as also less renowned dramatists, that we reserve pity for the criminal wife, and execrations for the outraged husband if he gets exasperated. The Count Dubourg declines to prosecute the Viscount Precorbin who dishonored him, and the latter, feeling his "honor" called in question for his bolting on the roof to escape the husband, leaving the poor wife to brave the husband's fury and retribution, publishes "a full and true account of the affair," which is as cool a specimen of impudence as ever appeared in print. No wonder the husband has sent him a challenge to mortal combat. The sad tragedy has formed the text for many sermons on the advantages of divorce as soon as a "happy couple" find out they have no compatibility of temper. Other writers recommend more stringent laws against adultery. They do not advocate that Othello should suffocate Desdemona; Rimini stab with the same sword Francesca and Paolo, or the husband of Gabrielle de Vergy force her to eat the heart of her lover, Raol de Concy. The Code punishes the guilty parties with imprisonment from three months to two years, and a fine of 100 to 2,000 frs. Before the Revolution the Convent was the prison for the adulterous wife, where she remained till the husband decided to take her back. In other districts of France, the guilty parties were besmeared with honey, then rolled in feathers, and in this state led from village to village—their noses being cut off as the final punishment. An "intrigue" forms too often the sole occupation of many French wives. They are married from the Convent School, young, inexperienced in the world, and with but little knowledge of their husband's character. In France it has been observed, that when married the wife enters the world and the husband withdraws from it. There was much truth in the dreadful sarcasm of a member of the *demi-monde* some years ago—"the respectable women are ruining us." Another point remains to be noticed; there are many fathers and mothers who profess a holy horror for what is called *l' amour-omnibus*—the Venuses of the Cawsflour—if patronized by their sons, but who turn the blind eye to the carrying on of intrigues. But if a son or daughter be killed in their crime, the protests and lamentations are endless.

There are editors who grumble and growl because the soldiers receive Madame Thiers with military honors. It is only increasing the respect for the First Magistrate of the Country. Is it in consequence of his known aversion to tobacco in every form, that M. Thiers declines to allow an enthusiastic manufacturer of pipes to adopt his features, spectacles included, for the head of the calumet of peace? The Thiers pipe has been suppressed, just like an obnoxious newspaper.

The taking of the Census has commenced in Paris, so to his other sins M. Thiers must add that of numbering the people. A very sensible practice is pursued, by which the Government clerks can find Paterfamilias at home, in notifying some days beforehand, the streets where the peaceful domiciliary visits will be made. Monsieur, when assured the inquiries into his private life are not made with the view of singling him out as a special object for increased taxation, gives all the information necessary, especially on that delicate point as to whether his help-mate is to be registered under the column devoted to the Hagars and Sarahs.

The newspaper offices are commencing to adopt the practice of displaying index-boards with manuscript bill of contents of the latest news. The first created a perfect sensation, not only by the catching appearance of the idea, but the announcement that Marshal Bazaine had been sent before a court martial. Journalists and authors have just held their periodical banquet; the chairman was M. Zaccoue, one of the secretaries of the General Post office, and hence doubly so an *homme des lettres*. It was the first meeting since the abolition of the office of president, as carried by Victor Hugo, who did not attend, as he never dines out. There were no speeches, no toasts, and to consecrate the principle of equality everybody spoke at the same time. The change was highly approved of.

There is a Convent School near the Arc de Triomphe for young ladies. A few nights ago, the Superioress hearing footsteps, raised the alarm by ringing the signal bells. The police arrived, discovered foot-prints in the garden, and after a diligent search, a white dress-cravat was picked up in the refectory. The lambs were all counted, found to be innocent, and none were missing. But Romeo had better take care; the grounds now bristle with man-traps, and spring-guns, in charge of the police.

A Prussian a few days ago ascended the tower of Notre Dame, and waited—he belongs to a patient race—two hours, till the last sight-seer had departed; then mounting on the parapet, threw himself over, bounding off the stone. "Gorgons, and Hydras and Chimæras dire;" when he arrived at the bottom his remains were gathered up and carried in a sheet to the morgue. If only 17 millions of his countrymen would follow his example, what a chance there would be for Alsace and Lorraine.

The paviors call *demoiselle* the block of wood for battering the paving stones into their beds. The work so shook the constitutions of the laborers that they sooner or later became affected with the paralysis. A very pretty steam apparatus—*demoiselle a Vapeur*—now supersedes the hand-machine, and keeps most beautifully pegging away.

The revenue returns for the year ending December, 1871, show how rapidly business has recovered after the war, as well as the elasticity of the great natural resources of France. It is to be hoped M. Thiers will take this evidence into consideration before resorting to prohibitive tariff.

There is a strange photograph now to be met with. It represents Napoleon I, and Marie-Louise, bending over the portrait of Louis XVIII, and Napoleon consoling his future wife with the phrase—"Our poor uncle."

Louis XVI was very rigorous upon questions of etiquette; one day he was transacting business with M. Corbieves, his home-minister, when the latter placed on the table his snuff-box and handkerchief. The king frowned and said—"your are emptying your pockets, I believe." "Sire," replied the Minister quite cooly, "is it not more worthy one of Your Majesty's Ministers to empty his pockets, rather than to fill them." The king laughed, and the snuff-box, &c. disappeared into the owner's pocket.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, May 22—The *Herald's* special from London says: The English papers continue to discuss the Treaty of Washington and the supplementary article thereto with undiminished interest. The editorials generally are inspired by a desire to prevent the failure of the arbitration and to save the Treaty. An article in a contrary sense, printed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-night, is remarkable for its truthful and just appreciation of the danger of endeavoring to save the Treaty at the expense of national susceptibility. We extract the following:—"The whole drift of feeling and opinion in England justifies saying that the worst thing to do with the Treaty is to save it. Saving the Treaty means offence and humiliation to America or to England, or to both nations. It means renewal and not abatement of the ill feeling it was intended to allay. How to save the Treaty means who shall eat the leek, or whether some means cannot be invented whereby both parties should agree to eat it in each other's presence. The American papers appear to exclaim against the adoption of the supplementary article. Here there is only one opinion, and that is that its acceptance would be discreditable and dangerous. Both peoples would be pacified and content at once if the Treaty and negotiations connected therewith were dropped as an irremediable blunder, for which the two Governments are alone to blame. That is the proper fate of the Treaty, and the only safe and peaceful way of disposing of it." This article states exactly the situation in England, and is a just expression of the best opinion here. It is certain that the persons—bankers, financial agents and others—who are determined to save the Treaty at whatever cost, without regard to national dignity or honor, are bringing about a dangerous complication, the same with those unwise politicains who are willing to make party capital out of international difficulty. Further negotiation of the Treaty will only continue an irritation that may eventually put two proud nations in an attitude from which war can be the only possible issue. The Treaty should be dropped immediately for the sake of national amity, good-will and peace.

AFRICA.

NEW YORK, May 21—A special from London to the *Herald* says: Our correspondent at Zanzibar, writes that Seyd Ben Majid, one of the principal Arabs of Ujiji, left that place on 12th January last, and arrived at Unyemwembo on the 5th Feb. He reported Sheik Ben Nasib, an important personage, in Unyemwembo; that Stanly had reached Ujiji fifty days before he. Majid left by a circuitous route which he was compelled to take on account of trouble on the regular caravan route. At the time of Stanley's arrival, Dr. Livingstone was not at Ujiji. He had been travelling in the neighboring country, and was at Membo, twenty day's march from Ujiji, between Lakes Tanganjika and Victoria Myanza, but at the time of the departure of Seyd Ben Majid, Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Ujiji, and he and Stanley were there together. Sheik Ben Nasib sent this news from Unyemwembo to his brother Abdattah Ben Nasib at Zanzibar, by his trusty slave Saado, who left Unyemwembo on the 8th Feb., and reached Zanzibar on the 2nd April. Abdattah Ben Nasib and the slave Saado were both seen by the correspondent at Zanzibar.

Some consider it strange that Stanley, if at Ujiji when Seyd Ben Majid left, did not send letters by him to Unyemwembo. This is fully explained by the circumstance that Seyd Ben Majid did not intend to go to Unyemwembo when he left Ujiji, but started with an armed force to fight against a native chief named Misambo, between those places, and only came to Unyemwembo because his fighting operations brought him near.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 20—It is stated that the attitude of the Government of France towards the Carlists, and the faction with which the retreating Insurrectionists escaped into France, have caused a deep feeling of irritation on the part of the Spanish Government.

Garcia Gutierrez, Spanish Consul at Bayonne, France, has arrived in Madrid. He comes for the purpose of formally complaining of the course pursued by the French authorities towards the fleeing Carlists.

Detachments of Government troops continue to encounter Carlist bands in the disaffected Provinces. The insurgents are invariably beaten and dispersed.

MADRID, May 20—It is officially announced to-day by the Government that desertions from the Carlist bands, in the Province of Biscay, have commenced. Many of the insurrectionists present themselves to the Government troops, and give up their arms. More than four thousand have already submitted.

Uribari, a Carlist, leader is dead.

The insurgent bands in the other Provinces are dispersing.

MADRID, May 21—Later despatches from Biscay report that the Carlist organization in that Province has been completely annihilated. Five thousand of the Insurgents surrendered to the loyal forces on Sunday last. Order is now restored throughout the entire province.

ITALY.

ROME, May 16—The Italian Government has sent a communication to the Government of Prince Charles Roumania, protesting against the persecution and oppression of the Jews in that country.

New Advertisements.
Hair Dressing—E. Condon.
Insolvent Act of 1869—George Chown.
Canned Fruit—Ross & Davies.
House Furnishing Goods—Warner Bros.
Circus—W. W. Cole.

The Intelligencer.
BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1872.

The Insolvency Act.

Notwithstanding the strong opposition which Mr. Colby's Bill to repeal the Insolvency Law received from commercial centres, and from the great body of those most directly interested, the Bill passed a third reading on Friday night by a majority of ten. Two amendments were moved, one by Mr. Gibbs to give the Bill a six months hoist, which was lost by a majority of eight, the vote being 72 to 80. The other amendment to have the Bill read a third time on the 31st inst., had a closer vote the yeas being 73 to 76 against. The Bill was then read a third time. It has now to pass the ordeal of the Senate, and it is believed by many that it will be defeated there. The fact that the business men of the country are against the repeal of the Insolvency Law, and the fact that the members in the Commons who opposed Mr. Colby's Bill, although numerically in the minority represent the wealth, the trade, and commerce of the Dominion, and the fact that the Bill was carried by a very narrow majority, may lead the Senate to throw it out, which we think they will be perfectly justified in doing.

The Grand Junction Railway.

Mr. Ryan, one of the firm of Brooks, Ryan & Co., contractors for the Grand Junction Railway, arrived in Town last evening, accompanied by Mr. G. A. Keefer, Civil Engineer. In some parts of the route surveyed by Mr. Ranney three lines were run, and it is the intention of Messrs. Ryan and Keefer to go over the whole route and examine the various lines, preliminary to locating the line of railway.

Mr. Brooks, the senior member of the firm, has arrived in Montreal from the South, and is expected here the latter part of this week. As soon as the line is located, which will be done within a very short time, the work of construction will be vigorously commenced. We understand it is the intention of Mr. Brooks to take up his residence in Belleville during the construction of the Railway.

A Brick.

What a world of meaning there is in the word brick! He's a "brick of a fellow" is often the most expressive term which a person can use to convey a good opinion of his friend. He is a real "brick," means that he is true as steel, firm in his purpose, lasting in his friendship and honorable in his character. A regular "specimen brick" in western parlance means much—a true type of manhood. Then, there are other kinds of brick—the red brick and the white brick—which form the walls of our massive warehouses and palatial residences.

But the "brick" that attracts most attention just now is the golden "brick which was seen in Thompson's window to day, a kind of brick which has gladdened the eyes of our people quite frequently of late. This brick is the product of about ten days work of the mill of Dr. Williams Marmora. It is 2½ inches wide by 5 inches in length, weighs 32¼ ounces and its value is about $620. This mill, by the way, which has undergone great improvements, has been increased to twenty stamps and is working splendidly. The yield of gold shows also a decided improvement, the average within the past few weeks being about $10 per ton.

Rev. Dr. Wild.

"NEW YORK, May 14—In the Methodist Conference to-day, Rev. Dr. Wild, delegate from Canada, addressed the Conference, saying that the Canadian Methodist Episcopal Church would prefer a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States rather than with other Methodist bodies in Canada, under their present relations with England. He said the Methodist Church in Canada is growing more and more favourable to the independence of the Church and for non-interference of Europe with this continent, and was politically and religiously growing tired of the interference of England."

The above telegram from New York was published in Canadian papers last week, but from the reputation of the Rev. Dr. Wild for loyalty and his well-known attachment to British Institutions, we were loath to believe he could have given expression to such sentiments, and consequently refrained from giving them publication. On Saturday, however we received a copy of the *Daily Christian Advocate*, published at Brooklyn, N. Y., the organ of the General Conference, containing a full report of Dr. Wild's speech, and as the paper was addressed to this office by Dr. Wild himself, we must assume that the report of the speech as published is a correct one. From that speech we take the following extract:

"It is hard for any one to pre-say what the probable destiny of this continent will be, politically or religiously; still we are bound to say that Episcopal Methodism seems all-sufficient and efficient to evangelize the whole. It alone can compass by its organization the whole land. The great barrier to Methodist union between the several bodies in Canada has been the unwillingness of other bodies to admit Episcopacy, and our firm conviction to keep and maintain the same. We have Bishops, Presiding Elders, Ordained Elders, and Deacons. The Wesleyan, New Connection, Primitive and Bible Christian Methodists have not—only one order of ministry is recognized by these bodies. We are willing to admit Lay Delegation, but not to yield Episcopacy, if these parties were free from the several English Conferences, of which as yet they form a part; for I speak guardedly when I say that the M. E. Church in Canada would prefer a union with the M. E. Church in the United States rather than with those bodies in their present relation. *We boldly and freely accept the famous Monroe Doctrine in part. America for Americans. Both politically and religiously we are getting jealous of England's interference with us in Canada. The public sentiment is rapidly changing in favor of independence for Church and State so far as non-interference of Europe.* And this very change is in our favor as a Church—for we have been independent since set off from you in 1828. We have been a Church free from any foreign control—we are purely Canadian. Hence, as the Canadian sentiment grows and purifies, so do we in public favor and acceptance."

It will be seen by this extract that the original report of his speech did not misrepresent the Rev. gentleman. We wish it had. We did not believe he had expressed any such sentiments. From a long and somewhat intimate acquaintance with the Rev. gentleman, we had reason to believe he was one of the truest and staunchest of Englishmen—one who would stand by the Empire at all hazards—who had no sympathy with the Independence party, and who would be the first to hold up to public scorn and ridicule the man who defended the infamous Munroe doctrine. We know Dr. Wild has taken far different ground on public platforms here. We know he has boldly and manfully stood up for British Institutions, and for maintaining British connection at all hazards. We know he has denounced the Independents and Annexationists, and have reason to believe he has always looked upon the severance of the connection between Great Britain and Canada as the greatest possible calamity that could happen to us. What has wrought such a sudden and complete change in the Rev. gentleman's sentiments? What has induced him to change the professions of a life-time so suddenly? Why has he placed himself and his friends in such a humiliating position? It is with great reluctance and with deep regret we are called upon to ask these questions, and to attempt to find a solution therefor.

Of course Dr. Wild is entitled to his opinion, and has the privilege that belongs to every free born British subject, to change his opinion as often as he desires. But we question his right to speak so emphatically on behalf of the church he represents. That church may desire a more intimate relationship with the same body in the United States, but in view of the fact that she is at the present time negotiating for a union with the other Methodist bodies in Canada, we do not believe she would prefer a union with the M. E. Church in the United States, rather than with Canadian Methodists. However this may be, we do not believe the Episcopal Methodists, as a body, "accept the famous Munroe doctrine in part," nor do we believe that "they are getting jealous of England's interference with us in Canada." In uttering these sentiments we do not believe Dr. Wild expressed the sentiments of his church. On the contrary, we have reason to believe he has misrepresented the views and opinions held by the great majority of Episcopal Methodists, and it is due to that body that it should take an early opportunity to repudiate those sentiments.

Our Export Trade.

The Export trade of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1871, amounted to the large sum of $74,173,618. Commencing with Ontario, we find the principal item to be from the forest, the exports of which were valued at $6,107,733. Of this sum Planks and Boards were alone valued at $4,966,229. Of animals and their produce the amount was $5,786,552, the principal items of which are:

Horned Cattle	$1,923,207
Horses	650,451
Wool	651,355
Sheep	634,036
Butter	486,909
Bacon and Hams	418,218
Eggs	259,766
Cheese	233,328
Pork	129,077

Next in importance come Agricultural products, which amounted to $4,978,668. Of this amount barley and rye alone amounted to $3,210,710. Wheat came next, figuring at $738,333; then oats, $253,660; then malt, $132,810; then flax, $102,977—other products being below these amounts.

The products of the Mine were valued at $1,994,280; silver ore footed up to $595,261, pig and scrap iron to $343,816, and mineral or earth oil to $958,657. The exports of Manufactures were light, in all only $313,869. The total exports from Ontario were $23,086,535.

From Quebec the exports were considerably larger, amounting in all to $39,021,786. There too the Forest heads the list, the amount being no less than $12,138,510.

The export of animals and their produce was $6,319,351. Butter was the heaviest item, being $2,428,679. Cheese came next, being $876,519.

Of Agricultural products the total was $4,588,473, of which Flour was the heaviest, being $1,454,448. Wheat came next, being $1,243,464. The Mines yielded $256,633, of which copper ore came to about one-half.

Of Manufactures the exports were larger than in Ontario, footing up to $784,677. Under the heading of Fisheries we find the sum of $678,162.

Nova Scotia shows a marked change in the character of the exports. Their fish head the list. The totals were:—

The Fisheries	$2,852,255
The Forest	1,063,140
The Mine	797,997
Animals and other produce	405,568
Agricultural products	232,489
Manufactures	205,320

Of the Mine exports, copper formed the great bulk, $584,905; gold coming next and figuring for $162,152.

In the returns for New Brunswick we again find the Forest coming to the fore. The totals were:—

The Forest	$3,042,828
Manufactures	807,465
The Fisheries	374,379
The Mine	172,551

The Cemetery Question.

In accordance with notice previously published, a meeting of subscribers to the Cemetery scheme, and those who desired to become subscribers, was held last night in Coleman's Hall.

Some fifteen gentlemen were present.

F. McAnnany, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and A. G. Northrup, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being to appoint a Committee to test ground for a site and report, it was agreed, in order to secure the co-operation of the greatest number, to appoint two for each church.

John Bell, Esq., moved, seconded by A. Thomson, Esq., That F. McAnnany, Dr. Hope, C. L. Coleman, Henry Wilkins, A. Christie, W. Sutherland, A. G. Northrup, D. Pitceathly, A. Thomson, S. B. Burdett, and Joseph F. Way, be a Committee to examine the several sites in the vicinity of Belleville for a Public Cemetery; that they cause test pits to be sunk and cause each proposed site to be carefully tested as to the quality of the soil, the depth to water of soil, and otherwise as to fitness for the purpose intended. That the Committee shall also note the means of access, the position as to the bay, and such like, a careful note being made in each case; and that the whole information be reported to a meeting to be held on the 11th day of June next. That the Committee be authorized to hire men and incur the expenses required for the purpose above indicated. That a majority of the Committee shall be a quorum and shall have power to act in all respects in the premises. That the Committee do in each case, on examining the sites, get from the owner thereof an offer in writing stating the price per acre the said lands can be purchased for, with an option to the proposed Company, to accept said offer within four weeks from the date of such offer.

A sum necessary to defray preliminary expenses has been subscribed; and, followed as this action will be by prompt attention to the matter of securing a suitable site, there seems every probability of a cemetery being procured at the earliest possible date.

From Manitoba.

The following news from Fort Garry, is by telegram of 20th inst;

Last night, during a thunderstorm, a party crossing Red River in a canoe upset, and two—a man and woman, natives of the country—were drowned.

Yesterday afternoon a young man, J. R. Potter, of Sarnia or Windsor, accidentally shot himself while going to hunt, in a car. He drew the muzzle of a loaded gun towards him. An inquest was held on the body to day and a verdict of accidental death given. Deceased was universally esteemed.

Two Indians while crossing the Red River near Winnepeg were drowned.

A heavy thunder shower visited the country yesterday. The lightning struck the dwelling house of Mr. Lovat, St. Andrews.

Vegetation is flourishing.

FORT GARRY, May 20.—The *International* arrived yesterday with a large number of passengers and heavily laden with goods.

The Government land policy has been particularly made known in Manitoba.

Governor Archibald and a party of his friends propose visiting Lake Manitoba for a week. They start to-morrow.

Mr. Spencer, collector of customs, arrived by the *International*.

Rumours of an intended Fenian raid are in circulation. The troops have commenced the summer drill.

—A man should do for his advertising something as he does for his stock of goods—arrange it so as to attract attention by its novelty, variety and good taste.

—A telegram from Fort Erie, 20th inst says: About 8 a m. to-day, as the Grand Trunk yard engine was drawing a flat car off the ferry boat, the apron gave way, partially throwing the engine and tender into the water, and jamming them together in such a way as to crush Davis, the engine driver, he being unable to escape was killed, it is supposed by the escaping of steam. The fireman, named Griswold, had a very narrow escape and had his arm broken.

—In broad day light the hall of the Orange, Lodge, London, Ont, opposite the City Hall was forcibly entered and robbed. The locks on the doors were broken to gain an entrance, evidently by the use of some iron tool. The warrants granted by the Grand Lodge to three Lodges were taken from their frames and carried off, and worse still, the records and other valuable books, numbering some twenty five volumes were taken from the chest in which they are kept and are not to be found.

—AN American paper remarks that "the present misunderstanding between our Government and Great Britain is not the first of the same sort by any means. President Buchanan said in a message to Congress fifteen years ago, 'Ever since the origin of our Government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with Great Britain and afterwards discussing their true intent and meaning.' The 'Great English Speaking Races' seem to be the only ones that cannot put together the English language so as to express an unmistakable meaning."

For the Intelligencer.

Rev. Dr. Wild and the American Methodist Conference in New York.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir,—I this day clipped from the Toronto *Globe* the following short notice of the sayings of the Rev. Mr. Wild in his address made before the American Conference on the 14th instant, which reads as follows:

"METHODIST CONFERENCE.—NEW YORK, May 14.—In the Methodist Conference to day, Rev. Dr. Wild, delegate from Canada, addressed the Conference, saying the Canadian Methodist Episcopal Church would prefer a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States rather than with other Methodist bodies in Canada under their present relations with England. He said the Methodist Church in Canada is growing more and more favorable to the independence of Church and State, to the non-interference of Europe with this continent politically and religiously, and growing tired of the interference of England. The addresses of Dr. Wild and his colleague, Mr. Benson, were on motion of Dr. Haren referred to a committee of nine."

Now sir, if Mr. Wild made the statements as above quoted, what are we to understand as to that gentleman's views in reference to Methodist union in Canada? I can come to no conclusions but the following:

1st. If Mr. Wild speaks for himself he desires no union with other Methodists in Canada.

2nd. If speaking for his Conference or Conferences there they have no desire for union with other Conferences in Canada.

3rd. That Mr. Wild for himself or for his Conferences has a strong desire to become connected with the Methodist Episcopal Conferences of the United States, in fact he says as much (if rightly quoted). "*The Canadian Methodist Episcopal Church would prefer a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, rather than with other Methodist bodies in Canada under their present relations with England.*" Do the "other Methodist bodies in Canada" want any stronger proof than is given by Mr. Wild, that at least he, as well as the Ministers with whom he is connected, have no desire for a union of all the Methodist bodies in Canada? and simply why, because of *their present relations with England*. What conclusion shall we draw from such a declaration on the part of Mr. Wild, other than that he prefers a connection with a *foreign Church* under a *foreign power* to one with the Churches of Canada, simply because of their connection with English Methodists, and of England itself.

I cannot believe that the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada will endorse Mr. Wild's views on this subject.

Again it is reported that Mr. Wild stated that "*The Methodist Church in Canada is "growing more and more favorable to the independence of Church and State.*" Surely he must have spoken of his own church; he could hardly make so bold as to speak of the other bodies of Methodists, which are as much church, or churches as the Methodist Episcopals are. If speaking of his own, no doubt he speaks from experience. Mr. Wild well knows we have no "Church and State" in Canada. History might teach him that the battle of Religious liberty was fought and won long before he came to this country.

Again Mr. Wild states in reference to the Methodist Church: "*To the non-interference of Europe with this Continent politically and religiously, and to growing tired of the interference of England.*" Surely if these are the opinions of the body who send Mr. Wild to represent them in the New York General Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church in the United States, then he and they should not seek for a union but with that body who ignore every thing European or British. Let them seek politically and religiously for an alliance with the Republican institutions and churches of the United States. I trust Mr. Wild will be able to repudiate the statements made as emanating from him. I should feel sorry that any minister from Canada should in a Methodist Conference or elsewhere in the United States, make statments so injurious to Canada and England, and contrary to what I believe he would dare to express publicly in Belleville or in Canada.

I do not write this article from any unfriendly feelings, but simply with a desire to let the people of Belleville and of Canada know the views enunciated by the Reverend gentleman in New York, in reference to Methodist Union in Canada.

Yours &c.
BILLA FLINT.

Ottawa, May 18th, 1872.

Geography.

SIR.—I noticed in your paper, a few days ago, the report of the proceedings of the Teachers of the Common Schools in this County; and notice is given that, on the next meeting of that most important body of men, Geography will form one of the subjects of discussion.

As the late Abraham Lincoln used to say, "this puts me in mind of a little story." Some years ago I called at the house of a friend, in the Township of——— The lady of the house was at home, and the only son, of course a prodigy in the mother's eye. She began to tell me of the wonderful progress that her boy had made at school—especially in "Geography," and asked me to examine him as to his acquirements in that science. He brought me his geography book, (Olney's I think) and I asked him all the questions therein set down. He knew the capital town of every State in the Union—the principal rivers, mountains, &c., in the United States (pardon me if I have misspelled one of these words.) He was, indeed, quite *au fait* as to that microcosm which the Yankees look upon as the world. But I then thought that I would put a few questions to him that were not in the book. I said: Henry, what County do you live in? What is the name of the Township next north of this? Next south? East? West? To not one of these questions could he give an answer. All that I gained was to lose a friend by exposing a humbug.

The extent of the Dominion of Canada is immense, embracing the whole width of this great continent, and consequently including a vast variety of soil, of climate, of geological formation. Some sections of the Dominion are peculiarly adapted to certain agricultural products, others are rich in minerals. The Valley of the Saskatchewan affords the finest grazing country in the world, not excepting Australia. We have a small geography of Canada, but it seems to me that this is not enough. We ought to make the rising generation of this incipient nation well versed in the physical features of the land, the future destinies of which they will, to a great extent, bear in their hands. I would suggest that, at the next meeting of those men upon whom devolves the all-important task of moulding the coming mind of a nation, means should be adopted by which some work might be placed in the hands of Canadian children that should fairly enlighten them as to the capabilities of "their own, their native land."

B.

Belleville, May 18th, 1872.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 19.—There are quite heavy rains throughout this section of country to-day.

CHICAGO, May 19.—During a terrific rainstorm, which passed over North-western Iowa and Dakotah on the night of the 15th, a large water-spout descended to the earth, striking a few miles from White Swan, Dakotah, covering the earth for a great distance around with water to a depth of from eight to thirty feet. Fortunately it did not strike in the vicinity of any settlement, and no person was injured, but considerable stock was lost.

A correspondent of the *Herald* has interviewed ex-Secretary Seward on the Alabama claims. Mr. Seward said he did not understand the Alabama claims and consequential damages. If they were dissatisfied with the Washington Treaty they ought to call up the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, which was a fair and honorable settlement to both countries, and have it ratified by the Senate. No better terms will ever be obtained. He favored the adoption of the supplemental article to the Washington Treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20—The Board of Trade last evening passed resolutions approving of the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington.

NEW YORK, May 21—The *Tribune* this morning publishes the names of a large number of persons who, it alleges, adulterate their milk, and gives figures showing 1,800 gallons of swill milk received daily, and that total receipts of 7,480 are swelled to 9,355 gallons by the addition of water.

Over ten thousand emigrants arrived at Castle Garden yesterday, the largest number landed in one day since the establishment of the institution.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20—This afternoon thousands of people visited Fairmount Park and the shores of the Schuylkill River adjacent, to witness the great contest between Coulter and Cavitt, of Pittsburgh, and the Biglin Bros. of New York. The day was very disagreeable, the wind blowing fearfully, and for a long time it was doubtful if the race would take place. The contest was for $1,000 a side, and the distance five miles. At the start Coulter and Cavitt were ahead, but they went through the third instead of the second arch of the bridge, and lost 100 feet. This distance they were unable to regain, and the Biglin Bros. came in at least 12 lengths ahead. Time: 33 minutes 1 second.

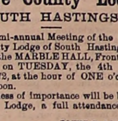
—The Ottawa *Citizen* says:—It is calculated that fully one-third of last season's cut will be stuck in the woods on account of the lowness of the streams. One firm alone have 125,000 logs remaining over until next year.

RIVERSIDE
HAIR DRESSING PARLOR,
E. CONDON,
WILL RE-OPEN his Hair Dressing Parlor in his
New Building
JUST ERECTED,
NEXT LOWER BRIDGE,
Where he hopes to see all his old friends and any number of new ones.
Belleville, May 21, 1872. d2m wtf

Insolvent Act of 1869.
Canada, Province of Ontario, County of Hastings, To wit. } In the County Court of the County of Hastings.
In the matter of GEORGE CHOWN and ROBERT STEWART WATSON, as co-partners, trading under the name and firm of Chown & Watson, and as individuals, Traders,
Insolvents.
The undersigned, one of the above named Insolvents, has filed in the Office of this Court, a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of JUNE next he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.
Dated at Belleville this 24th day of May, A. D, 1872.
GEORGE CHOWN,
One of the above named Insolvents.
15:5t

Court of Revision.
THE Court of Revision for the Township Huntingdon, will be held in the Town Hall, in said Township, on the twentieth day of May, 1872, commencing at ten o'clock, forenoon.
J. J. RYAN. Clerk.
Huntingdon, May 7th, 1872. td

WANTED.
A SCHOOL Teacher, holding a second or third-class certificate for School Section No. 6, in the 2nd concession of Elzevir. Apply to John Burns, Benjamin Bradshaw or of Felix Collins, Trustees.
Elzevir, May 10th, 1872. 2tw


Orange County Lodge,
SOUTH HASTINGS.
THE Semi-annual Meeting of the Orange County Lodge of South Hastings, will be held in the MARBLE HALL, Front Street, Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of JUNE, 1872, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.
As business of importance will be brought before the Lodge, a full attendance is requested.
JOHN G. MOORE, County Master.
H. L. BOTTOMS, County Secretary.
Belleville, May 16th, 1872. 3tw

Insolvent Act of 1869.
In the matter of ALLEN STEWART SMITH, An Insolvent.
A FIRST and final Dividend Sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the thirtieth day of May, after which dividend will be paid.
R. A. CARMICHAEL, Assignee.
Montreal, 14th May, 1872. w2t

New Remedy for Facial Neuralgia, to be had at Dr. Relyea's Surgery.
READ THE FOLLOWING NOTE:
DR. RELYEA, DEAR SIR,—Your new medicine for Neuralgia purchased for my wife, acted like a charm, giving immediate relief, and effecting a cure before using one-third of the bottle.
Yours gratefully,
PROF. BADGLEY.
Albert College, Belleville, January 25, 1872.

Farm For Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale a farm containing 200 acres, being parts of lots 18 and 19, in the 7th concession of Huntingdon. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well-watered, has two young orchards, and has a good frame dwelling and frame barn. The property is within three miles of the thriving Village of Thomasburg. For terms of sale apply on the premises to
JAS. HARRISON.
Huntingdon, April 27th, 1872 6tw

NEW SPRING GOODS!
JUST ARRIVED AT
M. NULTY'S,
A consignment of a Bankrupt Stock of
Ready-Made Clothes,
PANTS, VESTS, COATS, &c.
A Special Lot of Silk Hats at $1.50
each, also, FELT HATS.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Watches &c.
To be sold at Auction or Private Sale.
ALSO, 1,000 SHINGLES.
M. NULTY, A. B. & C. M.
May 1st, 1872. 12-3m

A. & J. McFEE,
Beautiful Gold Chains,
STANDARD
WEDDING RING,
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES,
Clocks of every description.

OLD GOODS.
GEORGE COBURN & BRO.,
(BROWN'S OLD STAND,)
HAVE a lot of OLD WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, and a lot of
Crockery & Glass Ware,
BOUGHT AT OLD PRICES,
And therefore can be sold CHEAP.
April 3, 1872. d2t wtf

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES!
REGULATED AND WARRANTED
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
WATCHES!
Diamond Back, Keyless, Enamelled.
WATCHES!

SEEDS, SEEDS.
A GREAT variety of nice fresh English, American and Canadian Garden, Field and Flower Seeds at the Dominion Drug Store.
CHARTERS & CO.
April, 22nd 1872. 11

FOR SALE,
THAT Splendid Stallion YOUNG CHAMPION, which moved through Sidney, Belleville and Frankford last season. For terms apply to
WM. JARVIS, Madoc P. O.
Madoc, Lot 15, 4th Con., April 26. d2tw

Improve Your Ayrshire Stock.
A THOROUGH-BRED Ayrshire Bull for service this season, on the farm of J. B. Holden, Front of Sidney. Terms $5.00. "123," Pedigree, (517.) Color White and Red. Calved 28th March, 1870. Sire, "Dominion." 2nd Dam, "Snowball," by Sir Colin. Gr. dam, "Sonsie," bred by J. Logan. G. gr. dam, "Greig," imported by J. Logan. The animal was selected from one of the finest herds on this continent. 13:8w

Wanted,
A FEMALE School Teacher, one who holds a Second Class Certificate, for School Section No. 2, in the Township of Marmora. Apply to James Bailey or Alex Jones or David Flynn, Trustees.
Marmora May 1st, 1872. 13:3t

FELONS
ON THE
Hands or Fingers Cured!
AT THE
$1 STORE,
Without a Surgical or Medical operation.
NO CURE, NO PAY!

Jewelry	at the $1.00 Store	
Chains	do	do
Rings	do	do
Bracelets	do	do
Lockets	do	do
Casters	do	do
Knives	do	do
Forks	do	do
Spoons	do	do
Violins	do	do
Concertinas	do	do
Chignons	do	do
Fancy Goods	do	do
Stationery	do	do
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Belleville, March 26th, 1872. d&w

Church Tenders.
TENDERS solicited for building a Catholic Church at Marmora. Builders will please call and examine specifications, &c., at the house of Charles Clarmont, Marmora, Ont.
☞ Tenders must be made by the 1st day of June, 1872.
CHARLES CLARMONT,
MICHAEL GILLEN,
MICHAEL O'CONNER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Building Committee.
Marmora, April 18, 1872. d&w

HATS.
HATS. HATS.
GREASE PROOF
NEW CORK FINISH,
NEWEST THING OUT,
AT
G. H. HAYMES'.
30 cases received up to present time.
HATS.

Seeds, Seeds.
JUST RECEIVED,
A large and well selected stock of
FRESH SEEDS,
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM
ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES,
AT
Apothecaries Hall.

POTATOES.
W. M. HENRY has just received at his store, Front Street, a large lot of
EARLY SEED POTATOES,
Farmers' Fancies, Chilis, and other varieties.
From 60 cts. per bushel upwards.
Belleville, May 8, 1872. d7:6t,w13:3t

Humpty Dumpty.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THE NEW STYLE OF
New York HAT,
AT
GEO. H. HAYMES',
JUST IN.
Humpty Dumpty.

BUY
PHIPPEN & GRAHAM'S
Pearl,
Amber & Star Soaps,
The best in the Market.
Belleville, Feb. 7, 1871. d&w:tf

Wanted,
A SECOND Class Teacher for School Section No. 7, Elzevir. Apply to the undersigned in School Section, or by letter, prepaid, to Bridgewater Office. One of experience preferred.
E. W. STRIKER,
Secty. and Treasurer.
Elsevir, May 6th, 1872. 13:3t

Great Auction Sale
OF IMPROVED FARMS,
With the approbation of the
TRUST AND LOAN CO'Y.,
will be sold by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, the 4th of JUNE
next, at the Town Hall, Cobourg,
Fifteen Improved Farms,
Several of them within fifteen minutes' drive of the large and growing Town of Cobourg, Ont.
Terms, one tenth down, balance in 5 years at 7 per cent.
For particulars apply (post paid) to
H. J. RUTTAN, Cobourg, Ont.
A splendid gentleman's residence, with about 170 acres in the lot.
Cobourg, April 27th, 1872. td

CHEESE VATS
AND
MILK CANS!
C. F. SMITH
IS now manufacturing, and can supply private Dairies and Factories with the most improved CHEESE VATS and the celebrated IRON-CLAD CANS at the lowest prices.
CURD KNIVES,
HOOPS,
SCREWS,
&c., &c.
Always on hand.
☞ All parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing.
Send for a circular.
C. F. SMITH,
Front St., Belleville.
October 27, 1870. w37tf

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections, so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping-cough, and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* combines this desideratum.

There are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin-worms (pointed at both ends) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will in a few days eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.

Factories and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. In case of a sudden accident, an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering, and perhaps a limb, or even life.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY.—CAUTION.—HYPOPHOSPHITES.—FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—As this preparation is entirely different in its combination and effects from all other remedies called Hypophosphites, the public are cautioned that the genuine has the name of *Fellows & Co.* blown on the bottle. The signature of the inventor, James I. Fellows, is written with red ink across each label, and the price is $1.50 per bottle.

IT IS A FACT—That the Shoshonees Remedy and Pills exercise most wonderful powers in promoting appetite, improving digestion, regulating the bowels, and removing nervousness and debility. The weakest will take no harm from the use of this great Indian Alterative and Tonic Medicine, but will gradually regain their health. The strongest will preserve themselves from many of the mishaps in which their boasted strength and fearlessness of results often betray them. Long suffering invalids may look toward this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certain hope of having their maladies mitigated, if not removed by its means.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SMOKERS!—See that "T. & B." is stamped on each Plug of your Myrtle Navy. Take no cheap imitations.

Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya

There is no diseased condition of the body in which Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya may not be used with positive benefit. Being a chemical food and nutritive tonic, it acts physiologically in the same manner as our diet. It perfects Digestion, Assimilation, and the formation of healthy blood. It sustains the vital force by supplying the waste constantly going on, of nerve and muscle, as the result of mental and physical exertion, enabling mind and body to undergo great labor without fatigue. Its action in building up constitutions broken down with Wasting Chronic Diseases, by fast living and bad habits, is truly extraordinary. Its effect being immediate in energizing all the organs of the body. Phosphates being absolutely essential to cell formation and the growth of tissues must for all time be Nature's great restorative and vitalizer.

Sold by all druggists at $1.
February 25th, 1872.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sept127-1y

FELLOW'
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

As all life-endowed bodies, whether they be Beasts, Birds, Reptile, Insects, or even Zoophites and subjects of the Vegetable Kingdom, are governed by vital force, which binds all the springs of existence, and as nothing can save them from destruction when this principle leaves them—the discovery of means whereby vitality may be sustained in the living body is indeed a boon to the world.

Modern Chemistry has ventilated the question and discovered the ingredients composing the brain, muscles and nerves, and finds that by introducing these ingredients in proper proportions the brain and nervous system are strengthened.

This, then, is substantially the basis on which FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES is built, its direct action is upon the Blood, the Brain and Nervous System, and the Muscles. Strengthening the nerves, it causes the rapid distribution of Vitalized Blood in the Muscular Organs of the Body.

Rousing the Sluggish Heart and Liver, strengthening the action of the Stomach and Bowels, and enabling the Lungs to be fully inflated with Oxygen.

It is adapted for ALL cases of Weakness and Emaciation, whether arising from a sedentary life, a tropical climate, from fever or debility from any cause, and is efficacious in PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, many confirmed cases having been cured and all benefitted where its use has been continued over a fortnight.

In Bronchitis it is a specific, and in Asthma it gives relief where every other remedy fails.

For Nervous Debility it stands unrivalled and may be used with confidence in all cases.

As this is entirely distinct and different from every other preparation of Hypophosphites, be careful to ask for FELLOWS' SYRUP, and take no other.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price, $1 50; Six for $7 50.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist,
191:4m 44:4m St. John, N. B.

NO RISK.

There is Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing Cough. One or two bottles cures bad cases of Piles and Kidney Troubles. Six to eight applications cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. One bottle has cured Lame Back of eight years standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a wonderful cure of a Crooked Limb by six applications." Another, who has had Asthma for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more." Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Eclectric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in Five Years." Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N.Y., writes: "Your Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one week." Dealers all over the country say; "We have never sold a medicine that has given such complete satisfaction as this."

It is composed of six of the Best Oils that are known. Is as good to take as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense. Sold by one or more dealers in every place. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.,

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
12:1y Proprietors.

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞ The above Medicines can be obtained at J. D. Holden's and L. W Yeomans', Belleville; W. T Parker, Trenton; and J. H Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES will speedily and certainly arrest the depressing influences of disease upon the nerves and muscles. It restores the appetite, and induces a disposition to take on healthy flesh. It causes the formation of living blood, strengthening the action of both Heart and Lungs. It sustains the system under trying circumstances, and causes the healthy development of all the organs necessary to our existence.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

A story is told of a gentleman who spends his evenings at the club room. Coming home late one evening, his wife said: I suppose you've been to the club, as usual. I wish it would sink.' 'Well, my dear' was the cool answer, 'we thought it would and so we stopped to see about it.'

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION

The following are the hours fixed for the arrival and departure of passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway by the time table which guides the spring service on the road:

GOING WEST.

No. 6 Passenger	*4:00 A. M
" 4 Express (Mondays excepted)	6:?? "
" 8 Mixed	9:45 "
" 2 Mail	6:15 P. M.

GOING EAST.

" 1 Mail	11:10 A. M
" 7 Mixed	9:40 P. M.
" 5 Passenger	†11:45 "
No. 3 Express	12:25 A. M.

Montreal Time.

*Meals up at Belleville.
†Does not go farther east than Belleville.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Express going East closes..........10:00 A M
Express going West closes..........5:00 P M

NIGHT TRAIN.

Express closes going East..........5:00 P M
" " " West..........5:00 P M

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1872.

ANGLICAN SYNOD.—The Anglican Synod is called to meet at Toronto on the 18th June. It is believed that the creation of a new bishopric will be delayed.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The fact that the Toronto *Globe* is to oppose the Government scheme for building the Pacific Railway is the best evidence of its success.

GOVERNOR OF MANITOBA.—We learn from Ottawa that it is reported that the Hon. Mr. Morris will be sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, at the end of the present session.

ORANGE HALL.—Work upon the re-building of the Orange Hall was commenced on Monday morning. The new building will be completed early in August next.

THE INSOLVENCY LAW.—A telegram from Ottawa says: "Mr. Colby's Bill for the repeal of the Insolvency Laws will meet with the most decided opposition in the Senate and will probably be rejected."

PARLIAMENT.—Although the business in Parliament is being pushed through with vigor it is not thought the session will close much before the end of June. The House will sit on Saturdays hereafter from one to six o'clock.

EMIGRANT CHILDREN.—This morning a number of the children brought out by Miss Macpherson left here for the Western Home at Galt. They arrived yesterday, all looking hearty and well, and glad to reach the termination of their journey.

PICTON RAILWAY.—The Warden of Prince Edward has called a public meeting of the inhabitants of the County to take place at Picton, on the 20th June, to discuss the propriety of building a railroad through Prince Edward to connect with the Grand Trunk at some convenient point.

THE GRAND JUNCTION.—A telegram has been received from Mr. Brooks, senior member of the firm of contractors for the Grand Junction Railway, that he will arrive home from the South early next week, and a vigorous prosecution of the work of construction may be expected immediately.

TEMPERLEY'S LINE.—A telegram from Father Point, says the *Thames* passed that place at 11:45 a. m., yesterday, being only ten days from Plymouth. Mr. W. A. Shepard, INTELLIGENCER office, is agent for this line of first-class steamers, one of which leaves Quebec for London and Plymouth every Wednesday. See advertisement.

COURT HOUSE GROUNDS.—The work of repairing these grounds is progressing satisfactorily. A row of maple trees has been planted, entirely surrounding the grounds. A border of shrubbery is being planted in front and the walks on the terraces are being gravelled. A vast improvement in the appearance of the grounds has already been made.

A FERTILE VALLEY.—A Mr. Christie, who has been living for some years on the Saskatchewan at Edmonton in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and at present in Ottawa, gives a most favorable account of our possessions in the Saskatchewan Valley. He believes no other portion of the Dominion will surpass it in raising cereals, as the soil is fertile and the climate equable.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn that Mr. Jas. Brown, the member for West Hastings, has been very ill for some time in Ottawa from inflammatory rheumatism, a large part of the time being confined to his room. He would have returned home some time since had it not been for his anxiety to record his vote on the Treaty question. He arrived home on Friday evening, to rest and recruit, and we sincerely hope he may speedily recover.

THE MISSOURI MURDER.—Mrs. Phoebe Campbell, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of her husband, has confessed the crime. She has written a confession covering eight pages of foolscap, which has been forwarded to the Attorney General, in which she says she and Coyle committed the murder. They first tried to poison him, but that not succeeding, butchered him in cold blood. Coyle, it will be remembered, is still confined in jail.

A CURIOSITY.—R. P. Jellett, Esq., brings with him a number of curiosities from Texas, amongst others some horned frogs, which he has left at this office, where the curious may see them. These animals are hideously ugly on first sight, but a closer inspection reveals the fact that they have many beauties. Description would fail to do them justice, they must be seen to be appreciated. Their board cannot be a very expensive item, as up to the present time they have been shut up in a box three weeks without food, and yet are as lively as kittens.

RAIN.—The prayers of the agriculturists for rain to revivify the drooping vegetation, which was at a stand still, if not going backward for want of moisture, have been bountifully answered. About midnight on Saturday rain began to fall in copious showers, which the thirsty earth drank up greedily until its immediate wants were supplied; but still the rain continued to fall, until pools were formed in low lying places; and up to about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening frequent showers descended, giving new life to the plants and flowers, tinting the grass with a brighter emerald hue and freshening the dusty foliage of the trees. The fears of an early drought destroying the crops are dispelled by the fall of this truly "blessed rain," for which there is the utmost cause of thankfulness.

THE OIL TRADE.—The growth of the oil business in America is one of the most wonderful features of the age. It is only eighteen years ago since Luther Atwood first made coal oil and offered it for sale; and it was four years later that it came into use for illuminating purposes. Two years later still, or twelve years ago, the manufactured products of the Pennsylvania wells came into the market. The figures which represent the trade of to-day are enormous. From the Pennsylvania oil region, which has been further developed than any other, because of the priority of its discovery and its commercial facilities, there was shipped last year 5,700,000 barrels, or 228,000,000 gallons, of which 3,890,326 barrels were exported. Of this quantity, 94,955,850 gallons passed through New York market, 55,901,590 gallons through Philadelphia, and only 2,185,096 through Boston.

CONDON'S NEW BUILDING.—Mr. E. Condon, barber and hair-dresser, has erected during the present season, on Bridge Street East, immediately adjoining the lower bridge, a two story brick building, 35x43 feet outside dimensions. The building is plain but substantial in, appearance contains two stories and nine rooms, and is being furnished in a neat manner. One of the shops will be the barber shop of Mr. Condon, who took possession to-day. He intends fitting it in first-class style, when it will form a large and elegant "tonsorial emporium." The remainder of the building will be occupied by Mr. Frank Flynn as a hotel, and as Frank is well known and popular, he will no doubt do a successful business. The advertisement of the "Riverside Hair Dressing Parlor" appears in another column, in the conduct of which we wish Mr. Condon every success.

SALE OF MARKET FEES.—On Monday last the tolls and fees of the Belleville market for the coming year, other than the rents arising from butchers' stalls and shops licensed for the sale of meat, were sold by auction at the Town Hall by Mr. Tickell, auctioneer. The attendance was small and the bidding was confined to four persons, Messrs. W. Phillips, A. Morton, E. W. Davy and W. Fuller. The upset price was $1,300, from which advance was made to $1,795, at which Mr. Phillips became the purchaser. This is a falling off of $30 as compared with last year, when the price secured was $1,825; but when it is considered that much of the square will be occupied by building material for a considerable time and that 13 days will be devoted to free markets during the year, the sum for which the fees let is relatively larger than last year. Next year, when the new market buildings are completed, it is probable that a large enhancement in value of the fees will take place.

Building operations were never more brisk than at present. Large numbers of laborers and builders are employed, and more are needed. If the Town authorities would take in hand to answer the questions of the Ontario Government as to how many men are needed here, and other information sought, the town would speedily receive a large addition to its population. If Belleville is to be built up into a city, the more rapidly it can be done the better, therefore all legitimate means towards this desirable end ought to be made use of.

Cole's great circus and menagerie will exhibit here on the 28th inst. The coming of a circus is an event impatiently looked forward to by many; and, judging from the remarks of our contemporaries in other places, the exhibition is worthy of patronage by those who attend exhibitions of that class. Cole's Exhibition requires 135 Men, 160 horses, 67 Vehicles, has 20 dens of living animals, 10 cars of moving Figures, 13 highly Trained Horses, 24 beautiful marked Ring Horses, 4 Cars of Wardrobe, 2 Bands of Music, 50 Circus Performers and 3 Mammoth, 16 quarter-pole Tents. Admission 50 cts. For particulars see advertisement.

A sad case of drowning occured in the river on the 18th inst. A lad named John Hanrihan between 14 and 15 years of age, in company with two or three other boys, was fishing on the wing dam in rear of Walker & Co.'s foundry, when from some unexplained cause, he fell from the log on which he was seated into the river, the rapid current of which bore him onward to a jam of logs extending upwards from the western pier of the lower bridge, under which his body passed, and where any remaining spark of life was extinguished. A Mr. Gibberson made efforts to save the unfortunate boy, but was unsuccessful. A large number of people witnessed the passage of the body to the place where it lodged, but could render no assistance. The body, after having been in the jam for nearly an hour, became disentangled and floated down towards the harbor boom, where it will probably be recovered. The deceased boy was the only child of aged parents. He had latterly been in the employ of Harvey Brown, tavern-keeper.

News Condensed.

—The Grenville Canal is again open.

—Yellow Fever has appeared in New York.

—Eleven days complete the journey to Ontario from British Columbia.

—Workmen in several manufactories in Toronto are striking.

—The heavy rain of Sunday produced a perceptible rise in the river.

—The traffic on the Grenville Canal will be resumed on Wednesday.

—A large number of men have resumed work in Hamilton.

—The record of news from the States is full of murders and robberies.

—Hamilton moulders are organizing a co-operative foundry.

—A young man named Nixon was drowned in Toronto harbor on the 18th inst.

—A ten per cent. mortgage is said to drain a farm as effectually as any known means.

—Out West they call a bribe a "pecuniary compliment" and say no more about it.

—Sympathy is said to be the golden key which unlocks the hearts of others.

—Mr. Jackson is spoken of in connection with the Lieut. Governorship of Ontario.

—Sir Thomas Dakin, ex-Lord Mayor of London, arrived at New York on the 21st.

—The public lands in the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton are to be sold by auction in June.

—A young woman named Day, was run over and killed by a locomotive, at Toronto, on the 20th inst.

—Margaret Griffin was found dead in her bed in Toronto on the 20th inst. Strong drink was the cause of her death.

—Robt. McCulloch, a young man, died at a police station, Toronto, on the 20th inst., of *delirium tremens*.

—Ex-Secretary Seward has expressed the opinion that the claims for indirect damages should not have been presented.

—Jaynes great publishing house in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. Loss $500,000.

—A widow woman named Miller, living in the Township of Wallace, attempted to drown herself and her six children the other day.

—The heavy rain of Saturday night extinguished the disastrous mountain fires which prevailed in Pennsylvania.

—The New York State Fair is to be held at Elmira this year, commencing on the 30th September.

—Dr. Adams, of Tavistock, is charged with committing a rape on the wife of Anthony Kunaman.

—It is rumoured in Ottawa that the hon. A. A. Dorion has signified his intention to retire into private life.

—Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph, has sold his pure bred Hereford Bull, 'Sir Charles,' to Mr. T. L. Muller, of Chicago, for $1,000.

—Revs. W. L. Harris, of Ohio, R. A. Foster, of New York and Thos. Boreman, of Iowa, have been elected Bishops of the Episcopal Methodist Church in the United States.

—Four children in Memphis, were so horribly burned on the 18th by the eldest kindling a fire with coal oil, that they all died in a few hours after.

—A goat walked into Trinity Church, Montreal, during service on Sunday last, and took possession of an empty pew, much to the astonishment of the congregation.

—A telegram from Ottawa says there have been one or two unpleasant scenes in the Grit caucuses lately, which denote the speedy and thorough disorganization of the party."

—Joseph Burns, a boy six years old, fell into a barrel of boiling hot "slops" in a yard in Toronto on the 20th inst., and died a few minutes after.

—The Governor of Minnesota has been obliged to arm the white inhabitants of that State, in consequence of the lawless conduct of the Indians, who murder and rob with impunity.

—A young man named Geo, Gibson, was accidentally killed in a saw mill at Mount Forest on Monday evening. Falling in the vicinity of the saw he was drawn to it and his head and arm were cut off.

—An intelligent wool buyer in California estimates the wool-clip this year as 3,000,000 lbs. less than last year, and also states that it is in a bad condition. Last year the clip aggregated 12,000,000 lbs. He thinks it will not exceed 9,000,000 lbs. this year.

—A telegraph announces it is the intention of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis to return from China on his homeward trip by way of California. He is expected in San-Francisco in September.

—A telegram from Washington says that it is reported in that city that the additional articles of the Treaty of Washington will be reported in an amended form to the Senate by the committee of foreign relations to-day.

—A telegram from Leavenworth, Kansas, says: "The storm the night before last was one of the greatest in severity known for years. The town of Easton was flooded to the depth of 4 feet and 4 persons were drowned."

—A brick block of buildings, owned by Mrs. D. Brannigan, on Princess Street, Kingston, and occupied by Messrs. R. White, dyer, Geo. Fills, cabinet maker, McCamon, tailor, and another, name unknown, was destroyed by fire on the 18th inst.

—A Chicago telegram of the 17th inst. says: This morning a carpenter named Summers shot his wife through the head, inflicting a fatal wound. He then put a bullet through his own head and fell dead by her side. The couple had been married eight years, but lived unhappily together.

If your neighbor's hens are troublesome,
And steal across the way,
Don't let your angry passions rise—
Fix a place for them to lay.

The littler folks be, the bigger they talk. You never saw a small man that did'nt wear high-healed boots and a high-crowned hat, the latter often sitting on about three hairs of his head.

"What can be more harrowing to your soul than the thought of wasted opportunities?" asked a teacher of a bright boy. "A peg in my boot harrows my sole more'n anything else, replied the bright boy.

'What do I think o' Lunnun, ask ye?' said old John Wilson, a Stirling worthy, on being asked his opinion of the great metropolis—'what do I think o't? It is just a lump o' gude ground spoilt wi' stane and lime.'

—Every candidate for a seat in the British parliament is required, after the election is over, to file in one of the depart mental offices a statement of his election expenditure, as a check upon bribery. As might be expected the amounts vary very much, being sometimes scarcely a hundred pounds and in other cases many thousands. In a recent election in Yorkshire the expenses of the successful candidate were reported at $53,615, while the unsuccessful antagonist had to pay $43,190. In the largest constituencies it involves a very large sum to obtain the coveted position, and as it comes entirely out of the candidate's own pocket, and the seat in parliament carries with it no remuneration, it is plain that poor men run rather a bad chance of getting in.

FROM VIENNA:
SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY FARMER.

VIENNA, May 21.

James Saxon, a respectable farmer in this neighborhood, shot himself through the head last night about 7 o'clock with a revolver. He was about thirty years of age, sober, industrious and highly respected. He was also in good circumstances. His motive for doing the rash deed is not known.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, May 17—Advices from the Argentine Republic report the defeat of Col. Batienne with 4,200 men, by the Rebels in Cometes.

PARIS, May 18—United States Minister Sickles, who is now in this city, *en route* to Madrid, dined yesterday with Senor Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador to France.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Matamoras special to the *Herald* says: "Despatches confirming the report that Gen. Diaz is at Jalisco with two thousand men have been received.

Juarez has ordered Corello to concentrate all his available forces at San Luis, and move to Guedajaxara, and operate against Diaz.

Garsia de la Cadena and Pedro Martinez have again started for Zacatecas. Donato Guerro is operating against Rocha in Durango. One brigade of the latters forces pronounced for Diaz and joined the revolutionists.

Alatorre was defeated in the Mountains of Puebla by Mendez and Negrete.

Trevino is holding his forces, waiting attack by Cevallos. The latter is in Regnosa, with his infantry and cavalry at Camargo.

The Harbor Grace papers contain the details of a fearful disaster which occurred at Labrador. On the 11th March the brigantine *Huntsman* sailed from Harbor Grace, commanded by Capt. Robt. Dawe, with a crew of 63 men, on a sealing voyage. When off Cape Charles, Labrador, on Sunday April 20th, in company with the *Rescue*, *Vesta* and *Lord Clyde*, and near Bottle Harbor, the *Huntsman* having forged ahead, a gale from the north east sprung up suddenly at nine o'clock in the evening. She was driven upon the rocks and the night was pitchy dark. Before she struck three seamen saw the rocks and jumped overboard to try and save themselves but were killed instantly by the rush of floating ice. The remaining 59 took to the rigging, and in five minutes both masts went over at six feet above the deck, and only 17 men escaped drowning. Of these all but three were variously injured by having arms and legs broken and bodies bruised. They managed to reach the *Rescue* by crawling over the ice a distance of half a mile. Forty-five men were lost, most of them leaving families at or near Harbor Grace. The other vessels escaped with little damage.

BIRTH.

On the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Frank Flynn, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Sidney, on the 30th April, by the Rev. J. Weldon, Mr. John E. Graham, of Trenton, to Miss Jennie, second daughter of Mr. J. A. W. Meyers.

DIED.

In Kingston, on the 13th instant, of Paralysis, CHARLES MCLEAN, Esq., aged 65 years; formerly a resident of this Town, and of the Township of Seymour.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, May 23, 1872.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 30 to $0 00.
BARLEY—62c to 63c.
RYE—00 to 70c.
OATS—40c to 45c.
BUCKWHEAT—60c. to 00c.
PEAS—75c to 80c.
BEEF—$5 00 to $7 00.
MUTTON—5c to 6c per pound.
LAMB—5c to 8c. per pound.
VEAL—4c to 5c per pound.
HAMS—11c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub, 13c to 14
BUTTER—Roll, 14 to 18,
EGGS—11c to 14c
HIDES—$6 to $8.
SHEEPSKINS—50c to $2 50
DEAKINS—75c to 85c.
CALFSKINS—10c to 12c per pound
LARD—12c. to 12½c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c.
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—60c to 70c per bus.
APPLES—60c to 80c.
DRIED APPLES—$1 50 to $2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$15 00 to $18 00.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $6 50 to $0 00 per bbl.
FLOUR—Retail, $6 50 to $7 00 per bbl
POTASH—$6 50 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—40c to 60c.
DUCKS—25c to 50c per pair.
ONIONS—$2 00 per bush.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

MONTREAL, May 23, 1872.
1 P. M.

Flour—receipts 7,242 bbls; market inactive and prices purely nominal in absence of business; sellers of the small grades at late rates; but buyers persistently hold off except at concessions which holders are yet unwilling to make; ordinary super offered at $6 55 to 6 00; No. 2 at $6 00 to 6 10; choice strong sold before change at $7 00.

Grain—wheat—arrivals 28,215 bushels; no sales reported; rates quiet and nominal; corn—no transactions; latest sales were at 62½.

Provisions dull and quiet at late rates. Butter unchanged.

Ashes fairly active at former rates.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 23.

Gold 114.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 23.

Cotton 24½c.

Flour dull and heavy; receipts 7,000 bbls; sales 6,000 at $7 10 to $7 35 for super state and western; $7 50 to $8 55 for common to good extra state; $7 60 to $9 00 for common to choice extra state and western.

Rye flour steady.

Wheat quiet and nominal; receipts 26,000 bus; sales none; $1 69 to $1 71 for No 2 spring in store; $1 72 to $1 75 for No 1 ditto; $1 98 to $2 00 for winter red western; $2 05 to $2 10 for amber western; $2 05 to $2 20 for white do.

Rye quiet; buyers of western at 98c; sellers at $1 00.

Corn without decided change; receipts 93,000 bus; sales 48,000 at 73 to 74 for western mixed; all July 71c.

Barley dull and unchanged; receipts 13,000; sales none.

Oats steady; receipts 37,000 bus; sales 19,000 bus at 57c to 59c for western in store and afloat; 60c to 63c for Ohio; 57c for state.

Pork dull at $13 80 for new mess.

Lard steady at 8⅞c to 9⅛ for steam; 9⅛ for kettle.

Butter 20c to 32c for new state and western.

Cheese 11c to 14¼c for common to prime.

Petroleum—crude 13¾c; refined 23½.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 21—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money; 93⅛ for account; Bonds firm; '62 90½; '65 old 91½; '67 93⅜; 10-40s 89½.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—Cotton steady; Uplands 11⅛d; Orleans 11⅜d to 11⅛.

Lands for Sale.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour. 180 acres Terms easy. Apply to

ANDREW THOMSON,
Merchants' Bank of Canada, Belleville
Jan. 21, 1869. w49-tf

Bricks! Bricks!!

LEAVE your orders for Good Bricks at *BLEECKER'S BRICK YARD*, with
NELSON LINGHAM & CO.,
Or FLINT & ROBERTSON.
Belleville, April 25, 1872. d&w:M

HASTINGS MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.

Head Office, - - Belleville, Ont.

BOGART'S BLOCK, BRIDGE STREET.

PRESIDENT—MACKENZIE BOWELL, M.P.
VICE PRESIDENT—G. H. BOULTER, M. D., M. P.
DIRECTORS—Hon. ROBT. READ, M. P., JOHN COOK, Esq., R. W. WILLIAM, B. A., M.D., LEWIS CRUICKSHANK, Esq., ROBERT E GRASS, Esq., SAMUEL GILBERT, Esq., JOHN ROW, Esq.
JAS. H. PECK, SECRETARY-TREASURER.
BANKERS — THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

THIS Company is now doing a successful business. It has a Farm, a Town and Village Branches, both managed by the same Board, and members of one Branch are not liable for a loss in the other Branch, and the expense of working is borne by each Branch in proportion to the amount of business done in each. Insurance can be effected as cheaply in the "Hastings Mutual" as in any other Mutual in Canada, and it is to the interest of every person in this vicinity to patronize a Home Company, and thereby husband their own resources, have their business of Insurance managed by a Board of Directors of their own choosing annually, in whom the people have the most implicit confidence.

Belleville, April 27, 1870. d305:w11

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

(*About the only STUBBORN things people like.*)

FACT NO. 1.—Wm. Johnson's business has been a great success; his second year's sales were FIFTY per cent. in advance of his first, and the third year's TWENTY per cent. in advance of the second—a total increase of SEVENTY per cent. in two years. How's that for an increase?

FACT NO. 2.—The merchant who makes a speciality of certain departments is able to do much better for his customers than the merchant who DABBLES in most everything. Wm. Johnson makes a speciality of HATS, CAPS, FURS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS; by so doing he is able to devote all his attention to these departments; he knows the markets better, can buy better (one half the battle is in the buying), and keeps larger and much better assorted Stocks.

FACT NO. 3.—Wm. Johnson is the ONLY direct importer from British manufacturers of Hats and Caps in Belleville. The advantage which this gives him is obvious.

FACT NO. 4.—Wm. Johnson has in the past, and WILL CONTINUE to sell his specialities—HATS, CAPS, FURS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS—at as small a profit as is consistent with his obligations to his creditors.

FACT NO. 5.—Wm. Johnson's Stock this season is more complete than ever, and he believes you will be doing yourself justice by buying from him whatever you may want in

Hats, Caps, & Gents' Furnishings,

(*SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.*)

House Furnishing
GOODS
AT WARNER BROS.,

CONSISTING OF

Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
All Wool Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
(NEW PATTERNS),
Floor Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains,
Table Linens,
Towels,

ALL
NEW & CHEAP.

Warner Brothers,
Importers of Dry Goods.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!!

ON THE LINE OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 ACRES
OF THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 Acres in NEBRASKA,
IN THE
GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,
THE
GARDEN OF THE WEST,
NOW FOR SALE.

THESE lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

FREE
HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

The best locations for Colonies.
Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.
Free passes to purchasers of land.
Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free every where. Address

O.F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.,
d&w3m Omaha, Neb.

In the Surrogate Court of the COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

In the goods of
JOSEPH CANNIFF,
Deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the said Joseph Canniff, who died at his late residence in the Township of Limerick, on or about the 26th day of February last, are hereby notified to send the same to the undersigned, or his solicitor, on or before the first day of June next.

JOHN CANNIFF,
GEO. D. DICKSON, Canifton,
Belleville. Administrator.
Administrator.
Belleville, 1st April, 1872. 9tw

For Sale,

THE East ½ of Lot No. 6, in the 1st Con. of Elzevir, County of Hastings. The farm contains 100 acres, about 75 cleared. Log house, barn, and other outbuildings. A good living spring of water convenient to the house. Distance, three miles from Bridgewater; from the Village of Madoc, six miles. A good school within one mile of said farm. Terms moderate.

For further information apply to
JOHN BARKLEY,
Bridgewater, Ont.
Bridgewater, Nov. 13th, 1871. 40

FOR SALE,

A SPLENDID FARM of 139 acres with Brick House and good buildings about three miles from Belleville.
Apply to ROBT. READ
Belleville, August 25, 1871. 99:tf 29tf

Universal Clothes Wringer

JUST ARRIVED, another large lot of this Household necessity at
LINKLATER'S.
Belleville, March 10th, 1870. 264:6t 4:tf

CANNED FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &C., &C.

ROSS & DAVIES,

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED

CASES OF CANNED TOMATOES,
CASES OF CANNED PEAS,
CASES OF CANNED BEANS,
CASES OF CANNED CORN,
CASES OF CANNED STRAWBERRIES,
CASES OF CANNED BLACKBERRIES,
CASES OF CANNED WHORTLEBERRIES,

CASES OF CANNED PINE APPLES,
CASES OF CANNED PEARS,
CASES OF CANNED PEACHES,
CASES OF CANNED SALMON,
CASES OF CANNED LOBSTERS,
CASES OF SARDINES,
CASES OF CANNED MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold cheap.

ROSS & DAVIES,
Corner Bridge & Front Sts.
BELLEVILLE, MAY 17, 1872.

Just Received,

A NEW STOCK OF

Beautiful Gilt Cornices,

AT

G. S. TICKELL'S

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

April 11, 1872.

W. W. JONES'
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

—:o:—

SPRING STOCK JUST ARRIVING.

ALL THE NOVELTIES IN

DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES, MILLINERY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.

Miss JONES,

Formerly of R. Elliott's, will superintend this department, and guarantee satisfaction.

Special attention has been paid in selecting MOURNING GOODS, such as Cobourgs, Thibets, Paramattas, Merinos, Crapes, Crape Collars and Cuffs, &c.
One of the finest lines of SILK and CLOTH JACKETS in the market.
50 pieces CANADIAN TWEEDS, bought before the rise.
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DOESKINS.

9 and 10 cent Sugar, and 50 and 60 cent Tea, defy competition.

A GOOD STOCK OF GENERAL GROCERIES.

☞ DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIS STOCK BEFORE BUYING!

W. W. JONES,
Old Stand opposite the Anglo-American.

Belleville, April 1st, 1872.

SMOKERS!

SEE THAT **T. & B.** IS STAMPED
ON EACH PLUG
OF YOUR
MYRTLE NAVY.
Take no Cheap Imitations.

Hamilton, February 27th, 1872. w11:1m.

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

JAS. GLASS & Co,

March 15th, 1872.

SOMETHING NEW

FOR BRIDGE STREET.

Two Doors East of the Post Office.

THE subscriber will open on or about the 21st instant, at the above premises.

A FIRST-CLASS
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING ESTALISHMENT,

He has engaged

MR. J. H. MILLS

AS FOREMAN & CUTTER,

Who is well known as a first-class Cutter in Belleville.

☞ The finest and most fashionable goods in the market will grace the tables, and customers can rely on having their orders attended to

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

I. WOLEVER.

Belleville, March 16, 1872. dtf

TO BLACKSMITHS.
For Sale,

A GOOD Stand; business established 25 years; 2 storey Blacksmith Shop, with 2 Forges, 24 x 40, with Wood shop attached. Dwelling house, 24 x 36, and other accommodations, might be sold separately. The owner would retire on account of his health. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

ADAM R. JOHNSTON,
Meale P. O.,
Seymour East, Ont.
April 2nd, 1872. w:8

CHINA TEA SETS
AND
GLASS PRESERVE DISHES
In Great Variety,
AT THE
BELLEVILLE
CROCKERY
STORE.

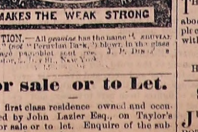
ALSO,

Some Great Bargains in

KNIVES AND SPOONS.

F. H. ROUS & Co.

Feby. 22nd, 1871.



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "PERUVIAN SYRUP," (not "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., New York.

For sale or to Let.

THE first class residence owned and occupied by John Lazier Esq., on Taylor's Hill, for sale or to let. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN LAZIER.
Belleville, Nov. 3rd, 1869. w-tf

Farm for Sale.

THE North Half of Lot No. 20 in the first concession of Hungerford. There are about 85 acres of good cedar swamp on the piece; the remaining 15 acres are timbered with hard wood. Apply to

WILLIAM LOGAN,
Lot 15, 2nd con. of said Township.
Hungerford, Nov. 30, 1871. 42;tf

Something New.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of BRITANNIA METAL, TEA and COFFEE POTS, fire proof bottoms, at

LINKLATER'S
March 10th, 1870. 264t:6:tfd

WESTWARD HO.



Vermont Central Steamers,
N. T. CO.

Daily Line of 21 First Class Powerful Upper Cabin Steamers, leaving Ogdensburg every day, (Sundays excepted,) for

OSWEGO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THESE Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers. Also, Second Cabins, with cooking stoves, wood, light, berths and comfortable accommodation for passengers and families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

Passengers and Families can embark with their teams, luggage, stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or transhipment, at their port of destination, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of many changes, delays, and expenses of other routes. Every effort will be made to add to the comfort of passengers, and continue the established reputation of this Line, as the cheapest and Best Route West.

Freight taken via this line to all points West, at the lowest rates. 100 lbs. of baggage free to each passenger.

The new Upper Cabin steamer *Picton* will connect with this Line three times a week at Oswego.

It is for the interest of every traveller, especially families moving West, to see the Agents of this Line before purchasing their Tickets.

Through Tickets at the VERY LOWEST RATES to all points West, North and South-West, for sale by

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents—Office at Wharf.
Belleville, April 30th, 1872. 12

1872.

J. & W. Sutherland

OUR STOCK OF

Spring & Summer Goods

Being now complete, we are offering the largest and best assortment of the most fashionable

COSTUMES OF THE SEASON,

at and under our usually reasonable prices, consisting of

DOLLY VARDEN Repps and Muslins.
Ern Linens, Algerian Grenadenes,
Eaton Stripe Challies and Balernos.
Eaton Nuages and Cambrics,
Poplins, Black and Cold. Lustres,
Prints, &c., &c.

Black Silks, Glacie and Gro Grain

West of England Black Broads,
West of England Doeskins and Cassmers,
Black and Fancy Coatings,
Canadian and Fancy Tweeds,
In great variety.

ALWAYS IN STOCK,

The celebrated Lybster Mill and Rosendale
GREY COTTONS,
HORROCKSES,
WHITE SHIRTINGS,
And all other celebrated makes—full lines.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.
April 13, 1872.

RECEIVED,

EX STEAMSHIP "SARMATIAN,"

2 Cases
Colored Bradford Dress Goods.
2 Cases
Black do do
CONTAINING
Black LUSTRES,
" ALPACA,
" PARAMATTA,
" PRINCETTA,
" Silk Warp Henrietta.
1 Case Black Crape of the most approved makes.
2 Cases White Cotton, (excellent value).
2 Cases Hosiery and Gloves.
1 Case Parasols.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.
Belleville, April 9, 1872. d&w

BROWN'S
ENGINE & AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
(*ESTABLISHED* 1846.)
BELLEVILLE, ONT.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
OHIO & BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER,
WITH
DODGE'S SELF-RAKE,

—:o:—

WE invite the Farmers of this and adjoining Counties to inspect our COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER before ordering from other manufacturers. Having secured the latest design of *TILTING ATTACHMENT*, and *GROUT'S PATENT TABLE HOISTER*, we are prepared to furnish for the Harvest of 1872, a MACHINE, which, for convenience and practical utility, cannot be surpassed.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The valuable improvements we have from time to time effected in our *CLEANERS*, including *PATENT SHAKING RAKE* in *FANNING MILL* and attachment for *SIDE CARRIERS*, have been duly appreciated, and *MACHINES* of our manufacture are now taking preference over all others, wherever introduced.

PLOWS.

To our already valuable assortment we have secured the right to manufacture the celebrated *PATENT MAPLE LEAF PLOW*, highly recommended by *SCIENTIFIC* and *AGRICULTURAL PAPERS*.

Horse Powers,
Agricultural Engines,
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Boilers,
Quartz Mills,
Amalgamating Pans,
Mill Machinery, &c., &c.

The business of our establishment is the largest in this section of the Province, and we have a complete assortment of Engine and Machinery Patterns, embracing the latest and most approved designs.

REPAIRS

To *ENGINES* and all kinds of *MACHINERY* promptly and efficiently performed at reasonable prices.

☞ Cash Paid for Old Iron.

G. & J. BROWN.
Belleville, April 25, 1872. 11:6m

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co
Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1872.

The $5,000 Reward.

In order to set at rest the question as to the jurisdicton of Ontario in the arrest and trial of the murderers of the lamented Scott at Fort Garry, the Grand Orange Lodge of Western Ontario at its last session submitted to four eminent lawyers the following questions:

"*First*—What Empire, Dominion, Province or Tribunal had or has the right or power to cause the arrest and prosecution of the alleged murderers of Thomas Scott, in the Territory now known as the Province of Manitoba.

"*Secondly*—Had the Government of Ontario any authority to arrest or try the alleged murderers, or otherwise render substantial justice in the premises, at the time they offered their reward of $5,000 for their arrest and conviction?"

The lawyers to whom these questions were submitted were Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, D'Arcy Boulton, H. S. McDonald, and D'Alton McArthy, whose reply has just been published.

These gentlemen review at considerable length the several laws under which criminals might be tried in the North-west country, and sum up as follows:

First.—From the time of Scott's murder up to the present time, there has been no power or authority in the Dominion, or the Provinces of Ontario or Quebec, or elsewhere, except in Rupert's Land and the Province of Manitoba, to put the law in motion or cause the arrest of the murderers, none of them having been within any of the other Provinces of the Dominion since the murder, except in the Province of Manitoba and the territory which is now that Province.

Second.—Any of the murderers might have been arrested by the proper officers in Rupert's Land, on information laid under the authority of the governing powers there, and either have been tried there or sent by the authorities there for trial in the proper criminal courts of Ontario, Quebec, or British Columbia, which had concurrent jurisdiction for such trials until the Act 34 Vic. chap 14 was passed on 14th April, 1871.

"*Thirdly.*—At the time the Government of Ontario offered the reward of $5,000 for the murderers, there was no power or authority existing in Ontario to cause their arrest out of Ontario, or their trial within Ontario, or otherwise render substantial justice in the premises in Ontario, as by the terms of the Act of Parliament of Canada, passed 14th April, 1871, all jurisdiction over every description of felony, including murder, committed in Manitoba as a territory or a Province, was vested in the courts of the Province of Manitoba alone."

It will be remembered that at the last session of the Legislature, before the elections, a skilfully-worded resolution condemning the Sandfield McDonald Government for not taking some steps towards the arrest of Scott's murderers, and implying responsibility on the part of the Administration for the non-punishment of Riel and Lepine, was introduced by Mr. Blake, who well knew when he was moving it, that it was an undue interference on the part of one Province with the affairs of another. But he expected to gain a political advantage, and it was of no consequence to him what means, however despicable, he used to accomplish it. Having succeeded by this and other senseless cries in obtaining power, it was necessary to make himself and party appear consistent with their former action, hence we had the resolution offering a reward of $5,000 for the capture of the murderers of Scott. At the time he introduced this resolution no man knew better than Mr. Blake, that Ontario had no jurisdiction, had no power to move one step towards the arrest or trial of the murderers of Scott. He knew as well as his colleagues, that the authority for Riel's arrest and trial was vested in the Courts of Manitoba alone, and that the Ontario Government was powerless to act. No man knew this better than Mr. Blake, yet he had found the cry successful to a large extent in the Ontario elections, and to obtain a still further political advantage, he had the shameless effrontery to trade still further in the blood of the murdered Scott. It was a paltry, despicable trick, unworthy the position of any man, much less that of the leader of the Government.

Apropos of this same question the Chatham *Planet* shows up the utter want of honesty on the part of Mr. Blake in offering that reward by the following expose:

"After the $5,000 reward for the apprehension of the parties concerned in the murder of Scott, at Fort Garry, had been voted in the Ontario Assembly, a person waited upon Mr. Blake and informed him that he was personally cognizant of the fact that Riel and Lepine, who were then and who are now living at St. Paul's, were the chief instigators of Scott's murder; and that all that would be necessary for him to do would be to proceed to St. Paul's, lay the information which he had in his possession before the United States authorities, and make certain affidavits which he was prepared to do, and the two persons named—or one at least—would be at once handed over to the Canadian authorities under the Extradition Act. All he asked from Mr. Blake was a small sum—a couple of hundred dollars or thereabouts—to pay actually necessary expenses. And what, kind reader, do you suppose Mr. Blake's answer to this proposal is said to have been? Why, if Riel and Lepine were delivered up to the Ontario Government would, according to the terms of the reward, have to deliver those two worthies over in turn to "some court of competent jurisdiction," and where was that "court of competent jurisdiction" to be found?

In the face of these facts how utterly disgraceful and dishonorable the conduct of Mr. Blake and his colleague appears.

The Grand Trunk Railway.

The report of the operations of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the half year, presented at the London meeting on the 25th of April, was very satisfactory. There were no complaints against the Canadian management, but on the other hand, the former opponents took a more hopeful view of matters, and Mr. Creak, who has hitherto taken a very prominent part against the management here, was most enthusiastic of the prospects of the future. The cost of maintenance and renewals of way and stations per mile was £262 5s 6d against £537 6s 6d on the Great Western, showing a very large margin in favor of the economical management of the Grand Trunk. The whole cost per train mile upon the Grand Trunk was 3s 10½d per mile as against 4s 8d per train mile upon the Great Western of Canada. Referring to this fact the Montreal *Gazette* very appropriately remarks: "These figures are important, and we quote them for the purpose of supplying the answer to the charges so frequently made against the Grand Trunk of the frightful destruction of rolling stock through accidents upon the line. No one thinks of making these charges against the Great Western of Canada. It is the good fortune of that undertaking not to have a leading journalist, influenced by a spirit of malignant hate, pursuing it with a Santanic persistency of vituperation and abuse. But when it is actually shown that the cost of repairs and renewal of rolling stock is less per mile upon the grand Trunk than upon the Great Western, it may fairly be claimed that the management of the former cannot be reckless if that of the latter be economical and successful. The announcement that an arrangement had been made with the Great Western for the joint ownership of the International bridge at Fort Erie, was an important one, because at one time there appeared some doubts as to whether such an arrangement was possible. The principle of the agreement is that the two Companies share the entire risk of construction, with the extras involved, and join in all the liabilities of the bridge, bridge capital, and the repairs and maintenance of it, and become equal partners in the property."

As to the improvements contemplated in the Grand Trunk Railway, the President said:

"For the year 1872 we propose to provide thirty new engines, of which twenty will be narrow gauge; we propose to provide and pay for ourselves twenty-four first and second class passenger carriages for the use of the line between Chicago and New York. We propose to provide, at the rate, I believe I may say, of 7½ per cent, 500 narrow guage waggons for this same New York and Chicago traffic. We propose to narrow the line from Sarnia to Fort Erie, and to make it an entirely narrow guage line in this way—by laying 4,000 tons of steel rails between Sarnia and Stratford, so as to have the two gauges available. From Stratford to Fort Erie the line will be narrowed into a narrow gauge line, and then we shall have available in competition with our neighbors—and having the use of the rolling stock of the line with which we connect as good narrow gauge through communication between Chicago and New York as our rivals. We propose to pay for and become the sole owners of the track along the wharves and harbor of Montreal, so that we may have the sole right of using those tracks for our own traffic. We propose to to lay ten miles of new sidings in various parts of our line, especially in those parts that the experience of September and October of the last year, when our traffic ranged in the neighborhood of £40,000 per week, shows that the line is deficicient in siding accomodation. We propose also to provide out of these resources an extra sum of £30,000 of working capital, so as not to call upon you for anything of that kind after 1872; and we propose also, and hope to carry forward, a small balance available for the use of the first six months of 1873."

The Washington Treaty.

At length the great Treaty question which has occupied the whole attention of the House for over a week, and which has been the principal topic of public discussion outside, is disposed of. Mr. Anglin opened the proceedings on the 16th, with an animated speech against the Treaty, and from his stand-point presented a number of strong arguments. Hon. Mr. Tilley replied to him in an able speech, of course taking ground in favor of the Treaty. He was followed by Mr. Mackenzie in a strong speech against the Treaty. The other speakers were Hon. Mr. Morris, Messrs. Bolton, Robitaille, A. P. McDonald, Thompson, of Cariboo, Merritt, D. A. Smith, Workman, McCallum, Stephenson, Schultz, Dr. Grant Mr. Holmes. By the time Mr. Holmes had finished, the hour of midnight had arrived, and although other members desired to speak, the patience of the House was completely exhausted. It was generally felt that everything that could be said had been presented fully, forcibly and eloquently from both stand points, and the house was not desirous of wasting time upon a question upon which every member had made up his mind.

About a quarter to one o'clock, a vote was taken on Mr. Bodwell's amendment, for which there was 51, and against 125, being a majority of 74. Mr. Blake's amendment was then put with nearly a similar result, 52 voting for and 125 against, giving a majority of 73.

The vote was then taken on the second reading of the Bill, which was carried by a majority of 66, the vote being 121 yeas, to 55 nays. Tho following is the division:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Archambeault, Ault, Baker, Barthe, Beaty, Beaubien, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand, Blanchet, Bolton, Bown, Bourasseau, Burpee, Cameron, (Inverness) Cameron, (Peel) Campbell, Carling, Carmichael, Caron, Carter, Cartier, Cayley, Chauveau, Coffin, Colby, Crawford, (Brockville) Crawford (Leeds), Cumberland, Currier, Daoust, DeCosmos, Delorme, (Provencher), Dobbie, Drew, Dugas, Ferguson, Ferris, Galt, Grant, Gray, Grover, Hagar, Harrison, Heath, Hincks, Holmes, Holton, Houghton, Hurdon, Irvine, Jackson, Jones, Keller, Killam, Kirkpatrick, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lapum, Lawson, Lesconte, Little, Macdonald, Kingston; Macdonald, Antigonish; Macdonald, Lunenburg; Macdonald, Middlesex; Masson, Soulanges, Masson, Terrebonne; McCallum, McDougall Lanark; McDougall, Three Rivers; McGreevy, McKeagney, Merritt, Moffatt, Morris, Morrison, Niagara; Nathan, Nelson, O'Connor, Pearson, Perry, Pickard, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pouliot, Power, Ross, Champlain; Ross, Dundas; Ryan, Kings, N B; Ryan, Montreal West Savary, Schultz, Scriver, Shanly, Simard, South Selkirk, Smith Westmoreland; Sproat, Stephenson, Street, Sylvain, Thompson, Cariboo; Tilley, Tourangeau, Tremblay, Tupper, Wallace, Albert; Wallace, Vancouver Island; Walsh, Webb, Whitehead, Wilson, Workman, Wright, Ottawa County.

NAYS—Messrs. Anglin, Bechard, Blake, Bodwell, Bourassa, Bowell, Bowman, Brown, Cameron (Huron), Cheval, Connell, Coupal, Delorme (St. Hyacinthe), Dorion, Fortier, Fortin, Fournier, Geoffrion, Godin, Joly, Jones, (Halifax), Kempt, Macdonald (Glengarry), MacFarlane, Mackenzie, Magill, McConkey, McDougall (Renfrew) McMonies, Metcalfe, Mills, Morrison (Victoria, O). Munroe, Oliver, Paquet, Pelletier, Pozer, Redford, Renaud, Robitaille, Ross, (Prince Edward), Ross, (Victoria, N. S.), Ross, (Wellington, C. R.), Rymal, Scatcherd, Snider, Stirton, Thompson, (Haldimand), Thompson (Ontario) Wells, White (Halton), White (East Hastings), Wood, Wright (York, O. W. R.) Young.

FIRE IN JAPAN.—A very disastrous fire occurred in Jeddo, Japan, by which thirty thousand persons have been rendered homeless. In order to prevent the sick and wounded being burned they were put to death by the sword.

U. S. TARIFF.—A telegram from Washington this morning states that in the House yesterday the duty on quinine was reduced from 25 to 10 per cent., and the tax of three cents per pound on saltpetre was struck off, and the article placed on the free list.

MURDER.—A telegram from Paris, Ontario, informs us that on Wednesday night a Mr. A. Gillespie, formerly a hotel keeper, was murdered on the Governor's road by some parties who evidently also robbed him. No clue has yet been found to the offenders.

REBELLION IN JAPAN.—Forty thousand men rose in rebellion recently in Japan, with the object of seizing the Emperor and then exterminating the foreigners. The Government discovered the plot, and frustrated the objects of the leaders by simply knocking off their heads a process which is very effective.

MAP OF MANITOBA—We have received a map of Manitoba which has just been issued from the office of the Secretary of State, showing the surveys made in 1871. The scale is four miles to the inch. The map shows the four mile trip on the Red and Assinneboine rivers, and indicates very clearly the various places in the vicinity of Fort Garry.

EXODUS FROM IRELAND.—The annual exodus from the Emerald Isle has set in with greater vigor than ever. It is said that since the commencement of the season, not less than four thousand people leave the country every week, half that number going from Queenstown alone. Whole hamlets and villages are said to be left with only the old and decrepit in them, and some cities such as Limerick, are going to decay.

STRAWS SHOW.—A telegram from Ottawa last evening says: "An amusing incident occurred last night during the division on the adjournment. The Premier said he would agree to adjourn, as desired by the Opposition, on Mr. Blake promising to sit to-day until a division was arrived at. Mr Mackenzie then arose and said that the Opposition would not be bound by any pledge given by the hon. member for West Durham. Considerable jealousy evidently exists between Blake and Mackenzie."

SURVEY OF MANITOBA.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says: "We understand that Lieut. Colonel Denis, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands will proceed to Manitoba at the commencement of the ensuing month, for the purpose of personally superintending the surveyors in that Province. *Apropos* of this, we hear that the Hudson's Bay Company have set apart five hundred acres in the upper part of Winnipeg, to be disposed of as town lots, and that the name of the town will be changed to Selkirk.

FROM MANITOBA.—A telegram from Fort Garry says: "About one hundred and thirty emigrants, principally from Perth, arrived here to-day. They came with their own teams in two weeks from Breckenridge railway terminus to Red River. The horses look rather poor, but are in fair condition considering the season. This party are camped on the Hudson Bay reserve, Winnipeg, while some of them explore for choice locations. They express a favorable opinion of the country. The surveying parties are being set to work as fast as they can be got ready. A new Hudson Bay propeller, called the *Chief Commissioner*, was lately launched at the Stone Fort.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.—A gentleman was staying at a country house, when, hearing a great clatter below one morning, he looked out and saw a couple of grooms holding one of the servant maids on a horse, which they led with difficulty once round the yard. He asked them what it all means. "Well, you see, sir," said they, "we're going to take the horse to market to be sold, and we want to be able to say that he has carried a lady."

Police Court.

(Before A. DIAMOND, Esq. P. M.)

FRIDAY, May 17.

BURGLARY.

John Carter was charged with burglariously entering the "Dominion House" last night and stealing therefrom a watch-chain, two overcoats, and from $6 to $8 in money, the contents of the till. It appeared from the evidence that prisoner had entered the bar-room by breaking the glass in a window in rear and cutting the sash. One of the coats was identified as the property of Mattaniah Kerr, the watch-chain as belonging to Charles Hose, and the other coat as probably owned by a Mr. Maybee. Some of the money abstracted from the till was also recognized by Messrs. Edwards and Mackie, the proprietors of the hotel.

The manner in which the arrest of the prisoner was effected was somewhat curious. He had, it seems, gained the affection of the yard dog—a savage animal—before making his entry into the house. This morning the dog was seen following the prisoner, who at the time had on one of the stolen coats. He was arrested, owing to this circumstance, and the stolen property found upon him.

After evidence had been heard the prisoner pleaded guilty, saying he was drunk when he committed the robbery and did not know what he was doing; but, as the Magistrate had not power to sentence him, he was remanded for trial by the County Judge.

WITHDRAWN.

The celebrated case of Badgely vs Osborne—assault—was withdrawn, defendant paying the costs and agreeing not to disturb the congregation in future.

Pickings.

A dentist's office is a drawing room.

The woman's club—the broomstick.

A good square meal—A soda cracker.

Educated on a 'sound' basis.—The drummer.

Romantic death—A young lady drowned in tears.

A pleasant mill privilege—Kissing a factory girl.

In cards and in business, square dealing is advisable.

Mock turtle—Kissing before company and fighting afterward.

A man may be ashamed of the fashion of his nose although he follows it.

A delicate parcel to be sent by rail—A young lady wrapped up in herself.

A Vincennes photographer advertises: 'Babies taken and finished in ten minutes.'

A capital letter is one that contains a remittance.

'Life is a desert;' marriage and mirage are the same thing, only differently spelt.

What two colors are indiscernable? Invisible green and blind-man's buff.

The height of coolness—The top of Mont Blanc.

Which of the feathered tribe lifts the heaviest weight? The crane.

The mariners compass has done some of the most important needle-work in the world.

The storm-signal man on the top of Mount Washington holds the 'highest office in the gift of the nation.'

Pen-makers are a bad lot. They make people steel pens, and then they say they do write.

'You will grow up ugly, Ada, if you make faces.' 'Did you make faces when you were a little girl, auntie?'

'I follow in the wake of the baby,' as the mother said when disturbed by her infant at night.

A New York congregation pricked up its ears when the minister said 'I have land to sell,' but dropped off to sleep again when he added 'the beautiful land on high.'

A beadle of one of the large fashionable churches in Glasgow criticising the sermon of a minister from the country, who had been preaching in his church, characterized it as "gude coarse country wark."

The London *News* speaking of a poor preacher who starved to death says:—He did not rally again, but at 4 o'clock passed from economy into eternity without a struggle.'

An old bachelor, who had become melancholy and poetical, wrote some verses for the paper, in which he expressed the hope that the time would soon come when he should—

A clergyman preaching a wedding sermon, chose the following passage in the Psalms for his text:—"And let there be abundance of peace while the moon endureth."

A negro preacher once observed to his hearers, at the close of his sermon as follows: "My obstinacious brethren, I find it no more use to preach to you dan it is for grasshoppers to wear knee buckles."

A young lady was looking at a picture representing a pair of lovers in a boat, with the arm of the lover gently enfolding the waist of his Dulcina when she innocently remarked, "How natural!"

A misanthropic paragraphist writes:—"The touching spectacle of a boy leading home his drunken parent was witnessed last week. The progress was slow, however, as the boy was considerably the drunkest of the two."

A quiet man rang a door bell on Beacon street one night. Is the gentleman in? he asked of the servant. I don't know; did you wish to see him particularly? Oh no! I only wanted to tell him his house was on fire.

"Who is he?" said a passer-by to a policeman, who was endeavoring to raise an intoxicated individual who had fallen into the gutter. "Can't say, sir," replied the policeman; "he can't give an account of himself." "Of course not," said the other. "How can you expect an account from a man who has lost his balance?"

During a recent trial the judge interrupted the testimony of a lady witness, remarking that it was not revelant. The lady raised her head and with a look made up of injured innocence, inquired:—"Well, sir, am I telling this story or are you?" The judge wilted and allowed her to talk as long as she wanted to.

Mistress (to new housemaids)—'Jane I'm quite surprised to hear you can't read or write! I'm sure one of my daughters would gladly undertake to teach you——.' Maid—' O, lor,' mum, if the young ladies would be so kind as to learn me anything, I should like to play the pianner!'—*Punch.*

The Boston *Globe* says that the figures in the absolutely latest style of Dolly Varden are so delightfully large that it takes two ladies to show them properly. They have to go arm-in-arm and keep step or else the effect is spoiled.

At a recent festival a boy who did not get a fair chance at the edibles, said some of the voracious visitors had been starving themselves so long, in anticipation of the feast, that they were hollow all the way down, for he 'could here the first mouthful they swallowed strike on the bottom of their boots.'

—A camp of instruction will be formed at Windsor, Ont., on the 18th of June. Eleven battalions belonging to various parts of the province will go under canvas, besides which there will be one regiment of cavalry and two field batteries—in all about 5,000 officers and men and 400 horses.

A large new ferry boat, 240 feet in length, with three parallel tracks giving room for twenty-one cars, and to cost $130,000, is to be constructed this summer for the Canada Southern Railway by Messrs Jenking, of Windsor, for the purpose of ferrying the Company's cars at Amherstburg to and from the American shore.

—A fire at Wallaceburg on the 13th destroyed an entire square, consisting of a store and dwelling of D. Dawson, D. Johnson's dwelling and store, two warehouses, and Dock Ayres, merchant tailor's shop, J. A Burgess' boot and shoe store, the *Advocate* office, Wm. McLean's dwelling, and two smaller dwellings occupied by Jas Scott and M. McDonald.

The most gallent man ever heard of is one refrained from kicking a dog that had bitten him, because it was a female dog. "If it wasn't for your sex," said he, "I'd kick your head off."

An American clergyman exclaimed to his hearers, 'Eternity! why you don't know the meaning of the word, nor I either hardly. It is for ever and ever, and five or six everlastings a top of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and cypher them all up, and it wouldn't begin to tell how many ages long eternity is. Why, my friends, after millions and millions of years had rolled away in eternity, it would be a hundred thousand years to breakfast time."

Zekle's Courtin'.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Zekle crep' up quite unbeknown
An' peeked in thro' the winder,
An' there sot Huldy all alone,
'Ith no one nigh to hender.

The wa'nut logs shot sparkles out
Towards the pootiest, bless her,
An' leetle flames danced all about
The chiny on the dresser.

Agin the chimbly crook-necks hung,
An' in amongst 'em rusted
The old queen's arm thet gran'ther Young
Fetched back from Concord busted.

The very room, coz she was in,
Seemed warm from floor to ceilin',
An' she looked full as rosy agin
Ez the apples she was peelin'.

She heard a foot, and knowed it tu,
A raspin' on the scraper,—
All ways to once her feelin's flew
Like sparks of burnt-up paper.

He kin'd o' l'itered on the mat,
Some doubtfle o' the sekle,
His heart kep' goin' pity-pat,
But hern went pity Zekle.

An' yit she gin her cheer a jerk
Ez though she wished him furder,
An' on her apples kep' to work,
Parin' away like murder.

"You want to see my Pa, I s'pose?"
"Wal....No....I came designin'—"
"To see my ma. She's sprinklin' clo'se"
"Agin to-morrer's i'ronin'."

He stood a spell on one foot fust,
Then stood a spell on t'other,
An' on which one he felt the wust
He couldn' ha' told you nuther.

Says he "I'd better call agin;"
Says she, "Think likely, Mister."
That last word pricked him like a pin,
An'....wal, he up an' kist her.

When Ma, bimeby upon 'em slips,
Huldy sat pale ez ashes,
All kind o' smiley roun' the lips
An' teary roun' the lashes.

Then her color came back like the tide
Down the Bay o' Fundy,
An' all I know is they was cried
In meetin' come nex' Sunday.

How to Improve Curing Rooms for Cheese.

In his address before the Ohio Dairymen's Association, X. A. Willard referred to the necessity for better cheese curing rooms, stating that he did not know of a factory in New York that can hold cheese over in hot weather and retain its flavor. He then gave the following suggestions as to improvement in such rooms:

Whenever possible I would have a cellar under the dry house; I would have it six or eight feet below the surface, the walls rising above the ground two or three feet, or of a height sufficient to give an abundance of sunlight throughout the whole basement. I would have this room from ten to twelve feet high in the clear, and the bottom should be thoroughly underdrained. Then the floor should be grouted and covered with cement or flagging, so that no leakage or accumulation of slops is possible. Ventilators with wickets should be arranged, leading to the rooms above or to the roof.

Such a basement would add very much to the capacity of the dry-house, and by attention to drainage and ventilation, may be kept at a low temperature during hot weather. It may be provided with hot water for heating purposes if necessary, the pipes connecting with the boiler so that heat may be supplied at any time with little expense. Here I would place a part at least of the cheese made in hot weather, and all such cheese as could not be readily marketed at a good price.

Suppose every factory had a cool place for storing but two hundred cheese in hot weather, the quantity in the aggregate would be very considerable. There are over a thousand factories in New York alone; say that there are over fifteen hundred in all that can store three hundred cheese each, above present capacity; the gross amount would be twenty-seven million pounds. This amount kept from market in hot weather—safely kept with no fear of deterioration, but retaining its flavor, and growing better in quality—would so relieve the trade that good prices would result on that shipped. I would not advise the keeping of cheese at any time when fair living prices can be obtained for it.

Then I would adopt the Crosier plan of leading the cold air from the ice-house. In this plan two conductors go down from the upper part of the ice-house. They are made of boards two inches wide and an inch thick with holes bored in them. The holes allow the cold air to enter from the house, and it pours in a stream from the mouth of the tube into the room. The temperature of the air as it comes from the mouth of the tube is about 35°. With thick walls and high windows he is able to lower the mercury to 62°, and even lower in the hottest July weather. Sometimes he closes one tube to keep the room from getting too cold. The draft is strongest in the hottest weather. By this arrangement, and the hot water pipes, the desired temperature may be secured the season through.

I do not pretend to give the best plan for securing a uniform temperature; I give that which is comparatively inexpensive, and which is found to be practicable, to show you that such an arrangement is within the reach of every factory; and that this matter of controling temperatures is not so difficult as dairymen have been led to imagine. By this simple arrangement, probably, the room immediately over the basement, (if outer walls were properly constructed) could also be made cool enough in hot weather. I would have every factory have a store room sufficient to hold all the hot weather cheese, so that at no time to be forced to sell on account of room.

Flower Beds.

To cultivate flowering plants to the best advantage, requires as much care in the selection and preparation of the soil as any other crop. No one would expect to grow a crop of cabbages in soil overrun by the roots of trees, and shaded continuously by their dense foliage, yet how often do we observe flowering plants placed in such circumstances, producing a few meagre flowers in the early part of the season, perhaps, and dwindling and dying as soon as a few dry sunny days occur. Most summer flowering plants blossom on the points of branches, and therefore to produce a continuance of flowers, there must be a continued healthy and vigorous growth. It is true there are some adapted to shade, like the fuschias, daisies, etc., and these should be selected for such positions. Heliotropes and some of the geraniums do well where there is a sun only a few hours a day.

Select an open exposure where the sun will have free access to the plants, dig the ground very deep, and dress heavily with thoroughly decomposed manure, so that the roots may have some supporting resort when the surface moisture fails.

A small circular or oval bed ten or twelve feet in diameter, properly prepared and planted with flowers from pots, will produce a continued mass of flowers even in the driest summer. In arranging the plants there is much latitude for taste, and very striking combinations may be secured.

Rose beds are much more beautiful and satisfactory, when only a few well known hardy and continued blooming kinds are employed, than when planted indiscriminately, with robust and tall-grown sorts crowding those of a more delicate growth. In larger yards, where several beds can be made, there will be a better opportunity for a display of this kind of cultivated taste.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A lady tells us that when she was a poor little girl, living in the country, she used to "plant potatoes in her bare feet." This imparts a new idea of those troublesome things on our toes.

A lady correspondent writing on earthquakes says that 'heterogeneous paradoxes prismatically converging are not due to the silicious introduction of photospherical asteroids, but rather to parabolic stratification of igneous zygema.'

The following is the direction on the envelope of a letter received by a blacksmith at Derby, Ind., a few days ago:

To Wm. Harding, the pug-nosed scrub,
Whose wife is named Susanna.
He is pounding iron for his grub,
In Derby, Indiana.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Dougall & Clute,
BARRISTER, Attorneys and Solicitors, &c. OFFICE over Hambly's "Apothecaries Hall," Front Street, Belleville.
A. R. DOUGALL. R. C. CLUTE. d&w:tf.

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c., BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

MacLellan & MacLellan,
BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c, Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notarie Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street, D&W

Henderson & Henderson,
BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
G. E. HENDERSON. F. G. A. HENDERSON D315W1y.

N. B. Falkiner,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store, Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Patrick M. Nulty,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.0

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,
COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts. November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,
GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur. ☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children. Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

S. Hudson, M. D.,
MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Graduate of the University of Victoria College. ☞ RESIDENCE—Melrose. 13:w

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County. ☞ RESIDENCE—ROSLIN. January 5th, 1870. 47

S. P. Ford, M. D.
MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Graduate of Universities of Toronto and Buffalo, and late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army. Physician, Surgeon, &c., Shannonville. Office and Residence,—Next door to Mr. Demill's Store. 6m38w

Dr. J. Platt Nash,
OF Picton, will be in Belleville, at Holbrook's Hotel, for consultation every Wednesday, commencing 18th August next. Picton, July 30th, 1869. 25

B. S. Willson, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Graduate M'Gill College, Montreal, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Q. Late Apothecary in the Montreal General Hospital. RESIDENCE—Stirling. 36

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

J. R. Tait,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Bridge Street.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Piccathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

Richard Harper,
CONVEYANCER, Accountant, Customs Broker, Commission, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Special and strict attention paid to posting and collecting Accounts. OFFICE—Next door to Post Office, Belleville. 287:1y 8:tf

JOHN D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT, ENGINEER. and SURVEYOR.
MR. EVANS is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, Bills of Materials, and Estimates for Buildings of every description, Hydraulic Structures, Bridges, &c. Drawings, Specifications, &c., of inventions prepared, and Patents applied for. Office in the Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, July 2, 1870. 52:d&w

R. NEWBERY,
AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT, BELLEVILLE.
ALL matters of account, involving litigation or dispute, carefully investigated. Books of Account made up and posted periodically. Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Shares, Fire and Life Insurance, General Agency and Commission Business. 33

LAND FOR SALE CHEAP.
THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to ROBT. P. JELLETT.
Belleville, Feb 18th. 1867. 1-tf

FOR SAL
LOT No. 12, 14th Concession, Township of Rawdon, 200 Acres.
ANDREW THOMSON, Belleville.
Belleville, April, '17. 10:tf

REMOVAL.
John McKeown
HAS removed his
BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,
Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.
March 16th, '71. d279 5:w

W. W. COLE'S
MUSEUM, HIPPODROME AND MENEGARIE



CONTAINING
300 Men & Horses
AND
200 Living Animals, Wild and Tamed
BEASTS & BIRDS.
The Menagerie CONTAINING
Asiatic Nylgau
A GIANT KANGAROO,
A South African
HIPPOPOTAMUS,
CAMELS,
Leopards, Hyenas,
BEARS,
MONKEYS, NYLGAU,
Cabia Bara, Hippoptamus, Gnu, Ghetah, Kangaroo, Porcupine, Galelless Tapir, Ibex, Antelope, Zebra, Goats, Bison, Jaguar, Cougar, Deer, Sacred Cattle, Lama, Puma, Panther, Ocelot, Dromedaries, Jackalls, Chamois, Armadillo, Hedge Hog, Mandrill, Apes, Gorilla, Orang Outang, Peoary, Macaws, Cockatoos, Parroquets. In addition to species of every Rare Bird and Foreign Animal known to exist,
20 MASSIVE DENS
Filled with Wild Animals,
THE MUSEUM
Contains a large collection of Animate and Inanimate Curiosities, Monstrosities, and a Gallery of Life Size Moving Figures of Noted and Celebrated Characters of the Old and New World, among which may be mentioned GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, PRINCE OF WALES, LOUIS NAPOLEON, Col. Jas. Fisk, Jr., (lately assassinated,) Edward S. Stokes, the Assassin, the Sleeping Beauty and the Dying Zouave.

THE CIRCUS
Is the most Extensive, Expensive, Complete and comprehensive Equestrial Aggregation in the world. It contains more and better Performers, adult and juvenile, male and female; the finest and largest number of Performing Horses, Ponies, and Mules, and presents more Novelties; and inside, outside and all around is in every particular ahead of any that ever was or now is exhibited in this or any other country. The Circus and Menagerie Entertainments are given
Under two BIG TENTS
Completely separated from each other, constituting Two Immense Pleasure Pavilions, well ventilated, cool and elegantly arranged, capable of holding 5000 people, who can view the Wonders of the Museum or Menagerie, or pass in and behold the performance of the Hippodrome.

ELEGANT
Band Car
Drawn by 10 Dapple Grey Horses, containing
PROF. C. A. JONES'
Famous Military Band.
THE GRAND
PROCESSION
DON'T MISS IT

20 CAGES, 40 VEHICLES
40 Ladies and Gentlemen on Horseback; beautiful Horses, Ponies and Mules; a Drove of Dromedaries; Horses plumed, Drivers Uniformed, Flags and Banners Flying, all forming a Stupendous Cavalcade nearly ONE MILE LONG.
ONE PRICE AND ONE TICKET
ADMITS TO BOTH TENTS.
To the Menagerie, Museum and Circus, to the Three Separate Shows, to the whole Grand Caravan, Great Circus and Ornithological and Zoological Institute.
ADMISSION 50cts.
Children Under 10 25 Cents.
Remember the name COLE, the Magnitude the Attraction, the Day, the Date and Place, look at the elegant Pictorial Posters, read the Programmes, Advertisement and Notices, and fail not to come and see the Biggest Thing on Wheels that ever was or ever will visit this section of the country. AWAIT THE ADVENT OF THE MONARCH.
WILL EXHIBIT at BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, 28th May.
TRENTON—27th May.

Trenton Brewery.
XX XXX
PALE ALES,
Porter and Extra Stout.
Bottled Ale & Porter.
MY Bottled XXX Pale Ale and Stout is now in prime condition, and can be obtained in Quarts and Pints, direct from the Brewery, or of my appointed Agents.
THE BREWERY, Trenton, March 23rd, 1872. HENRY GILL. d&w

For Sale Cheap,
70 TOWN LOTS. Apply to
F. McANNANY,
DR. HOPE,
Or to A. R. DOUGALL.
November 5th, 1870. 159d 39wtf

Money to Lend.

Money, Money.
ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, June, '71. 16:tf

MONEY TO LEND
AT 8 PER CENT.
LAZIER & LAZLIER, Dominion Buildings, Opposite Post Office.
Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10-1y

MONEY TO LOAN
ON Mortgage (Real Estate) Security, at 8 per cent per annum.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister.
Belleville, 6th Oct., 1869. 34-tf

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS.
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN, Office—Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money to Loan.
PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to
E. B. FRALECK, Barrister, &c.
☞ OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

FOR SALE,
A FINE LOT OF
HARNESS LEATHER,
At my Harness Shop.
N. McARTHUR.
Belleville, Jan. 4, 1872. 47:t

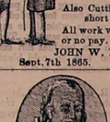
BRIDGEWATER
New Cash Store.
THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms. A splendid New Assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,
GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,
Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.
Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.
TEAS, SUGARS,
And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.
The Old Store,
is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.
BILLA FLINT.
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. 4

F. M. CLARKE,
Has received a full supply of
Fall Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
That he is determined to sell at prices that will ensure
QUICKSALES
Call and examine quality and prices.
F. M. CLARKE,
72 Front Street, opposite the Belleville Crockery Store. w34

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
BRIDGE STREET, ... BELLEVILLE.
A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.

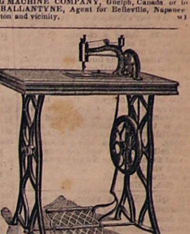
ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention
GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Sept. 7th 1865.


Proclaim the Glad Tidings!
THAT the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, of the Eminent Indian *Medicine-Man*, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Great Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is working the most marvellous and astonishing Cures the World ever heard of. Never in the annals of Canadian Medical History has such success attended the introduction of any medicine heretofore.
WHY?
SIMPLY because the numerous Valuable active medicinal vegetable ingredients, (some of which we will mention, such as the Extracts of Wild Cherry Bark, Podophyllum, Juniper, Quassia, Smartweed, Dandelion, Hyoscymus, Compound Extract of Colocynth, Jalap, Socotrine Aloes, Capsicum, &c., &c.) which enter into the composition of the combined medicine, are such and so harmoniously classified and compounded, that it is made the most searching curative in the known world, and cannot help but act on the system in a very satisfactory and desirable manner. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, it will find the spot and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to perfect health and full vigor.
This medicine is pleasant and safe to take and are warranted, and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the Third Stage of Consumption. Further information, with full directions for using the Great Shoshonees Remedy & Pills, and containing Testimonials and Certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars from any respectable Druggist in the Dominion—free.
Price of Remedy in Large Pint Bottles, $1.00
PILLS, PER BOX, 25 CTS.

CURE OF BRONCHITIS.
SMITHFIELD.
J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.
JOHN SILVER.
Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1870.
J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.
Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.
BROOKLIN, April 8th, 1870.
J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.
You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.
T. C. BROWN, Episcopal Methodist Minister.

Guelph Sewing Machine Co.
The Osborne


Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine.
THOUSANDS throughout Canada are now using these Machines. They have been tested beyond all question, make the favorite lock-stitch alike on both sides and are pronounced superior to any other machine offered the public. For wide range of work, perfection, beauty and excellence of mechanism, adaptibility, strength and durability,
The Osborn Sewing Machine has no Rival.
☞ Improvements have lately been made, enabling the manufacturers to claim it as the *ne plus ultra* of Sewing Machines. Hundreds of testimonials are being received daily from old as well as new operators attesting its wonderful capabilities. Will do all kinds of domestic sewing, from the finest cambric to the coarsest overcoat or upper leather.
Guaranteed to be as represented, or no sale. Warranted for three years.
The OSBORN outfit is complete and readily comprehended. Is sold at one-half the price hitherto charged for machines doing a like range of work, the manufacturers being determined to place it within the reach of every family in the country.
A trial before purchase will convince all that our machines are unequalled.
The Guelph Revrsible
Is pre-eminently the best Single Thread Machine offered the public—hence its marvellous success. Will do all varieties of domestic sewing. Prices greatly reduced.
Hand Machine, with full outfit, $12; Treadle, do., $17. Each machine guaranteed.
☞ Agents wanted everywhere. Splendid inducements to make money. Apply to the GUELPH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Guelph, Canada or to S. BALLANTYNE, Agent for Belleville, Napanee Picton and vicinity. w1


GRAND TRIUMPH
OF THE
Lockman
Sewing Machine.
6,500 have been sold in Ontario since January 1st, 1871, being 500 over the total number sold by all other Companies put together. At the last
Provincial Exhibition
They were awarded the FIRST PRIZE over 25 of the best Canadian and American Machines, and in addition carried off 19 County Prizes in Ontario. The Improved Lockman has attachments accompanying it free of charge, to perform ten varieties of work. The best material used in America is employed in its construction. Its simplicity is unrivalled. Warranted for two years. The Lockman can be returned within three months after purchase, free of charge, provided an order is given for any other Lockstitch Machine in the market. The Barrett, Genuine Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Gardener, Irwin, Osborne, Wanzer, Armes, &c., &c., kept in Stock.
T. E. EWEN,
w18 Upper Front Street, Belleville

Chronic Diseases.
DR. JAMES,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.
IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.
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OFFICE:
Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street, Belleville, Ont.
M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.
TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.
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The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 38. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS. ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1872. NUMBER 16.

Over the River.

Over the river they beckon to me,
Loved ones who've crossed to the further side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are lost in the dashing tide.
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes the reflection of heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight, grey and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.
We saw not the angels who met him there,
The gates of the city we could not see.
Over the river—over the river—
My brother stands waiting to welcome me.

Over the river the boatman pale
Carried another, the household pet,
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale—
Darling Minnie! I see her yet.
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We know she is safe on the farther side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be.
Over the river—the mystic river—
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from these quiet shores
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale.
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
And catch a gleam of the snowy sail;
And lo! they have passed from our yearning hearts,
Who cross the stream and are gone for aye.
We may not sunder the veil apart
That hides from our vision the gates of day;
We only know that their barks no more
May sail with us over life's stormy sea;
Yet somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore,
They watch, and beckon, and wait for me.

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold,
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar;
I shall watch for the gleam of the flapping sail,
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand,
I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale,
To the better shore of the spirit land;
I shall know the loved who have gone before,
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
When over the river—the peaceful river—
The angel of death shall carry me.

Select Reading.

That's my Boy.

I remember, says Dr. Fowler, standing by the surging billows, all on one weary day, and watching for hours a father struggling beyond in the breakers for the life of his son. They came slowly towards the breakers on a piece of wreck, and as they came the waves turned over the piece of float, and they were lost to view. Presently we saw the father come to the surface and clamber alone to the wreck, and then saw him plunge off into waves, and thought he was gone; but in a moment he came back again, bringing his boy. Presently they struck another wave, and over they went, and again they repeated the process. Again they went over, and again the father rescued his son. By and by, as they swung nearer the shore, they caught on a snag just out beyond where we could reach them, and for a little time the waves went over them there till we saw the boy in the father's arms, hanging down in helplessness, and knew they must be saved soon or be lost.

I shall never forget the gaze of that father. As we drew him from the devouring waves, still clinging to his son, he said, "That's my boy! that's my boy!" And so I have thought, in hours of darkness when the billows roll over me the Great Father is reaching over down to me, and taking hold of me, crying, "That's my son!" and I know I am safe.

My Neighbors in the Cherry Tree.

Spring was made for the birds. Let us be humble; we are only two legged creatures, without the feathers that mark the privileged upper circles. Top-knots and wings are the only wear suitable for these glittering, restless days, when everything the live air touches gets a spring in it. Consider the birds if you want a lesson on the vanity of care-taking, and the folly of much labor.

They are happier now than the day is long; they grudge the nights to sleep. We hear them chattering long before daylight; coaxing, teasing, shaming the sun into getting up a little earlier every morning. Courting is in order now, and pic-nicking under the name of house-hunting, and little airy games under the pretense of nest-building, and the clear heavens that keep their secrets know what all.

We would not like to try that sort of life awhile? Spring, indeed remembers everything; sunshine does filter through us somehow, and there are drops and crumbs of pleasure for the very bugs and beetles, but we know that all the while those saucy fellows above us are skimming the cream of our enjoyment. However we are not of those small souls who, moved by envy, wage war against their betters in high places, and delight in bringing down the sons of the morning. Such foul practices will never win the doer's wings for them.

From this our low estate, it follows that it is a fine thing to look into happiness through the eyes of a bird. Blessed is the household that has no less agreeable neighbors! I set a trap for bluebirds once—a cosy box of a house—and put it near my window so that I might watch the expected occupants. "Bluebirds preferred," so ran the sign, "To Let"—though any honest and pleasant-voiced family would be welcome. After long waiting, a pair of bluebirds came, and worked busily all one sunset hour, bringing materials for a nest. Next morning they were at it again, but the shy things must have taken fright at something for they suddenly abandoned us.

Then came the veriest madcap of a wren, and took possession of the half-made nest. He perched right in the door, and wagging his head at us, began a rattling shower of nonsense. A perfectly reckless bird he was, and the tone of his remarks was easy to understand, if the words were not. He promised and derided, he trilled and tickled, he flew off to a tree and laughed as if he would die. Evidently he found that nest very funny, but whether the joke was about the bluebirds who began to build and were not able to finish, or the human folly that was even then hoping to catch so wise a bird as he with chaff, I could not tell. The capers of this shameless bachelor lasted a day or two, then the little house had no more visitors.

It was a pair of robins that made me happy at last. There chanced to be a convenient "flat"—a notch in the cherry tree—just on a level with my window, and within easy eye-shot. It was one of April's last days, charming with dark and bright, when they came to look at it. Just married, evidently; oh! so deferential to each other, and so full of confidential plans. I never knew that birds were in the habit of making a bridal tour, but this pair must have done so, for they went away and stayed two or three days. When they appeared again they set to work in earnest. It was great fun to watch them. I very soon observed that the brown madam was the better bird, in all practical matters. Mr. Robin made a great show of helping, and no doubt meant well, but he was always putting his clumsy foot in it. Once I saw him bring a long white rag and deposit it with an air of triumph, and saw her promptly kick it out the moment his back was turned. That was delicious! The rejected scrap caught on a twig, and fluttered there half the summer. I used to wonder what he thought of it, and whether they ever had any explanations.

The nest was finished at last, quite to my lady's mind, and she settled down in it. Then what a change came over the busy little body! Day after day she sat in the midst of the shining and the singing, never stirring, never speaking, but so alert and expectant she seemed the very soul of the tree. That bonny brown head was just in sight among the blossoms, and always turned toward my window. She had time enough to study her neighbors, the giants, if she thought them worth the trouble, which is doubtful. Poor Mr. Robin, meanwhile, was not so patient. Having nothing to do but to enjoy himself, of course he soon found out self was but a shallow little person. What was going on in the nest was all he could think of. It was a pretty sight to see him venture near whenever she flitted away in search of the needful bit and sup. But how she would scold if she found him there! One would think she might have borne her honors a little more meekly, though I dare say he needed putting down

I watched him once through a private ecstasy that almost was the death of him. Madam went out to take her airing, as usual, and he was on the spot directly. He perched on the edge of the nest and looked down into it reverently, admiringly. He looked till fatherly pride began to rise. He had a share in those wonderful things, albeit the making was past his comprehension. "My wife's eggs!" Pride swelled higher and higher. He looked up to the sky, he looked down into the nest, he cocked his head on this side, then on that side, challenging all creation to produce such a treasure as his. I don't know what would have followed in another minute—I think nothing less than spontaneous combustion; but here the whir of returning wings broke in upon that rapture. He was gone in a second; but not far, for such a song as came next minute from a neighboring tree! It was a glorified robin that was singing. Not a word about himself, I am sure; it was the praise of the little wife that made the song so sweet.—*Carl Spence in Christian Union.*

Correspondence.

For the Intelligencer.

A Trip to Texas.

No. 5.

Wednesday, 1st May—The manners and customs here are peculiar. At dinner some lady Texans shoveled into their pretty mouths fish, with iron knives, and lived! They ask for beef and fish both on the same plate. In jury trials one half are black and the other half white, so that in criminal trials there are no convictions. If the Grand Jury brings in a bill for manslaughter, and the District Attorney thinks its murder, he rejects the bill, and the case lies over. No man is allowed to carry a pistol, under a penalty of $50, and loss of the weapon. Before going to bed I asked my landlord if murders were frequent; he said decidedly "No." "There hadn't been a man killed in town in two months." I then asked if he knew a certain lawyer in Lavaca, with whom I had business, and what sort of a man he was. He said: "Wall he's a rale nice feller, but ugly, shot his man dead not long ago, at the Town of Lasalle, 6 miles from here." In 1836 the Indians attacked it and burned it, killing many of the people, and driving the rest to sea, on rafts and in boats.

The favorite drink is a toddy whiskey, price two "bits." You can get up a darkey fight here any time for two "bits" aside. A Yank got up a big fight when a colored official came and interfered. The Yank set another darkey on him and got him licked, when the official swore revenge. Both started for their weapons. The colored gentleman got a double barrel, and the white a Henry rifle, the rifle had the best of it, and cuffy bit the dust. It was considered a fair fight, and the white was acquitted.

The new Railroad called the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific R. R., has ruined all the shore towns, and the trade follows this road, which is now completed as far as Victoria, 38 miles inland. It is to be continued to San Antonio—we got here only rain water and as none has fallen for three months you may readily imagine its color and flavor. Each house has in its rear a large round tank as high as the house, to receive this much prized article. They use no filterers, but merely throw in charcoal. Rain-water is worth 6 bits, or 75 cents a barrel at the tanks, and *ice* is worth 7 cents a pound. Our registry book is an old copy book, and is not inquisitive, making no inquirics as to where you come from or where you are going to. I found these original lines in it:

"Chickens in de hen-roost,
Massa couldn't ketch em,
Fell agin the lamp post,
And dat kinder fetcht him."

Whether it was Massa or the chicken got "fetcht" I cannot say, as on inquiry I ascertained the poet's sudden death. As a tribute to his genius I dropt a tear on his tomb. The sign-boards bear odd names. The most appropriate is that of a Tailor "Ben Stubbyman." Mine host of the Globe took his wife and myself to "old Town" as it is called some 3½ miles up the bay. This was the original "Indianola." It is May day, and the old country custom of the Maypole and crowning the "Queen of the May" is still adhered to. Two places of interest were pointed out, one where a wealthy butcher hanged himself, and the other the residence of a Mrs. Foster, whose husband gave her the place and $40,000 to consent to a divorce, which she agreed to. The drive out was very pleasant, any quantity of plover and curlew, ducks, water-turkeys and turkey-buzzards, along the bayous, called here "biose." The prairie is covered with bright flowers, all in full bloom far as the eye can reach. Thousands of cattle cover the plains, food for all and free to all.

The thorny "Schapparell" covered with the mustang grape side-by-side with the milkbud and the golden blossomed prickly pear are found. This grape is pressed into wine which resembles black currant. The Germans are very fond of it. The prickly pear is, to me, the most interesting plant, tree, or bush, as you may call it. It is a yellow cactus and grows in clusters large and small, some as high as twenty feet. The pricks on it grow as on the cactus, they are very sharp and when blown against you will enter the flesh. The cattle with impunity lick them off and eat both leaf and fruit. The inner part of the pear is eaten by the people, and some perserve it. A thistle is found here similar to ours, only it has a large white flower with a yellow centre, poppy like. There is a large unfenced field here for the botanist to roam in at his leisure. As a florist I never was a "successist," happy thing for your readers. Here come along from the interior three Mexican carts each drawn by six yoke of cattle, bearing their brother's pelts. Their perfume is an unpleasant contrast to the odour of the flowers. Instead of the oxen drawing by the shoulders, a beam goes across both their foreheads, tied to the horns, and the draught is attached to it.

Thursday Morning, 2nd May—I took the rail to "Chocolate" station, through the wide spread prairie. With all its sameness the eye seldom wearies. We all can put up with a good deal of pleasure without getting cross. The charge on this road is *eight cents a mile*, so you pay for the luxury. Arrived at the stop, for there is no station house or platform, a hack awaited to carry me 3 miles to Lavaca, I wish Fanning could have seen the horses and rig—the horses were not fiery mustangs—they were grey nags barely able to stand and hardly able to crawl. The only other horse I ever saw as poor, was one Buckley owned, that wandered about with a big oot. The cart had a broken pole, wrapped round with rags, and as we moved, every horse, bones and all, rattled—fortunately I was the only traveller. The buzzards would circle round us but once! They moved off disgusted with the promise of so poor a meal. Jig, jog, here we are, a deserted village, nothing in the streets but weeds and grass. There is the noise of men and hammers, it is true, but it is the work of demolition, knocking down the buildings to remove them up the rail to Victoria. There is one church and a tavern. The church is owned jointly by the Methodists and Presbyterians. Each occupying it alternate Sundays. Can anything so charitable be boasted of elsewhere in the Christian world? The Inn is kept by Mr. Fretwell; judging from his wife he has no right to fret at all; she is all that dame "Quickley" was, and deserves as able a chronicler. The house is tidiness itself, and the snowy cloth and shiny knives provoke an appetite. Her present is her *third* husband. A misanthrophic poet said, "Men have died and worms have eaten them, but not *for love*." He never could have known Mrs. Fretwell She has a history, Irish by birth, she came here young, and wedded young, and in 1841 when 21 days married, at Linville, a few miles away, she was shot in the breast with an Indian arrow, and became an Indian captive. Some months after she was recaptured by the whites at Pulmb Creek. This place was shelled, and partially burnt by the Yanks during the war. It is not now worth powder and shot. Much money was formerly made here. Where I sit Mr. Vandubugh made $50,000 in a short time, and then hanged himself; he could not stand prosperity. On this very floor our Lawyer shot dead his first man. There are many other little amusing incidents of the kind but I don't like to be *monotonous*. I have a prospect of a ride out to a cattle ranch to see some "roping" done, *i. e.*, lassoing of which more anon. I trust to you Mr. Editor to correct blunders—spelling—so if any appear they must go to your debit, as I have no Webster's unabridged in my pocket.

LIGNIFED.

No 6.

LAVACA, TEXAS, May 3.

This morning a mule and waggon carried Mr. K—— and I to his "Ranch" 20 miles across a rolling prairie. Mr. K—— has been a stock man all his days and is the owner of 2000 calves. Cattle dealers buy, sell and estimate their stock by the number of calves, counting one for four, thus, calf yearling two year old, three year old, four year old, cows and bulls not counted. The "beeves" are not sold until over four years old. This would make his stock 8000 head. To give you some idea of what stock some men own Mr. Allan is the owner of and branded 38,000 calves, making a stock of 152,000 head. He will not stop until he brands 50,000 calves. My readers will wonder how in a country without a fence, where cattle range where they will and mingle one with another, the property can be identified. It would trouble a Texan quite as much to know how our saw logs, shingle bolts and railroad ties are distinguishable.

The marks and brands are adopted and registered in the counties where the cattle are likely to roam. The ears bear the mark, and the sides, shoulders or hips the brands. The marks are done with a knife. Each has a name as, "*Swallow fork and under bit in the right;*" "*Smooth crop in the left, and over slope and half under crop in the right,*" and so on. The brand is a letter or letters or other insignia. The process of branding is accomplished in this way, say a dozen horsemen go out and make a circle in the prairie driving all into a common centre, then looking out their owners' marked cows, they cut them out from the herd and form a separate herd, the calves follow their mothers, when all are selected these are driven to a pen and the calves branded with a red hot iron. It is piteous to hear the poor things within the pen, and the anxious crying mothers without. You would be surprised to see how quickly and far off these men can read a mark and brand.

Enough of detail; we are rattling away over the prairie tearing down the pretty fragrant flowers most recklessly. We care nothing for roads, but like a ship at sea we make our own track. I command a rusty, double barrel, and as a chicken, dove or plover tries its wing, or a jack-rabbit leaps from his "form," I draw "a bead" on him and pull, not always with success. This rabbit is what they call in California the jackass hare. It certainly is no rabbit. It is a fine sight to see him run with his great ears set forward, looking pink as the sun shows through them. What a place for a greyhound, fast hare and nothing to interrupt the view. Now and then a skunk shows himself, and then drops into his hole. When I told you there was not a tree for 30 miles, that was a lie, for here and there, where a stream runs is a strip of woodland, and from the boughs hang Texan moss, a sort of parasitic growth hanging pendant, like ladies' earrings. At a distance the trees look like weeping willows. This moss is made servicable; it is steamed, when the outer covering comes off, and the rest is used for stuffing mattresses.

My companion says "there comes a herd of beeves for market." I look and see an advancing forest, "Birnham wood." The mirage makes them an Island in a silvery sea. Thus "distance lends enchactment to the view;" and as the lady you worship in the photo. comes within two feet of you, you see wrinkles, blotches and freckles, never dreamed of, so my fancy island dwindles down to oxen, and their swarthy Mexican drivers. T'is a novel sight as they move steadily on in Roman phalanx, with the riders in the rear, and on the wings, and when some unruly "critter" makes a break, away goes a driver and "tails" him. This is exciting; overtaking him at full speed, the rider catches hold of the tail, takes one turn of it round the horn of the saddle, and as the ox leaps, the horse is spurred to one side, the tail let go, and over poor critter goes, end for end. He walks peaceably back to the herd and behaves himself ever afterwards.

We got to the "Ranch" by dinner time. What is called a Ranch is a house for the drivers, a pen and a few acres fenced. These are owned by the cattle owner, and called his ranch. They are always situated near some stream. In branding cattle, it is a custom to use the nearest pen, no matter who the owner, and when you want a feed go and kill the fattest calf, no matter whose. It is the rule of the prairie. Here the brother of the prodigal son need not get his back up, for he could go out on his own account and "rope" one to suit himself, and have a private feed. There is a stock called "Maverick," arising from the fact of a man of that name in olden times marking everything unmarked. These are astrays, and the property of the lucky finder.

SATURDAY, 4th May.

After a glorious sleep in the cleanest of beds, surrounded with snowy musquito bars, I arise refreshed, and wander in the garden amid roses, honey-suckle, and jessamine. The fig-tree bearing on its branches two crops—some within two weeks of ripening, and the others scarcely formed. I look on and examine the leaf, and open as it is as your spread fingers, I wonder at the skill of untutored Eve, in manufacturing them into an unmeshed apron. It would puzzle one of our girls to do it with a "Singer's" sewing machine in a week—this remark is *needless*.

One of the Mexican amusements is to bury a live chicken all but the head, which is soaped, then on horseback and in line on the full gallop they pass, and in so doing reach for the chicken. The one who pulls it out starts off with the prize, and every one after him to capture it, and so from hand to hand. I spent an hour in a pen with a "Lazette" trying my lasooing skill on an unfortunate calf. I brought it to grief at last. To-night I repent of my sins in the Temple of Erebus, enlightened by highly colored rhotoric. The 16th District sits next Monday at Indianola, from which place I may again write before I start for home.

LIGNIFED.

Police Court.

(Before A. DIAMOND, Esq. P. M.)

SATURDAY, May 25.

ASSAULT.

John Simmons was charged with assaulting Samuel Spencer. The case was made out, and a fine of $1 and costs imposed.

TRESPASS.

Joseph Thrasher was charged with committing a trespass upon the premises of Robert Arkles. The case was dismissed, the plaintiff failing to substantiate the charge.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Thomas Huntly charged Daniel Foster, both of the Township of Thurlow, with impounding certain hogs and neglecting to supply them with food and water. The offence was found to be proved, and a fine of $1 and costs inflicted.

CARELESS DRIVING.

Archibald Ross charged John Latta with injuring his (Ross) buggy by carelessly driving against it. The defendant did not appear, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $2 and costs.

Tim (struck with admiration); "Thee's gotten a foine pair of new boots theer, Joe; who made 'em?" Joe: "Nobody made em, [illegible] bough 'em ready-mad"

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Dr. Wild's Speech.

You were certainly not more *surprised* than I was in reading the first telegram from Brooklyn, giving us the bearing of the speech of my esteemed brother, the Rev. Dr. Wild, before the Methodist General Conference of the United States, nor were you more *chagrined* in receiving a paper endorsing the telegram under the Doctor's own hand. And I am fully persuaded I speak the mind of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.

But there are some things to be considered in order to understand the point of view from which the Doctor spoke. And these things, which gave his remarks their start and direction, but could not justify their scope and extent, do not seem to be taken into account by you in your fair and temperate article of the 20th inst., or by the Hon. Billa Flint in his letter from Ottawa. To my mind, the Doctor's main mistake was the use of the word *politically* in the connection in which he employed it, thus entering a province clearly without the scope of his mission to the United States, and his association therewith of an American political dogma intensely and justly hated in this country. Had he kept close within the *ecclesiastical* boundaries, which was his place, —I do not even say the *religious* boundaries—and spoken only of ecclesiastical relations, his Church, and what is much better, facts and truth would have sustained him.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada is decidedly in favor of the organic unification of the diverse Methodisms of this country. But she cannot and will not unite with bodies that owe such ecclesiastical allegiance to other bodies in Britain, *or any where else*, as in any degree to interfere with a perfect independence of action in deciding and directing her own affairs. She is then decidedly for independence; for *church independence—ecclesiastical independence*; but not for a moment or a thought for political independence. Politically she yields preference to no church in this Dominion in loyalty to our civil and political institutions, or in devotion to the crown and the empire. What has she ever done disloyal? What loyal offering or sacrifice has she ever withheld, or grudgingly given? But ecclesiastically she will be free. She cannot hold her Episcopate, her conference action, or her church property in any respect subject to the interference or dictation of any body at home or abroad.

It was in this light I presume that our Representative at Brooklyn affirmed that our Church would prefer union with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the States, provided always that that union should not affect our ecclesiastical independence and freedom of action as Britons in a British Dominion, to a union with the Methodists of this country, trammelled as they are by their ecclesiastical connection with the Methodists in England. At all events this is the present prevailing view of our body. Nor does it for one moment declare or imply that we wish to effect a union with the Methodists in the States. It simply declares that of what we conceive to be two evils, we choose the least. Let other bodies come hand to hand with us and negotiate a union that can neither be checked nor modified nor countermanded abroad, and then, and not till then, shall we be upon a fair basis of action, and one that gives promise of success.

Thus far, then, was Dr. Wild justified in his remarks. There is jealousy in our own body, and in the other Methodist bodies too, at the ecclesiastical interference, not of England, but of some church organizations in England. It is an affair wholly of the Churches and has nothing whatever to do with the state. It does not justify us in impeaching the loyalty of our Methodist brethren; nor does it excuse them for an arraignment of our true and consistent devotion to the crown. As citizens we may have those differences and yet may be alike perfectly patriotic and faithful to our government. And we stand to-day where we always have stood, true to Canada and to the British Empire.

This jealousy on ecclesiastical relations is by no means groundless; nor is our caution without perfect justification. The divisions in Methodism, like Methodism itself, are from England. Our own church was rent by influence from that source. The Methodists of Britain immigrating into this Dominion form their separate organizations instead of uniting with the Methodist Church already existing, as they do in the States. Of course they have a right to these things; still these are the facts. And while they are perfectly within the ecclesiastical sphere, and do not touch the political relations of England to the Dominion, or of the Dominion to England, while they have nothing whatever to do with the Government, or the common devotion to the throne, they justify a scrupulous vigilance for the preservation of our ecclesiastical independence and freedom.

Amid a general fairness in dealing with this matter, I observe a disposition on the part of some writers in the public prints to damage the college, and even the whole church, in the estimation of the public. It is extremely illogical, to say the least, to draw a conclusion from one case to cover many thousands. The church is where it has ever been, for the country, the crown of Britain, the race of mankind and the Kingdom of Jesus Christ our Lord. The college stands where it has ever stood; and where, God helping me, it shall stand while I preside in it, for the welfare of our common country, for loyalty to our civil and political institutions, for a high standard of academic attainment; and for the diffusion of sound knowledge, the inculcalation of righteous principles, and the propagation of a Christian education among the masses of my beloved native land.

A. CARMAN.

Albert College, May 22nd.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

Rev. Dr. Wild and the Episcopate.

From an extract contained in yesterdays' issue of your paper, from Professor Wild's address before the Episcopal Methodist Conference in the United States, it would appear that he specially rejoices in the Episcopacy which he supposes that religious body possesses, and to which he professes to belong; and as such he plumes himself above all other denominations of Methodists, such as the Wesleyans, New Connexion, &c., &c. Now I wish to ask him through your columns this plain honest question, viz: *How did these so called Episcopal Methodists come by their Episcopacy?*

Now, this is a fair question in the premises, and ought to be plainly and fairly answered. If the Professor reply in the tenor of the *oft' told tale*, thus: John Wesley was a Clergyman of the Church of England, and the Rev. Dr. Coke was the same, and that these two ordained Francis Ashbury a Bishop, with the North American Continent as his sphere of action. In this case I wish to ask the Professor whether two ordained Presbyters or elders (which he manifestly considers a different and inferior office) can validly ordain or concecrate one to a higher office than themselves, viz., that of a Bishop, or in other words, can two blacks make a white; for of this latter order neither Wesley or Coke ever professed to be. To speak most favorably of such an argument, it would only show that Presbyterian Methodists, not Episcopal, would be their correct designation. Hence where is their superiority in this matter over the Wesleyan Methodist body or others in this boasted matter of Episcopacy? And echo says where?

SCRUTATOR.

May 21st, 1872.

THE CARLIST RISING—A cable telegram, 22nd, says: It is reported that the Carlist leader, Ytvebo, has received a fresh supply of arms, and threatens vengeance on the Carlists who have submitted to the authorities in Guipaseca. The last Carlist band in Levida, numbering 800 men, surrendered yesterday.

A rich miser being asked what he thought of his neighbor, who was very poor, replied, "He is a very honest man; for during the forty years he has lived next door to me he has never asked me for anything."

A gentleman of the negro persuasion thus philosophizes and reasonizes with the white world: "All men are made of clay and, like meerschaum pipe, are more valuable when they are highly colored."

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872.

The Queen's Birthday.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

The celebration in Bellveille of the 53rd anniversary of Her Majesty's birth, may be numbered amongst the most successful which ever took place here.

THE DAY

was ushered in with salvos of such artillery as could be improvised—guns, pistols, &c., and a liberal discharge of fireworks. The weather was not, unfortunately, so favorable as it usually is on the annual celebration of this anniversary, the wind blowing from the east and heavy rain clouds drifting across the sky, at times hiding the sun from view, whilst occasional showers descended, though scarcely sufficient to damp the ardor of those who were celebrating the day.

The town wore its usual holiday appearance, flags floating to the breeze from many prominent points, whilst at the engine house a string of flags was stretched across the road, forming a fitting finish to the decorations of our principal business street. Early in the morning the streets were thronged with pleasure-seekers, and as the day wore on the numbers of these were largely added to by accessions from the country and from neighboring villages.

THE FIREMEN.

In accordance with the programme previously arranged, the members of "Independent" No. 2, and the "Quinte" Hook and Ladder Company's assembled at the engine room and marched, headed by Jacobs' band, to the Grand Trunk Railway Station, there to await the coming of their guests. Their patience was, however, put to a rather severe test by the announcement that the train was one hour late.—The hour turned out to be two hours in reality; but the firemen stood this strain upon their tempers well, and managed to put in the time agreeably. A few minutes before 1 o'clock, a freight train arrived, bringing the very neat hose cart belonging to the "Active," of Rochester, and this train had just been got out of the way express steamed up to the plat-when the form. The Rochester men had arrived all right. They were received by Capt. Cummins, and the Belleville Band saluted the visitors with "Hail Columbia," to which Hadley's band, who accompanied the visitors, responded with "God Save the Queen." The "Actives" certainly do not belie their name. They are an active looking lot of men, apparently well instructed in their discipline, neat and orderly. As a matter of record we here give a list of their officers:—

FOREMAN—Own F. Fee.
ASSISTANT FOREMAN—Jos. F. Cochrane.
PRESIDENT—Wm. Clarke.
SECRETARY—L. M. Mandeville.

Accompanying the firemen were Alderman Mauder, Mr. Alexander of the *Union*, Mr. Battell, Chief Engineer of the Cobourg Fire Brigade and a number of the Corporation of that town, and some twenty or twenty-five honorary members of the Company. Mr. Schoolay, reporter for the *Democrat* was also amongst the visitors, but was in the ranks of the Actives, of which organization he is an active member. At this time the appearance of the weather was anything but pleasant. A sharp shower of rain was falling at the time of the arrival of the train, sufficient to wet the clothes of those unprovided with umbrellas. Fortunately it was not long in clearing, when the sun shone out brightly. The Rochester men were then marched between the ranks of No. 2 and the Hook and Ladder Company, who were drawn up to receive them, to the station gate, where they formed in procession and marched to Ontario Hall. Arrived at this Hall they entered, and Capt. Cummins read an address of welcome:

Foreman Fee made a neat response to the address, thanking their hosts for the warmth of the welcome which they had received.

Mr. Schooley also responded on behalf of the visitors, expressing the esteem in which the citizens of the United States held our Queen, and stating that they felt glad to be present and assist in the celebration of the anniversary of her birth. The Actives were then escorted to the Dafoe House, where they partook of dinner and other refreshments.

THE TOWN GUESTS.

Great was the disappointment of the Town Councillors who attended at the station to receive the Rochester civic officials. Instead of the fifteen or twenty expected, but one member of the Council attended as such — Alderman Mauder. Alderman Fee was also present, but was in his capacity as foreman of the "Actives." The Mayor and Councillors were, however, very attentive to their guest, who is certainly a gentleman of excellent parts, and worthily represented the civic wisdom of the "flower city." Arrived at the Dafoe House, there was a very pleasant addition to the company in the person of Alderman Musgrove, of Ottawa, a gentleman who is a "jolly good fellow," and contributed much to the pleasures of the occasion. Dinner over, the visitors were driven to several points of interest in and about the town, and afterwards taken to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, where Dr. Palmer gave them a very interesting exhibition of the capacities of the pupils in the institution, beginning with some who had been under instruction but a short time, and going on to the larger ones. Some questions put to the pupils by the Police Magistrate were satisfactorily answered. The party returned to town about 6 o'clock, highly pleased with their visit to the institution.

THE FIRMEN'S PARADE.

The parade was fully an hour later than had been intended, owing to the late arrival of the visitors. However, about 3 o'clock the procession was formed in the following order:

Hadley's Rochester Band.
"Active" Hose Co. No. 2, of Rochester.
"Independent" Fire Company No. 2.
Moira Hose Company No. 1.
Steam Engine and Tender.
Jacobs Belleville Band.
"Quinte" Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3.
Two Companies of Mutes from the Institution, with two of Nunn's Chemical Engines.

The route of the procession was down Front Street to Dundas St., Dundas to Pinnacle St., Pinnacle to Bridge St., Bridge to Front, where the procession disbanded. The display was a most excellent one, and it would be a very hard matter to decide which company was entitled to the palm of superiority for neatness in dress or appearance of the men comprising it. The two companies of mutes appeared well. For the noticeable perfection of their drill they are entitled to the instructions of Prof. Green, who has succeeded in making very efficient firemen of his pupils. A large number of people witnessed the parade, and all were united in their praise of the appearance of the firemen—both visiting and local.

THE PIC-NIC.

was, spite of a shower or two of rain, which somewhat interfered with the general enjoyment, a success in every respect. The beautiful grounds were thronged during the afternoon and early part of the evening, and much sport was had. Indeed, to properly describe the various sports would far exceed our limited space.

THE BALL.

The great event of the day was the grand ball in Ontario Hall. No. 2 is justly celebrated for the get-up of balls; but their last night's effort surpassed all previous successes of the Company. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and appropriate mottoes. The music furnished by a string band led by Mr. Jacobs was excellent, and the scene about midnight was of the most animated description. Supper was served at the Anglo American hotel, Mr. Hoggard doing full justice to the wants of his guests. Dancing was kept up until nearly 3 o'clock this morning, when the visitors had unwillingly to tear themselves away from the pleasures they so much enjoyed, to return to their hames.—They left by the train at 4 a. m., amidst the cheers of their hosts, and carrying with them the most pleasant memories of their reception and treatment here.

THE DINNER.

In the evening the American guests, with a number of leading citizens were entertained at a dinner at Hambly's. The spread was the most magnificent and sumptuous ever got up in Belleville, and showed that Hambly as a caterer stands at the head. The chair was occupied by the Mayor, J. J. B. Flint, Esq., and the Vice Chair by Wm. Sutherland, Esq., Chairman of the Reception Committee. After the cloth was removed, the Mayor introduced as the first toast, "The President of the United States," paying a high compliment to the services of that distinguished gentleman, as a soldier, a citizen and a statesman. The toast was drank with enthusiasm. In a few appropriate remarks the Mayor next gave the "Queen," which was received with cheers. "God Save the Queen" was sung by Mr. Tattersale. The toast of "The Guests," brought to their feet, Mr. Schooley, of the Rochester *Democrat*, Alderman Mauder, and Mr. Alexander, of the Rochester *Union*, who responded in appropriate terms. "The Press," was next given by the Vice-Chairman, and acknowledged by Mr. Bowell and Mr. Hynes. Several volunteer toasts followed and the company broke up about midnight having spent a very pleasant evening.

CHAMPAIGNE SUPPER.

In the evening "Quinte" Hook and Ladder Company entertained Mr. Ringlestein, Foreman of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company of Rochester, and Mr. Tracy, the Secretary, and a number of others, to a Champaigne Supper at the Anglo American Hotel. A very pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent.

PIC-NIC.

The pic-nic of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, held at Bleecker's Grove, was largely attended. Running, leaping, dancing, and other amusements were indulged in, and a very pleasant day was spent by those who attended.

The contemplated excursion of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society did not take place owing to the lateness of the hour at which the firemen's parade was held.

FIRE-WORLS.

There was no public provision for the setting off of fireworks, which were scarcer than usual. From some residences on the hill, a quantity of rockets, blue lights, &c., were sent up, which commanded a good deal of attention.

The celebration was a highly creditable one to all concerned, the recollection of which will last for years to come.

Cricket.

The match between the Belleville and Port Hope clubs was very closely contested, Port Hope eventually winning by two runs. The Belleville players took their defeat good-naturedly, and expect to reverse the verdict on their visit to Port Hope at an early day. The score is as follows:

PORT HOPE—1ST INNINGS.

J. G. Hall, c Harper, b Mills	15
J. G. King, b Millburn	0
G. F. Hall, b Milburn	2
N, Kerchoffer, b Mills	15
H. G. Ward, b Milburn	2
R. Watson, b Milburn	2
W. Bletchin, b Milburn	0
Kemp (sub), c Harper, b Mills	0
Reeves (sub), not out	4
J. D. Gilmore, b Mills	1
T. W. Ward, b Mills	0
Bye, 1, leg bye, 1	2
	43

2ND INNINGS.

G. F. Hall, c Maybee, b Mills	14
Dearing, b Maybee	10
Fraser, b Maybee	18
J. G. Hall, c Barnston, b Maybee	0
Kirchoffer, c Milburn, b Maybee	3
Bletchin, b Mills	5
Read, l b w, b Maybee	0
Watson, c Harper, b Mills	1
Ward, c and b Mills	4
King, run out	4
Gilmour, not out	1
Byes, 3, wides, 3	6
	66

BELLEVILLE—1ST INNINGS.

Lister, b Ward	5
Maybee, run out	5
Shaw, b Ward	0
Milburn, c Hall	18
Mills, run out	6
Thomas, b Hall	0
Harper, run out	6
Dr. Cahill, b Read	10
Barnston, b Ward	1
Garratt, not out	7
Clarke, b Ward	0
Byes 3, wides 3	6
	64

2ND INNINGS.

Lister, b Hall	11
Maybee, b Read	2
Dr. Cahill, c Read	2
Shaw, b Hall	0
Milburn, c b w	0
Harper, b Hall	1
Mills, run out	11
Clarke, b Hall	1
Garratt, not out	6
Thomas, b Hall	0
Barnston, b Hall	0
Leg byes 2, wides 6	8
	43

From Manitoba.

FORT GARRY, May 21—The Hudson's Bay steamer International arrived from Morehead on the 9th inst., with 70 passengers, most of them from Ontario: and 164 tons of freight. She left again this afternoon.

Some flat boats with hay from Pembina, arrived to-day. Hay is selling at $40 per ton.

The first of the actions against Cunningham, Bannatyne & Bain, by two American citizens for fifty thousand dollars in each came up. The case was non-suited on the ground that the month's notice necessary in an action against a person holding a commission of the peace had not been given. This will decide the remaining cases.

Napanee Races.

NAPANEE, May 25, 1872.

The races announced to take place here to-day, on Evergreen Driving Park, were a satisfactory success. The running race, it being first on the list, was to be decided best two in three, mile heats, and was contested by "Prince Edward Girl," entered by Walter Ruttan, of Milford, and "Ladies Friend," entered by Patrick Tansey, of Belleville, this race resulted in favor of "Ladies Friend," she making two straight heats, time 2 minutes 5¼ seconds. Purse $80 to first horse, $20 to second. The next was a trotting race which was to be decided best three in five, mile heats. This was contested by "Lulu" and "Dutchman" the former being entered by Walter Fanning, of Belleville; Dutchman by Geo. Soby, also of Belleville. This was rather an exciting race "Lulu" taking the first heat, and "Dutchman" the three following, time, 3.55. Purse $100 to first horse, $25 to second.

A man who gives his children habits of industry provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.

Enormous Increase of Emigration.

The exodus from Liverpool this year has commenced with unparalleled dimensions, in fact the vast increase in the emigration during the month of April has never before been equalled, notwithstanding the great number of emigrants who leave the different Irish ports for Canada and the United States instead of embarking at Liverpool. During the month of April there sailed to the United States forty-six ships with 1,106 cabin and 25,450 steerage passengers, under the Act. Two of these vessels called at Halifax and landed 98 cabin and 66 steerage passengers. There were four vessels for Quebec and Montreal with 122 cabin and 1,950 steerage, making a total of cabin and steerage of 28,792 passengers; and of the latter 11,605, were English, 464 Scotch, 6,043 Irish, and 10,379 foreigners. There sailed to the United States, Canada, West Indies, East Indies, West Africa, South America, China &c., during the month 665 passengers in ships not under the Act, making the total emigration for the month 29,457, being an increase of 5,077 over April of 1871. The emigration for the four months of the present year is 55,522, which, when compared with the corresponding period of last year, when the exodus was 42,678, shows an increase of 12,844.

Intercolonial Railway.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway has just made its appearance in the form of a Blue Book of about 40 pages. From this report it appears that the total expenditure has amounted to $8,641,103, of which $5,075,411 has been made during the fifteen months embraced in the report. All the contracts for the twenty-three sections into which the work is divided were being prosecuted, and so rapidly were some of the sections being completed that the Commissioners confidently anticipate the completion by the end of the year of a total length of 204 miles, all of which will be in first-class condition to carry traffic, viz:—Riviere du Loup to Metepediac Road, 86½ miles, Pansic Junction to Amherst, 42 miles, Amherst to Truro, 75½ miles. The contracts entered into for Rolling Stock are for forty-two engines, two hundred and fifty box freight cars, upwards of three hundred platform cars and some first and second class cars. The total cost of management has been $70,645, for engineering expenses $857 203, but considerable reductions have recently been made in the engineering staff; for right of way and expenses connected therewith, $211,979, and on Moncton workshops $57,315. The Commissioners state that the whole of the works have been executed in a very thorough and substantial manner, and it is believed that there is no railway upon this continent upon which the masonry will be superior to, if it equals that upon the Intercolonial. They have every expectation that the line will be in running order by the end of 1873.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—The Bill giving effect to the Treaty of Washington passed its third reading in the Commons yesterday without a division.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—It is said that Lord Dufferin, who is to succeed Lord Lisgar as Governor General of Canada, will leave Derry for Canada on the 13th of June.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—It is believed in Ottawa that under the new Re-distribution of Seats Bill an additional member will be allowed to the following constituencies in Ontario: Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Grey, Huron and North Simcoe, with Muskoka.

TORNADO.—A fearful tornado swept over some portions of the middle States on Wednesday, doing great damage. Farm-houses and barns were unroofed, and one house was taken bodily and carried some distance with the members of the family in it.

ANOTHER WRECK.—The Atlantic steamship Baltimore, after reaching England from Baltimore, *en route* to Bremen, collided opposite Hastings with an unknown vessel on Wednesday, and had to be run ashore. The passengers and crew were safely landed by the Coastguard, but the vessel will be a total loss.

TO PICKLE MEAT IN ONE DAY.—Get a tub nearly full of rain or river water, and put two pieces of thin wood across it, and set the beef on them, distant about an inch from the water. Heap as much salt as will stand on your beef, and let it remain twenty-four hours; then take the meat off and boil it, and you will find it as salt as if it had been in pickle for six weeks, the water having drawn the salt completely through the beef.

NEW PAPER MILL.—The Napanee *Standard* says: We learn that the Hon. John Stevenson, in company with Rookledge, Thomson & Co., of the Newburg Paper Mill, are now making the necessary arrangements for the erection of a large paper mill at Chisholm's Rapids, on the line of the Grand Junction Railway; the mill is to be what is known as a two machine mill, the manufacturing capacity of which will be from three to four tons of paper per day, or about $250,000 per annum, and will afford employment to upwards of one hundred hands. The machinery is to be of the latest improved kind and is to be furnished by the well known Scotch paper making manufacturing Company of Leith Walk, Edinburgh. We believe this mill is being located at Chisholm's Rapids on account of the superior advantage to be derived in point of water power.

—Violins of Cremona (Stradaurins) commanded enormous prices at a recent sale in London. They belonged to the collection of the late Mr. Gilliot, the steel pen manufacturer. One of the instruments was sold for $800, another for $970, and still another for $1,450. Several violincellos were also disposed of at high prices. The whole collection, comprising one hundred and fifty two specimens, realized $21,000.

The most successful and keen business men of the country advertise, and who can question but that it builds up trade and dwarfs competition? Judicious advertisers select those papers which have a large circulation, good management, established character and influence. They are read by thinking people of enterprise; most desirable of all communities to be reached by advertising.

—Those men who subsist by donning the hideous costume of a diver and going down to explore the bottom of lakes and rivers, follow a dangerous vocation. In the Willamette River, in Oregon, a short time ago a diver had been for more than an hour below the water working on the wreck of a steamboat, when the attendant workmen became alarmed and drew him up dead. He perished from congestion of the brain caused by the stoppage of the supply of air in the quiet depths of the river

—When persons are feverish and thirsty beyond what is natural, indicated by a metallic taste in the mouth, especially after drinking water, or by a whitish appearance of the greatest part of the tongue, one of the best coolers, internal or external, is to take a lemon, cut off the top, sprinkle over it some loaf sugar, and then suck it slowly. Invalids with feverishness may take two or three lemons a day in this manner, with the most marked benefit, manifested by a sense of coolness, comfort and invigoration. A lemon or two thus taken at tea time, as an entire substitute for the ordinary tea of summer, would give many a one a comfortable night's sleep, and an awakening of rest and invigoration, with an appetite for breakfast, to which those are strangers who will have their cup of tea and a hearty supper.

Turning Grey.

Life's sands are running fast away,
The buoyant steps of youth are gone;
The falling hair is turning grey,
And time seems now to hurry on—
More fleetly than in days of yore,
Before the heart becomes its prey;
Before it was saddened to the core,
Before the hair was turning grey.

Yes, turning grey! age comes like snow,
As still and carves each careworn line;
Its wrinkles on the brow will grow,
The hair with silvery streaks will shine
The eyes their brightness lose, the hand
Grow dry and tremulous and thin;
For life, alas! is quickly spanned,
And death its gates will soon close in!

Ah, turning grey! we fain would hide
The sign how long with time we've been
These deepening wrinkles side by side,
Cut by the sorrows we have seen.
For feebler beats the heart as years
More quickly gather on our heads,
As autumn raindrops hang like tears
On some fair flower that's nearly dead.

Like perished petals from the flower,
Our hopes and wildest joys are laid;
Born only for a day or hour,
Sweet gambols by the fancy played,
As age comes on we long for rest,
As saints near shrines will long to pray;
But, ha! we loved that time the best,
Before the hair was turning grey!

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 23—A despatch from Hastings announces that the North German Lloyd's steamship Baltimore, which arrived at Southampton yesterday *en route* from Baltimore for Bremen, and subsequently sailed for her destination, has met with a disaster which will probably cause her total loss. At twelve o'clock last night, the Baltimore, when off the town of Hastings, came in collision with an unknown steamer, and had a hole 18 feet long and 7 feet wide stove in her hull. The water poured in rapidly and extinguished the fires, not, however, before the steamer had been run aground. The coast guards at Hastings immediately came to the relief of the distressed vessel, and succeeded in rescuing the passengers and crew, and landing them in safety. When the Baltimore went ashore she ran on a rock, and it is probable she will go to pieces.

LONDON, May 24.—The Atlantic and London crews have agreed upon the 10th of June as the day for their race, and 4 30 p. m. as the hour for the start. A new boat ordered by the Atlantics, is being made by Biffin, and will be completed by Wednesday next. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the American crew pull in a style which is simply perfection, and that between it and the Londoners the difference is plainly visible.

Gen. Greaves, who was present at the battle of New Orleans in 1815, is dead.

UNITED STATES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Gen. Oglesby for Governor and Gen. Beveridge for Lieut. Governor, both by acclamation.

WASHINGTON, 1 a. m., May 23.—Weather probabilities—The lowest barometer will move north-eastwardly over the northern portion of New England, followed by rising barometer northerly, to westerly winds, clear and clearing weather from the Lakes to the Eastern Gulf and South to Middle Atlantic coasts on Thursday, and will extend over New England on Thursday afternoon or night. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

NEW YORK, May 23.—About two hundred strikers yesterday went to the cabinet shop of Alexander Stein, and threatened to clear out the place. The police dispersed the intruders. The stone cutters of Long Island City struck yesterday for 8 hours work and 4 dollars a day. They have been receiving $4.50 for ten hours. Two yards conceded the demands. Brick layers are receiving $4 for 8 hours in the same locality.

WASHINGTON, May 24—The Senate spent five hours to-day on the additional article to the Treaty of Washington, and after recess resumed its consideration to-night, with the intention of continuing the session until final disposition should be made of it. The six amendments pending were discussed by their respective movers and other Senators. The precise character of these amendments has not transpired, further than that they all seek to accomplish the design of the original article, and relieve the case before the Tribunal of Abitrators from its present embarrassment.

NEW YORK, May 24—The pattern maker's held a meeting to-night which was largely attended, and adopted a resolution that on Monday next they demand that eight hours per day shall constitute a day's work, at the standard of wages heretofore paid. The brown stove polishers also resolved to strike on Monday. The ship joiners, 800 in number, are organizing a strike; the varnishers and polishers, German, house painters, showcase and desk makers, cabinet makers, woodcarvers and upholsters have all gained eight hours, except in a few shops.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 24—Some officers attempted to arrest G. Taylor, a noted counterfeiter, at Wellsville, Ohio, this afternoon, and he jumped into the Ohio and was drowned.

WASHINGTON, May 24—The Senate adjourned at midnight without a conclusion on the Treaty, they will resume the subject to-morrow.

CHICAGO, May 24—Last evening a terrific tornado swept over several counties on the Mississippi river, in the central portion of Eastern Iowa, and Western Illinois. The wind seems to have moved in a south-eastwardly direction. Accounts from Des Moines, Iowa and Adams County, Illinois, state every moveable thing in its track was swept away—trees uprooted, fences scattered, telegraph poles demolished, and many barns and houses unroofed, or blown down. So far as heard, there was no loss of life, but the destruction of property was very great.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 23—Henri Rochefort, whose departure for New Caledonia has been delayed, will sail to-morrow for that Island, together with several other persons who have been convicted of participation in the Communist revolt.

PARIS, May 25—Perir, Bon and Bondon, the three men who were tried on the charge of participation in some of the most outrageous acts committed in this city during the reign of the Commune, and convicted and sentenced to death, were executed this morning at Satory. They exhibited no emotion whatever at the last moment, and died crying *Vive la Commune.*

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.

In reply to Dr. Schultz, Sir Geo. Cartier said the Government would maintain the present Militia Garrison at Fort Garry till next May. If necessary the force could be increased from local sources.

In answer to Dr. Schultz, Sir John A. Macdonald said the subject of granting to old settlers of Manitoba, land in the same proportion as it was granted to half-breeds, was under the consideration of the Government, and its policy would be known in a few days.

Mr. O'Connor moved for correspondence relative to the right of appointing counsel for Her Majesty in Ontario.

A message was received from the Senate submitting the amendment to the Dominion Note Act.

Sir Francis Hincks moved the first and second reading of the amendments, which included the increase of the specie reserve for Dominion notes over $9,000,000 from 36 per cent of that excess. The motion was carried.

The adjourned debate on motion for address to the Governor General on the subject of the New Brunswick School law, and praying that the same may be disallowed was resumed.

After a debate the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday next.

The discussion of Mr. Bodwell's motion for the House to go into committee to consider the adoption of the narrow guage for the Intercolonial railway was resumed.

After considerable discussion a division was taken on the Bodwell motion which was lost; Yeas 51; Nays, 88.

Mr. Blake moved the second reading of the bill to secure the holding of the general elections on the same day.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved the six months hoist, which was carried by 81 to 51.

Mr. Blake moved the second reading of the independence of the Senate.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved the six months hoist, which was carried by a vote of 77 to 51.

THURSDAY, May 23.

In the Senate the Insolvency Bill got the three months hoist by a vote of 35 to 26.

In the House several important measures were disposed of.

Mr. Mills moved the second reading of his bill respecting dual representation; but the measure received the six months' hoist. Yeas, 73; nays, 55.

Mr. Blake's bill to provide for the trial of controverted elections by the Judges was the next in order. The mover spoke in its favour, and was followed by Sir John Macdonald who moved that the bill be read three months hence. This motion was carried, and thus the bill was thrown out. Yeas, 65; nays, 49.

Mr. Costigan's bill to compel persons holding seats in Local Legislatures in Provinces in which dual representation is not allowed, to resign such seats before becoming candidates for the House of Commons, then came up for the second reading. After a short discussion the three months' hoist was moved and lost; yeas, 39; nays 64; and the second reading was then carried on a division.

At 12.35 the House adjourned till Monday.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

MAY, 27th, 1872.

A debate took place upon Col. Gray's motion for the second reading of the Act respecting the bond-holders of the Hamilton railway company of New Brunswick, after which the motion passed, and the bill referred to committee of the whole.

The Canadian and European Telegraph Bill was read a second and third time.

The debate on the bill respecting the management of the superannuation (civil service) bond was resumed, and after a discussion on motion of Mr. Jackson, the whole question was laid over for the consideration of the next Parliament.

Mr. Costigan's bill respecting dual representation was adopted. This bill provides that no member of the local legislature where the dual principle of representation has been abolished can become a candidate for the House, unless he first resigns his position in the local legislature. The second clause was amended as follows:—That any person who shall be a member of a Local Legislature at the time of the issuing of the writs for the election of members for the Dominion Parliament or holding a seat in any of the local legislatures, in which a member of this Parliament is not allowed to sit or vote shall be eligible to be a candidate or elected as a member of this House; and if any such candidate receive the majority of votes, it shall be the duty of the returning officer to declare such votes thrown away, and to return the candidate having the next largest number of votes, if otherwise eligible."

The House adjourned at 11:45.

MAY 27th, 1872.

Sir John A. Macdonald gave notice that on Friday he would introduce a Bill respecting representation.

A motion was adopted to sit on Saturdays in order to expedite business.

The House went into Committee on the Canada Pacific Railway Bill.

The first clause after a good deal of discussion was amended by Sir Geo. E. Cartier's motion to have the terminus in Ontario on the south shore of Lake Nippissing.

In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir John A. Macdonald said the company building the road would have to give proof of its status, solvency, and good faith by subscribing ten millions capital, and depositing one million of it with the Government.

The remaining clauses down to the fourteenth were adopted after discussion.

After some slight discussion on the fifteenth, empowering the Governor in Council to charter a company,

Sir George Cartier offered an amendment, providing that any company so chartered by Government shall be compelled to have a subscribed capital of ten millions, and paid up capital of one million, the same as other companies incorporated by Parliament, and that this one million be paid up within one month from the issuance of the charter.

The amendment was adopted and the clause was further amended, in accordance with the notification given at the former discussion of the bill, by providing that the land to the Lake Superior Branch shall not exceed twenty-five thousand acres and to the Manitoba Branch twenty thousand per mile.

The remaining clauses were adopted without discussion, and the Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.

The Bill to repeal the Customs Duties on Tea and Coffee was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 11:30.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

Grand Orange Lodge of British America.

Election of Officers.

MONTREAL, May 29—The Grand Orange Lodge of British America assembled here yesterday, M. Bowell, M. P., Grand Master, in the chair.

The attendance is numerous, and a large amount of business of great importance to the order has already been transacted.

The Grand Lodge will not close until Thursday.

The following Grand Officers were elected to-day.

Grand Master—M. Bowell, M. P., Belleville, by acclamation.

Deputy Grand Master—D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., Toronto.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. A. Dawson, Kermacher.

Grand Treasurer—W. Anderson, Mountain View.

Grand Secretary—Thos. Keyes, St. Catharines.

Grand Director of Ceremonies—Wm. White, Tweed.

Grand Lecturer—J. B. Davis, Toronto.

Deputy Grand Secretary—H. Coldwell, Halifax.

Deputy Grand Treasurer—Wm. Johnson, Belleville.

Deputy Grand Lecturers—John Hoey, Rosemount; Dunbar Brown, Montreal.

FROM HALIFAX.

Straits of Canso open.

Steamer Cambrian ashore.

Wimbledon Competition.

HALIFAX, May 29.

The Straits of Canso are now clear of ice, and all vessels bound up the St. Lawrence have sailed.

The steamer *Cambria*, at latest reports on Saturday, was ashore off the east point of the Island, in 17 feet of water. The cargo was being thrown over to a lighter ship, and she is likely to get off with but little damage.

The Nova Scotia Telegraph Co. have declared a six months' dividend of 3½ per cent.

A packet schooner here is to leave Pictou on the 5th and 25th of each month, for the Magdalene Islands, until navigation closes.

The competition on the Timbledon Rifle Team from Nova Scotia commenced yesterday. Only fourteen, principally from the city, appeared. The weather was unfavorable, and is adverse to-day.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

Terrible Disasters to the Sealing Fleet.

Over Forty Vessels Lost.

Nearly 4,000 Men Missing.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The *Times* publishes details of the recent dreadful series catastrophes which occured to the sealing fleet on the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland, up to the latest possible mail. Over forty vessels, including four steam ships, had been heard from as total wrecks, having been dashed to peices amid huge icebregs and plains of ice during a terrific hurricane. On an average each of those vessels carried about one hundred men, who were employed as seal hunters, and out of those four thousand human souls only 175 have been accounted for. The large majority of those unfortunates have left families behind, exclusively dependent on them for sustenance.

LATER.

Hopes for Safety of the Missing.

BOSTON, May 28—The reported wholesale destruction of the Newfoundland whaling fleet is not credited here. A letter from St. Johns, of last mail, says twelve vessels in all are lost or missing, but two or three of the missing have not been out so long as to be given up for lost. The crews of the vessels known to be destroyed were all saved, except 45 out of 60 men on the brig *Huntsman*. Twenty-nine of these men leave widows with about 150 children, and subscriptions were being taken up to obtain means for their support.

NEW YORK, May 28—A shipping merchant of this city, representing the Newfoundland firm of Harvey & Co., confirms the despatch from Boston in reference to the sealing fleet disaster. He says the report is entirely false with respect to all but three vessels, and that he has advices of the safe return of most of the fleet.

Our Paris Letter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, May 11, 1872.

The Government is taking the census with exemplary care and thoroughness. An official, whose visit is announced in advance for a fixed day, waits upon the head of each family, and writes down the replies as to age, profession, religion, sex and whether married or single; if the resident be a foreigner his country is recorded. No false answering is to be anticipated, the law is speedy and severe in punishing such, and however reckless the French may be collectively in trampling upon the statutes, individually Monsieur has a wholesome terror of the code. The ladies in France do not put back the dial of time in respect to their lustres as a general rule; provided they look young, thanks to nature or art, chronological peccadilloes are not worth the committing. For a mother, the standard is only to appear as young as her marriageable daughter, and in this respect many do wonderfully succeed. The question of religion, especially among the working classes, has been the most trying. The husband undoubtedly desires to be written down as a free-thinker, but his wife insists on being registered as a Catholic, along with her children, and of course has her way, as the fair sex ever have—in France. The census-clerks understand Jews, Free Thinkers, and Atheists, but are in blissful ignorance of any other forms of protestantism than Calvinists and Lutherans. They ignore a neighboring country in this respect with its 300 religions and but one sauce. It appears that there is a little mormon colony in Paris; there is nothing absolutely new in a Frenchman having hand-maidens, only his plan is to keep them under separate roofs. It is but a question of money, when cash fails, his free love partners take the initiative to pronounce a divorce *a mensa et thoro* immediately.

The annual Exhibition of painting and sculpture has just opened. It is now an event looked forward to with interest and remembered with pleasure. It is not a rendezvous for the frivolous and the fashionable, it is a serious business school for study and the formation of taste. On free admission days there is no mistaking that the crowd who attend do so to learn something as well as to be pleased, and the running criticisms demonstrate that the works are judged as well as viewed. During the continuance of the exhibition, every journal in Paris has its art-critic—writers of standing, not artists, for they are the worst judges of paintings; the increased sale of the newspapers pending this period, demonstrate the existence of a wide-spread, a popular taste for what is beautiful and refined. From a rapid promenade through the galleries, the evidence of simple and tasteful organization is everywhere apparent. As usual, landscape holds the first place; the late war has its representative incidents: there are two beautiful scenes of Nice, and a striking painting of "the quays of Paris." The "Combat of the Alabama"—purchased by A. T. Stewart of New York—is full of freshness and vigor. Among the statuary, the most remarkable pieces are a "Corneille," a "Joan of Arc," and above all "a Victory." Here, as in the paintings, the Americans are the principal purchasers.

The *Tableau* of the exhibition is the portrait of M. Thiers, by Mlle. Nelly Jacquamart, and about which a good deal of noise has been created. The artiste first became known to fame by her portrait of M. Duruy, ex-Minister of public instruction, she presents us M. Thiers in a chocolate color, of course in his library, and fully six feet high when he is as diminutive as Louis Blanc; above all, she has forgotten the spectacles, as much a part of M. Thiers, as the grey-frock coat was to Napoleon I, or the umbrella to Madame Gamp. But Mlle. Jacquemart will be famous in another way. The paintings are classified in rooms in alphabetical order after the names of the artists; the hanging Committee naturally placed the portrait of M. Thiers in *salle* J. Mlle. however, removed her work, and hung it on the most prominent part—among landscapes—of the principle *salle* despite the protests of the Committee, who could only protest "out of regard for the illustrious personality of M. Thiers." The incident has given rise to much grumbling, as also the strange proceeding—under a republic—of compelling the public to evacuate each room as M. Theirs and his lady arrived to view the contents. One gentleman who could "hardly believe his eyes," demanded innocently of a member of the Committee, if the Emperor and Empress had returned to Paris.

There appears to be a competition for speechifying in the political world. A few days ago the duc de Pasquier was voted the wild olive crown for his patriotic denunciation of the war contracts under the empire. It is now Chanzy's turn, for his appeal to general Concord, and the postponement of the constitutional question till France be ripe to take it in hand. Ten days hence, M. Rouher will enter the lists against all comers. In decreeing that duc Pasquier's fulmination should be posted up in every one of the 36,000 Communes of France, to show the nation exactly the way the ex-Saviour of Society mis-appropriated the revenue, the Assembly now feels it has been impetuous, for here is M. Rouher, famous still as a tactician, and by his very talent commanding a position despite his fidelity to Napoleon III, calling the Ministry to explain why it hesitates to indict the Government officials—still in positions of trust—for their malpractices. The immaculate second empire would have done so! And continues M. Rouher by way of parenthesis, since the war contracts effected by the republic are known not to be above suspicion, I beg the duc Pasquier to favor us with another telling speech against the shortcomings of Gambetta and Co., and post same beside the scarlet sins of imperialism. The history of all Governments in France illustrates that corruption won more than honesty among the civil servants, proving thereby the wisdom of Artemeus Ward's remark, that there is a good deal of human nature in man. In looking over a file of the *Journal Official* of August 1869, the Government in the number for the 17th of that month, boasted that France had "750,000 men under arms, and 600,000 mobiles, instructed to a degree hitherto unknown," that the officers were perfect, the ornaments excellent, the arsenals overflowing with every requisite. Ten months afterwards the country learned to its cost what such a practical joke cost.

The importance of General Chanzy's speech cannot be misunderstood. He is the leader of 160 deputies in the Assembly —the Girondins of the Chamber—who desire the maintainance of a Conservative Republic till the country maturely decides to change or confirm it. Chanzy is compared to Caraignac—to Bugeand; Cavaignac was a Conservative Republican to the marrow, Chauzy is such only *in posse*, and this elastic reserve does not necessitate his breaking with his royalist friends. He is a pupil of Marshall McMahon's and has surpassed his master in skill; be is a politician, while the Marshal desires to remain simply a soldier. Chanzy is popular with the army, and is known to it and the country, he is rigidly just, energetic and resolved, the nation is commencing to discuss him as a fit and proper successor to M. Thiers, and which may cause the latter to be less imperial in the prosecution of his ideas. It is no small matter to have a Protector to step into M. Thiers's shoes, whose election would save the country from a return to imperialism, the dictatorship of Gambetta, the civil war of a monarchy, or the abyss of anarchy.

In May, 1871, M. Thiers described Marshall Bazaine in a celebrated speech as, a "grand warrior" who had "gloriously commanded one of the noblest armies of the country," and whom he "believed to be cruelly calumniated." Jules Favre alluded to the Marshal as "our glorious Bazaine," and Gambetta referred to him as "the hero," and later as "the traitor." The Committee of Inquiry into the capitulation of Metz, has clearly held the Marshall responsible for the loss of the 150,000 men and the fortress, as well as condemning him for inability and a violation of the rules of duty, &c. The Minister of War responded to the Marshal's application for a Court Martial, until the Committee of Inquiry, through the Assembly claimed the dealing with the matter. Now this partiality on part of the Government may be resented in a manner not very palatable, as the nation is quite decided to make Varro explain all about the legions. Already the bad effects of pity are witnessed in renewed hostility against the prisoner —for he may now be considered as such—in one of the snuggest villas in Verrsailles, with "all the comforts of a home," and gaolers that secure him as an accused, and present arms to him as a Marshal of France. His young wife and three children will retire to a Convent till the result be known, that is, about the close of June. The 'Red' journals demand that the Marshal be lodged in the common prison on principles of equality like other *detenus*, and hope, that when the moment arrives for playing the "rogue's march," no element in the ceremonial degradation will be forgotten, and that the "firing party" will do its duty. Perhaps it is such writing that has led Bazaine of late to daily accompanying his wife and family to church. In Lachaud, the Marshal has secured the best lawyer in France.

It was this time last year that one of Bazaine's bitterest accusers—Rossel—demanded a "cell" from the Communists, but was ultimately accommodated with one by the Versaillists. The return of the annual anniversary of the deliverance of Orleans has momentarily recalled the memory of Rossel, by the publication of a military study of the "Maid," wherein he accounts for her martial ability, by a natural aptitude for war and the studying of the movements of the troops in her vicinity pending her youth. Orleans has just honored the memory of Joan of Arc with all religious and processional solemnities—the Bishop presiding. Rouen ought to observe the anniversary of her death; but this would necessitate the presence also of a bishop—to condemn her to the state. Has the "historic doubts" as to her having been burned been yet cleared up? Possibly the most extraordinary trait in her character is that alluded to by Voltaire. *Le saves vous?* The anniversary of the death of the First Napoleon has passed by almost unnoticed. The absence of the "imperial family"—the inclemency of the weather—and the non existence of the column of Vendome, may account for the neglect. The Napoleon legend is truly dying out.

It is a custom in Paris when a shop keeper has either a marriage or death in his family, to put up the shutters and announce the cause of closing in a few lines addressed to the public, pasted on the door. In the case of a death, the photograph of the deceased is generally nailed above the paper notice. I have observed these last few days the cartes of the bride and bridegroom similarly exposed.

There are alarming reports in circulation respecting the health of Dr. Nelaton. The eminent surgeon is suffering from an internal tumor, which he knows is mortal and resignedly awaits the issue. He occupies his time translating the Odyssey.

The increased taxes levied by the Assembly are not as productive as they were estimated—are on the whole less by one-third, Tobacco, which has been struck with an addition of 25 per cent, has failed to yield more than before the new impost was levied; the postal returns are seriously below even the normal receipts. To place the finances of the country on a sound footing and to provide for all demands, the public is being gradually talked over to the necessity of an income tax. If such be decided upon, trade and commerce will be spared from the exhausting intermittent attacks they now experience.

The police, in presence of the pillage that has taken place during recent troubles now compel the second hand book-sellers to keep a record of all their sales with the address of the purchaser. Many valuable missing volumes have thus been found. The stalls of the *bouguinistes* of Paris are ever worth examining. I observe that the English works to be there met with, are generally of a theological or religious character, and from clergymen's libraries. Another good police regulation is the suppression of the nuisance of the flower girls in the Champs Elysees, who, during the afternoons, if you happen to be taking a cab or carriage drive with your wife or sister, throw boquets in by the window and run after the vehicle for the price. The nymphs

"Disturb one's romance with pecuniary views, Flinging flowers in your path, and then—bawling for sous.

The Chinese ambassadors or their young men, create much amusement every evening for the public. They lance white kites, cut in the form of hawks, and by suddenly pulling the strings, give the birds the appearance of 'planing' and 'diving.' In addition, the figures of the Celestials on the roof, add not a little to the attraction.

A manufacturer of paints and chemicals found difficulty in preventing his work-people from drinking the alcohol employed in his business. He hit upon the expedient of putting a dead rat in the spirit bottles, and since then the contents are not drunk. Teetotal Societies might use the idea.

We are to have a "podographic" exhibition, consisting of the cast-off boots and shoes of the celebrated people of both sexes—to illustrate their characters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 27—Despatches announcing the passage by the United States Senate of a resolution advising President Grant to negotiate the additional article to the Treaty of Washington, were received here yesterday. The effect of a favorable vote is seen in the market for American securities this morning, which opened firmer, with an advance in the prices of Saturday last.

The London Journals comment at some length upon the result of the Senate's deliberations.

The *Times* says the action of the United States Senate is important as justifying England in the eyes of all the world in the position she has taken with relation to indirect claims. America will find it hard to uphold demands which she herself confesses are doubtful. President Grant, in consulting with the Senate before acting on the proposition of Earl Granville has greatly strengthened his own position.

The *Telegraph* says America has proved she prefers justice to national vanity. The love of honest dealing and mutual consideration, exhibited by both England and America promises well for the future of the world.

The *Standard* thinks it better to moderate its congratulations, and suspend its opinion until it knows more of what the article to be negotiated will commit England to do or say.

LONDON, May 28.—The debate in the House of Commons last night on the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington, and the reply of Mr. Gladstone to the question of Mr. Disraeli relative thereto form the subject of the leading editorial articles in the London morning journals. The answer of Gladstone is regarded as unsatisfactory, as it adds nothing to the information already obtained upon the subject.

EPSOM DOWNS, May 29—The Derby was won by Cremorne; brother to Fleurry was second; Queen's Messenger was third. The crowds were enormous, great excitement.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29—Lieut. Grant, while in Moscow, on the 18th, was presented to Czar.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 29—Arrived, the steamship Deutschland, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, May 29—Arrived, the steamship Hibernian, from Portland.

MADRID, May 29.—A despatch from Bilbor says: The action of Marshal Serrano in granting full pardon to all insurgents in Biscay, who voluntarily surrender, causes great indignation among the residents of that city. There is much excitement, and the inhabitants are manifesting their disapproval of Serrano's leniency.

Minister Sickles had an audience with King Amadeus yesterday.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 27—It has been reliably ascertained that the vote of the Senate advising and consenting to the additional article to the Treaty of Washington, was 43 to 9.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27—Work in the great wigwam commenced to-day. The building is being erected by the Central Hartrailt Club, and will seat 3,000 persons.

NEW YORK, May 28—The Brooklyn committee of 75 last night adopted a final report, which shows that the Committee have evidence that eleven thousand fraudulent votes were cast at the last election.

CHICAGO, May 28—Charles Rottiker, the "California Boy," attempted to ride two hundred miles on horseback in 12 hours at Dexter Park to-day. 172⅝ miles were completed in 9 hours and 20 minutes, when the horse jumped the fence, throwing the rider with such force that there are but slight hopes of his recovery. He would undoubtedly have accomplished the feat, but for the accident.

The *Herald* special from Washington states that it is rumored that Secretary Fish has signified his intention to resign as soon as the ratification of the supplementary treaty is completed. It is also rumored that the President has under serious consideration to appoint Gen. Banks to the post of Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, May 29—Falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, cloudy and threatening weather, and areas of rain will prevail on Wednesday from Tennessee northward to the upper lakes and Lake Erie. Clear and pleasant weather will continue over the gulf, South Atlantic, Middle and New England States, with light to fresh winds, the latter backing to southerly and easterly over the lower lake region.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Rebel Leader Captured and Shot.

NEW YORK, May 27—The *Herald's* special from Havana says Venezuela advices received, *via* St. Thomas states that President Blanco has captured Talonela, and that Salazar, ex-rebel chieftain, has been captured, court-martialled and shot.

New Advertisements.

Hats—G. H. Haymes.
Screw Wire.
Str. *Picton*—J. McCuaig.
Kirby Harvester—S. Ballantyne.
County Council—Thos. Wills.
Orange District No. 2—W. Wray.
Sheriff's Sale—John Taylor.
Insolvent Act—J. P. Thomas.
Splendid Value—Robertson & Empey.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872.

The Vote on the Treaty.

Had not our contemporary the *Chronicle* followed in the wake of its Grit contemporaries, in its comments upon the votes given by the members representing this County in the House of Commons, upon the Bill to ratify the Washington Treaty clauses which affect Canada, we should not have deemed it necessary to refer to the subject; but as a misinterpretation has evidently been put upon these votes, from want of a close and critical reading of them, unintentionally we doubt not, it is well that the readers of that journal should be put right; as to the ravings of those who know not what fair criticism means, we leave them to be judged by those who read them.

That we may not be accused of unfairness we give the *Chronicle's* remarks in full, which are as follows:—

"It will be noticed that there were three more votes against the second reading of the Bill than there were in favor of the amendment. Against second reading 55, for the amendment 52. This difference is made by the votes of Bowell, Brown and White, who out of a House of 175 were the only three who took this strange and inconsistent position.

"That Mr Blake's amendment was, as one of the three elegantly styled it, "a fling at the Government," is no doubt the only excuse which the trio can find for voting against it. The amendment being rejected by a large majority those votes were easily spared by Sir John, and the names appear the next moment on the other side. A vote given for both the amendment and the second reading can be justified on logical and reasonable grounds. There are many considerations pointing to such a vote as the proper one under all the circumstances, as we shall take occasion to show, but a vote *against* both seems like the action of one in a dream, or rather half awake, uncertain and thumbling in his steps. The amendment and Sir John's motion raised two distinct issues, which stand separate, and our representatives will likely find that their singular vote instead of satisfying their constituents as to their independence, will only add another proof to the many, of their subserviency to Sir John A. Macdonald and the Government."

Now what is the gist of all this? Just that because Messrs. Bowell, Brown and White, thought proper to vote in accordance with their convictions of what was right, and not as those who deny the right of private or public judgment to any, and who lay down the principle that any vote given against the Grit leaders is an evidence of "subserviency to Sir John A. McDonald;" they were inconsistent. This theory of Gritism we shall not now stop to argue, but proceed to the question involved; did the members for the County of Hastings vote consistently or inconsistently upon this question?

It is well to bear in mind, that these gentlemen were opposed to the Treaty upon its merits, and to carry out that view the only course they could pursue was to vote as they did, as we shall shew.

The first motion put to the House, was Mr. Bodwell's amendment to the amendment of Mr. Blake, as follows:

"That having regard to the existing differences between the United States and Great Britain concerning the proceedings necessary to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, it is inexpedient to proceed further at this time upon the said Bill."

The meaning of this amendment, in a parliamentary sense, is, that if carried, it would defeat the treaty. In evidence of this position we produce an authority which none of our Grit contemporaries will deny, and which even the *Globe* has not attempted to combat. We refer to the Hon. Mr. Holton, who in addressing the House, (see *Globe's* report), upon this question, said:—

"He had already spoken longer than his strength permitted, and he desired therefore simply to state, before sitting down, that he would vote for the amendment of the hon. member for West Durham, as marking his condemnation of the course the Government had taken dealing with this Treaty, and he would vote *against the amendment* of the hon. member for South Oxford, (Mr. Bodwell), because the effect of that would be to *postpone the Bill sine die*, whereas the *motion* of the member for West Durham, (Mr. Blake), *would not, if carried, prevent the* SECOND READING *of the Bill being* PROCEEDED WITH TO-MORROW and therefore he had no hesitation *in voting for it*. That motion being disposed of, he would vote for the second *reading of the Bill*."

This being the correct interpretation of Mr. Bodwell's motion, it was clearly the duty of those opposed to the treaty to vote for it, as a means of defeating it.

This having been lost, we have Mr. Blake's motion as follows:

"That *before proceeding further upon the said Bill*, this House feels bound to declare that while Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of Canada, will at all times cheerfully make any reasonable sacrifice in the interest of the Empire, we have just ground for the great dissatisfaction prevailing throughout the country at the mode in which our rights have been dealt with in the negotiations resulting in the Treaty of Washington, and at the subsequent proposal of our Government that England should endorse a Canadian loan as a price for our adoption of the Treaty and for our abandonment of the claims in respect of the Fenian Raids, which affect, not merely our purse, but also our honor and our peace."

We ask the reader whether there is one word in this resolution condemning the treaty, and whether Mr. Holton was not correct when he said, "*it would not, if carried, prevent* the second reading of the Bill being proceeded with *to-morrow*?" But it proposed, first, to condemn the Canadian Government for "*the mode*" in which our rights were dealt with in the negotiations resulting in the Treaty of Washington, and secondly for asking a Canadian Guarantee for the abandonment of the Fenian claims. Neither of which propositions do we, nor did the three members for Hastings for good reasons, approve. Firstly, the Canadian Government were not responsible, for "the mode" in which our rights were negotiated away. The High Commission was an Imperial, and not a Canadian one hence the Canadian Government could not be held responsible for it, and therefore should not be condemned. Secondly, the Canadian Government did not withdraw the Fenian claims; that was done by the Imperial against the strong remonstrances of the Canadian Government, and for doing so assumed the responsibility, and acknowledged our claims for reparation; and we know of no better way that could, under the circumstances, have been done, than the guaranteeing of our bonds, which is a material aid to us, and will be no pecuniary loss to England. As for the balance of the resolution, it is fustian—words strung together for the purpose of tickling the ear. The third motion was upon the treaty itself, which they opposed.

Epitomizing the whole quotation, and it is narrowed down to this; The members for Hastings voted for a motion, which, if carried, would have been virtually a defeat of the Treaty; against a motion, which, if carried, would have enabled the proposer to cross the floor and ask the House the next day to ratify the Treaty; and against the Treaty itself. We now leave it with our readers and those who have read the comments upon these votes, to decide whether the three members for Hastings voted inconsistently or not. And then to ask themselves whether, if these gentlemen voted inconsistently, Mr. Holton and those who favored the Treaty, but voted for Blake's motion, did not act in a similar manner; and if so, why is not the same condemnation meted out to that class of men? The truth is, both parties acting from their own stand point, not only acted consistently, but strictly in accordance with the Parliamentary rule.

From Manitoba.

A telegram from Fort Garry, 27th May, says: The *Selkirk* arrived on the 25th, with 190 tons of freight and 40 passengers. She reports a good stage of water. Immigrants arriving almost daily, and others, on trains and flatboats, were passed by the *Selkirk*. The weather is magnificent for crops. Supplies will be short enough, as only in the Upper or Portage district has a large breadth been sown.

Ontario and Quebec Railway.

We have received from Mr. H. J. Hubertus, one of the Provisional Directors, a report on the preliminary examination of the Ontario and Quebec Railway from Ottawa to Toronto, by Geo. A. Keefer, civil engineer. It is accompanied by a map of the country through which the line is proposed to run. Mr. Hubertus accompanied Mr. Keefer in the examination, and gave valuable assistance. From the report we learn that the entire distance from Ottawa to Toronto by this line will not exceed 325 miles, and may possibly be reduced. Of this, from 100 to 120 miles will be through bush land—as even, through the cultivated portions the depressions and valleys followed are heavily wooded, and from which material for Ties, Fencing, and Telegraph Poles can be obtained in any quantities.

Respecting the character of the country through which the line passes to the north of us, we give extracts from the report which will be found interesting. After describing the route to the Addington Road, Mr. Keefer says:

"From our point of crossing on the Addington road, we continue south-westerly to the centre of the 6th Concession, and in Lot 7 turn, in a north-westerly direction, through a deep gap or gorge in the formation, passing through a series of ridges, which will necessitate some cutting and embankment, but nothing of a very formidable nature. Leaving this gap, we turn again in a south-westerly course, and enter a valley offering a practicable route for three or four miles along the south side, and nearly parallel to the "Little Scoot," which carries our line into the marshes of that stream, which are not, however, of a nature to offer any impediment to the construction of a railway across them, as they chiefly consist of from 2 to 5 feet of vegetable mould, resting upon a firm clay loam. The only difficulty in this part of our route is for some extent boggy ground, around the margin of a small lake, on Lot No. 1 in the 10th Concession of Elziver; but by following the windings of the shore, sufficient room for a good firm roadbed may be obtained around the base of the hills on either sides. These marshes extend over Lots 1 and 2 in the first Concession of Kaladar, and 1 and 2 in the 11th Concession of Elziver, after crossing which we pass through a connection of valleys and ravines to the Village of Bridgewater on Lot No. 2 in the 4th Concession of Elzevir, crossing the Scootamatta just south of the Axe Factory, where it has a width of about 150 feet, and can be easily bridged.

"From this point to Black Creek, which we cross just above its mouth, where it is about 100 feet in width, with good firm banks and rocky bottom, and a depth of from 4 to 6 feet, we pass over an almost unbroken flat, consisting of a narrow valley lying between a ridge of conglomerate on the north, and ridges of mica, slate and marble on the south. Immediately after crossing Black Creek, we encounter a low ridge of slate conglomerate. Leaving the Township of Elziver in Lot No. 2 in the 1st Concession, we enter that of Madoc in the corresponding Lot in the 11th Concession, and follow a series of low flats on Lots Nos. 2 and 3, across the 11th, 10th, 9th Concessions of Madoc, entering Lot No. 1 in the 8th Concession, and following this Lot to the Village of Madoc, in Lot No. 1 in the 6th Concession. But little difficulty is encountered in this portion of our line, as we cross into two or three low ridges, one of gravel and the remainder of marble, the ground being generally level and under cultivation."

After showing that the bearing of the ravines or valleys through the Townships of Olden, Kennebec, Kaladar, Elzevir and Madoc, nearly correspond with the direction in which it is desired to run the road, and consequently can be built very cheaply the report says:

"Several extensive gravel pits, easily available, are found on the portion of our line between Bridgewater and Madoc—one immediately west of Bridgewater, through which our line runs, one in Lot No 1 in the 6th Concession, and another in Lot No. 2 in the 10th Concession of Madoc. The material is of excellent quality, and will be of great advantage at this central point of the route. Our line between the Villages of Bridgewater and Madoc follows the line formerly surveyed for the proposed Kingston and Madoc Railway.

From Madoc westward we are obliged to bear to the south, keeping on the north side of the valley of the Moira, and south of the high range of hills in the south-west portion of Madoc, and pass through the northern portion of the Townships of Huntingdon and Rawdon. Bearing northerly again, we enter the Township of Marmora in the 7th Concession, and cross the Crow River in the northern part of Lot No. 4 in the 4th Concession. Possibly this crossing may be improved, but it is not very formidable At the time of examination the water was so over the bottom that the stream was very imperfectly defined, but does not exceed 150 feet in width.

Continuing on Lot 4 we pass to the western boundary of Marmora, entering Belmont in the same lot in the 1st Concession.

A line can be found through Belmont, either by continuing in Lot No. 4, which presents no engineering difficulties, as the country is comparatively level, or by turning to the north, after rounding the point of Boyd's Hill west of Crow River, pass close to the present ore bed of the Marmora Iron Works, in Lot No. 7, and continue on this lot to the western boundary of the Township. I am at present in favor of the southern route as being more direct."

Mr. Keefer in closing his report says that the character of the country is such as to warrant not only a large local, but a heavy through traffic—even the uninviting portions of the line having valuable minerals and quarries—unworked from the difficulties and expense of transportation—and those in operation are only half developed from the same cause. The entire line is one that can be easily built, and the report expresses the opinion that a few years will develop a traffic on the road that will tax the abilities of the Directors to meet, and before many years, necessitate a double track.

Cricket.

The Trenton "Maple Leaf" Club held their first meeting for practice on the Queen's Birthday. It being a holiday the members mustered in strong force, a scratch medal was got up, and some very good cricket was shown. The club will shortly be able to compete with any other club in the district, and challenges can be sent to Mr. Gill, the President, or Mr. Mann, the Secretary.

FLINDALL'S SIDE.

Weller, b Bonter	0
Miller, b Bonter	0
Way, c Mann, b Gothard	9
Henricks, b Gothard	1
Flindall, b Bleasdell	10
White, run out	0
Petri, b Bonter	9
Ashton, b Bonter	4
Gill, b Bonter	17
Clancy, run out	2
Gill, jr., not out	6
Byes	7
	65

BONTER'S SIDE.

Bonter, c Flindall, b Gill	0
Osborne, b Flindall	0
Gothard, b Flindall	0
Bleasdell, b Flindall	19
Davenport, b Flindall	5
Young, b Ashton	11
Smith, c Ashton, b Gill	6
Kirkland, b Ashton	0
Blaker, st Gill, b Ashton	0
Mann, not out	12
Byes, 6, wides, 4	10
	63

Meteorological Statement for the Week ending May 25th, 1872.

BAROMETER.

Highest barometric pressure during the week was 29.650, at 7 o'clock a. m. on the 22nd.
Lowest barometric pressure during the week was 29.234, at 7 o'clock a.m. on the 20th.
The mean barometric pressure for the week was 29.4444.

THERMOMETER.

Highest temperature (Maximum Thermometer) during the week was 68° 6. on the 24th.
Lowest temperature (Minimum Thermometer) during the week was 46° .0, on the 20th.
The mean temperature (Ordinary Thermometer) for the week was 56° .698.
Warmest day during the week was the 23rd, the mean temperature being 58° .80.
Coldest day during the week was the 20th, the mean temperature being 53° .50.
Total depth of rain, expressed in linear inches and decimals (to 3 places) 1.966, or 2 inches nearly.

ALEX. BURDON,
Station Observer.
Belleville, May 25th, 1872.

Town Council.

MONDAY, May 27.

The Council met.

PRESENT—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Clarke, Hambly, Sutherland, Benjamin, Northcott, Holden, Foster and Vandusen.

The minutes of previous meetings were read and confirmed:

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were read and referred:

From A. L. Bogart and others, praying for a reduction of harbor dues on coal imported by them.

From Frank Flynn, for a tavern license.

James Smith, License Inspector, reported unfavorably on the application of John Gibson for a tavern license.

Francis Clarke, the other Inspector, reported unfavorably.

Some accounts were also presented and referred.

REPORT.

Of the Board of Health, asking that a drain on property in rear of Brown's foundry be cleansed; that the Council prohibit butchers from erecting slaughter houses within the town; also that the Council place $25 at the disposal of the Chairman of the Board for the removal of nuisances.

TAVERN LICENSE.

Mr. Clarke moved, seconded by Mr. Hambly that Mr. Flynn's petition be referred to the Tavern Inspectors.

Mr. Benjamin moved in amendment, seconded by Mr Holden, that the petition be not referred, as though Mr. Flynn had the accommodation it was not on his premises, and the house would be veritably a saloon.

Mr. Hambly said that if Mr. Flynn had the accommodation he should have license. At all events, his application ought in fairness to be considered, and it would be for the Inspectors to decide as to his qualification, which would be a mere matter of justice.

Mr. Holden objected to the issue of a license to a tavern in that locality.

Mr Clarke held that Mr. Benjamin's amendment was out of order.

The Mayor decided the motion to be in order.

Mr. Sutherland was in favor of referring the application to the Inspectors. Mr. Flynn should have the same courtesy as others, every other application having been referred to the Inspectors.

Mr Northcott objected to a license being issued to a tavern in the locality in which Mr. Flynn's house is situated.

Mr. Benjamin's amendment was put, and voted upon as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Benjamin, Northcott, Vandusen and Holden.—4

NAYS—Messrs. Clarke, Hambly, Sutherland and Foster.—4.

The Mayor voted with the yeas, giving his reason for so doing that the locality was objectionable.

Mr. Burdett came in.

MORE PETITIONS.

A petition was read from Edward Belch, asking that the Tavern Inspectors be requested to inspect certain premises on Mill Street, which he desires to license as a tavern, he wishing to purchase a license issued to H. Dunn.

Also, a communication from the Street Surveyor, stating that Mr. Forin had drawn several loads of stone from Murneyville which he had reserved for town purposes.

From lumber merchants for the appointment of Edward Walsh as Assistant Harbor Master.

From W. Thompson for the construction of a drain on Yeomans Street.

From W. Templeton and others for the opening of a drain on Great St. James Street, and for the construction of a sidewalk from W. McAdie's residence to Meyers' property.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr. Holden moved that the petition of Edward Belch be laid on the table—Carried.

Mr. Patterson came in.

FINANCE.

Mr. Holden presented the report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of a number of accounts.

The report was passed in Committee. Mr Hambly in the chair.

An account of $154.22 for repairs to the Court House grounds, was presented.

Mr. Vandusen moved that the amount be placed to the credit of the Chairman of the Harbor and Town Property Committee. He took occasion to explain that the County had agreed to repair the terraces, rebuild the walls, repair the steps and make what repairs might be necessary to the building, the town to ornament the grounds in what manner they chose.

Mr. Burdett objected strongly to the fence of spruce trees, which he said would take 20 years to make of any use. He could not understand how it was that the trees were charged at so high a rate in the account, when they could be got on the commons for nothing. A man had planted over 50 trees in his yard for $1. 50. The account was not certified and ought to be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Vandusen said if the trees could be had for nothing, it would cost at least 20 cents each to dig them. He could not certify to the account, but believed it was correct. Mr. Carter had expended his own money in paying the men, he (Mr. Vandusen) has also advanced money and goods.

The Mayor did not wish to interfere with the arrangements of Mr. Carter, in whose charge the ornamentation of the grounds had been placed.

Mr. Patterson thought it was improper to criticise the work before it was finished —to condemn it before they could tell what it would look like.

The motion was passed, the money to be paid on the proper certification of the account.

Committee rose and reported.

ASSISTANT HARBOR MASTER.

On motion, Edward Walsh was appointed Assistant Harbor Master for three months.

HARBOR DREDGING.

Mr. Vandusen moved, seconded by Mr. Northcott, That the Dominion Government be petitioned for a grant to aid the dredging of the harbor, and that the petition be forwarded to Mr. Brown, M. P., for presentation—Carried.

FIRE INSPECTOR.

Mr. Burdett introduced a By-law for the appointment of a Fire Inspector.

The rules were suspended, and the Council went into Committee on the By-law, the name of George Loft being inserted in the By law.

Committee rose and reported the By-law, which was passed.

LAID OVER.

A By-law of which Mr. Holden had given notice was allowed to stand.

OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. Clarke moved that the bond of John Gibson be accepted and a tavern license issued to him.

The Mayor ruled the motion out of order.

Council adjourned.

"One Honest Representative."

We notice by the divisions on the Treaty question that Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, member for Hastings, although a Government supporter, obeyed the dictates of conscience rather than the behests of party, and voted against the ratification of the obnoxious provisions of the Treaty. All honor to such a man, say we. His constituents have just cause to feel proud of him.—*Seaforth Expositor*.

We clip the above from the Seaforth *Expositor*—a staunch, honest Clear Grit Journal—as an expression of the opinion of those free from local prejudices on the course pursued by the members for this County in casting their votes against the second reading of the Washington Treaty Bill in the House of Commons, and against the useless amendment offered by Mr. Blake.

—A singular case of suicide has occurred in the commune of Gans, Frano. Catharine Vigaux, wife of a small cultivator, who had for some time been troubled with religious monomania, laboring under the delusion that she was continually followed by the devil, determined to kill herself. Kindling a fire in a large oven, such as is used in country places, the woman crept into it, and there remained till she was discovered, burned to a cinder. On a chair by the mouth of the oven she had placed a rosary, a crucifix, and a vase of holy water.

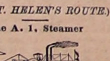
GEORGE H. HAYMES,
Manufacturing Hatter & Furrier,
Wholesale and Retail.

Silk Hats.	All qualities, including Extra Fine, elegant, light and durable.
Felt Hats.	Every variety in British, French and German manufacturers.
Fancy Hats.	For each Season, in all the novelties in shape and Material for Travelling, Fishing, Shooting and Seaside wear. Pith and all kinds of Tropical Hats thoroughly ventilated.
Straw Hats.	Leghorn, Panama, Brazil, Straw, Tuscan, &c,
Caps.	Cloth, Tweed, Velvet, Silk and Fur in all the leading shapes.
ScotchBonnets.	A large assortment both in quality and shape. Highland, Sporrans, Eagle's Feathers, Crests and Ornaments.
Furs.	Muffs, Collars, Jackets, &c., in all the leading kinds.

Hatters' Material, Cap Makers' Material, Fur Skins.
Care and attention to all Orders, whether from sample or by letter,
Belleville, May 27th. 1872.

BUY GOOD
Cable Screw Wire
Boots and Shoes.
The Best and Cheapest.
May, 30th, 1872. 16:1m

1872.
Trenton, Belleville & Montreal.
(STR. ST. HELEN'S ROUTE.)
The A. 1. Steamer



'PICTON,'

WITH Upper Cabin Saloon and State Room accommodation, having been withdrawn from the Oswego route until the *St. Helen* is repaired, will,

Commencing on Monday, June 3rd,
POSITIVELY, make regular weekly trips to and from Montreal, as follows:

Leave Trenton every Monday at		6 A. M.
" Belleville	do	10 A. M.
" Picton	do	3 P. M.
" Kingston	do	9 P. M.

And, calling at Gananoque, Brockville, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, and other River Ports, will reach Montreal Tuesday evenings.

UPWARDS,
Leave Montreal every Thursday at 12 o'clock noon.
" Kingston every Saturday at 7 a. m.,
Arriving at Trenton and Belleville same evenings.
Apply at Montreal to JOHN P. McCUAIG.
At Belleville—W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.
May 29th, 1872. 16w:24d

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of
WILLIAM HENRY ATKINS,
An Insolvent.

THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at my office, in the Dominion Buildings, on the south side of Bridge Street, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, on Monday the seventeenth day of JUNE next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an assignee.
Dated this 28th day of May, A. D. 1872, at the Town of Belleville in the County of Hastings.
J. PARKER THOMAS,
16:2w Interim Assignee.

KIRBY HARVESTER.



3 Car Loads Ordered.

Farmers! Read the following:

THE KIRBY, the first year in market 1857, competed with 27 machines at a National trial for the whole U. S. A. held at Syracuse, and after a test of several days carried off the First Prize and Grand Medal; then in 1866 it again competed with 44 machines at the next National trial held at Auburn, which lasted 3 weeks, and also carried off the First Prize and Grand Gold Medal, having attained the highest number of merit marks in Mowing and Reaping; and in 1871 it again showed its superiority as a Harvester at the Great National trial held at Owanatona, Minnesota, which lasted from July 26th to Aug. 3rd, by being awarded the First Prize and Gold Medal. Being successful from its introduction to the present, I would respectfully solicit Farmers to call and see it, take it and try it, and if it does dot come up to the warranty, return it. It can be seen in front of Mr. Powell's Blacksmith Shop, and directly across the street from J. M. Walker & Co.'s Foundry.
The "Sprague," "Humming Bird" and "Kirby" Mowers also for sale.
S. BALLANTYNE,
Agent.
Belleville, May, 1872. w16:3m

A. & J. McFEE.
Beautiful Gold Chains.
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES.
Clocks of every description.

OLD GOODS.
GEORGE COBURN & BRO.,
(BROWN'S OLD STAND,)
HAVE a lot of OLD WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, and a lot of
Crockery & Glass Ware,
BOUGHT AT OLD PRICES,
And therefore can be sold CHEAP.
April 3, 1872. d2t wtf

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND S
WATCHES!
REGULATED AND WARRANTED
WATCHES!
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
WATCHES!
Diamond Back Keyless
Enamelled.

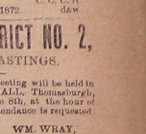
FOR SALE,
A SPLENDID FARM of 139 acres with Brick House and good buildings about three miles from Belleville.
Apply to ROBT. READ
Belleville, August 25, 1871. 99:tf 29tf

To whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the Shire Hall in Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 11th Day of JUNE, A. D. 1872, for the despatch of general business
THOS. WILLS,
C. C. C. H.
Belleville, May 29th, 1872 d&w

ORANGE DISTRICT NO. 2,
SOUTH HASTINGS.

THE Semi-annual meeting will be held in the ORANGE HALL, Thomasburgh, on SATURDAY, June 8th, at the hour of two o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
By Order,
WM. WRAY,
Dist. Secretary.
Tweed, May 22nd, 1872. w16:td



Orange County Lodge.
SOUTH HASTINGS.

THE Semi-annual Meeting of the Orange County Lodge of South Hastings, will be held in the MARBLE HALL, Front Street, Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of JUNE, 1872, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.
As business of importance will be brought before the Lodge, a full attendance is requested.
JOHN G. MOORE,
H. L. BOTTOMS, County Master.
County Secretary.
Belleville, May 16th, 1872. 3tw

NEW SPRING GOODS!
JUST ARRIVED AT
M. NULTY'S,
A consignment of a Bankrupt Stock of
Ready-Made Clothes.
PANTS, VESTS, COATS, &c.
A Special Lot of Silk Hats at $1.50
each, also, FELT HATS.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Watches &c.
To be sold at Auction or Private Sale.
ALSO, 1,000 SHINGLES.
M. NULTY,
A. B. & C. M.
May 1st, 1872. 12-3m

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a farm containing 200 acres, being parts of lots 18 and 19, in the 7th concession of Huntingdon. The farm is in a high state of cultivation well-watered, has two young orchards, and has a good frame dwelling and frame barn. The property is within three miles of the thriving Village of Thomasburg. For terms of sale apply on the premises to
JAS. HARRISON.
Huntingdon, April 27th, 1872 6tw

Insolvent Act of 1869.

Canada, Province of Ontario, County of Hastings, To wit. } In the County Court of the County of Hastings.
In the matter of GEORGE CHOWN and ROBERT STEWART WATSON, as co-partners, trading under the name and firm of Chown & Watson, and as individuals, Traders,
Insolvents
The undersigned, one of the above named Insolvents, has filed in the Office of this Court, a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of JUNE next he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.
Dated at Belleville this 24th day of May, A. D, 1872.
GEORGE CHOWN,
One of the above named
15:5t Insolvents.

FOR SALE,
THAT Splendid Stallion *YOUNG CHAMPION*, which moved through Sidney, Belleville and Frankford last season. For terms apply to
WM. JARVIS,
Madoc P. O.
Madoc, Lot 15, 4th Con., April 26. d2tw

Improve Your Ayrshire Stock.

A THOROUGH-BRED Ayrshire Bull for service this season, on the farm of J. H. Holden, Front of Sidney. Terms $5.00. "123." Pedigree, (517.) Color White and Red. Calved 28th March, 1870. Sire, "Dominion," 2nd Dam, "Snowball," by Sir Colin. Gr. dam, "Sonsie," bred by J. Logan. G. gr. dam, "Greig," imported by J. Logan. The animal was selected from one of the finest herds on this continent. 13:5w

Wanted,
A FEMALE School Teacher, one who holds a Second Class Certificate, for School Section No. 2, in the Township of Marmora. Apply to James Bailey or Alex Jones or David Flynn, Trustees.
Marmora May 1st, 1872. 13:3t

Wanted,
A SECOND Class Teacher for School Section No. 7, Elzevir. Apply to the undersigned in School Section, or by letter, prepaid, to Bridgewater Office. One of experience preferred.
E. W. STRIKER,
Secty, and Treasurer.
Elzevir, May 6th, 1872. 13:3t

Great Auction Sale
OF IMPROVED FARMS,
With the approbation of the
TRUST AND LOAN CO'Y.,
will be sold by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, the 4th of JUNE
next, at the Town Hall, Cobourg,
Fifteen Improved Farms,
Several of them within fifteen minutes' drive of the large and growing Town of Cobourg, Ont.
Terms, one tenth down, balance in 5 years at 7 per cent.
For particulars apply (post paid) to
H. J. RUTTAN,
Cobourg, Ont.
A splendid gentleman's residence, with about 170 acres in the lot.
Cobourg, April 27th, 1872. td

CHEESE VATS
AND
MILK CANS!
C. F. SMITH
IS now manufacturing, and can supply private Dairies and Factories with the most improved CHEESE VATS and the celebrated IRON-CLAD CANS at the lowest prices.
CURD KNIVES,
HOOPS,
SCREWS,
&c., &c
Always on hand.
All parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing.
Send for a circular.
C. F. SMITH,
Front St., Belleville.
October 27, 1870. w37tf

SEEDS, SEEDS.
A GREAT variety of nice fresh English, American and Canadian Garden, Field and Flower Seeds at the Dominion Drug Store.
CHARTERS & CO.
April, 22nd 1872. 11

For the Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR,—With your permission I will give you a brief description how the 24th was celebrated at Moira. The Loyal inhabitants of this Village enjoyed themselves during the day by playing base ball and other games. The Moira String Band made its first appearance on the morning of the 24th and discoursed some sweet music, a procession was formed, escorted by this noble Band, and illuminated by torch lights while the anvil of Mr. Hoskins, the only available cannon in the village, fired a general salute. The boys enjoyed the sport much. The amusements were kept up till a late hour."

I remain,
Yours truly,
SPECTATOR.

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

IT IS A FACT—That the Shoshonees Remedy and Pills exercise most wonderful powers in promoting appetite, improving digestion, regulating the bowels, and removing nervousness and debility. The weakest will take no harm from the use of this great Indian Alterative and Tonic Medicine, but will gradually regain their health. The strongest will preserve themselves from many of the mishaps in which their boasted strength and fearlessness of results often betray them. Long suffering invalids may look toward this rectifying and revivifying medicine with the certain hope of having their maladies alleviated, if not removed by its means.

Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya.

There is no diseased condition of the body in which Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya may not be used with positive benefit. Being a chemical food and nutritive tonic, it acts physiologically in the same manner as our diet. It perfects Digestion, Assimilation, and the formation of healthy blood. It sustains the vital force by supplying the waste constantly going on, of nerve and muscle, as the result of mental and physical exertion, enabling mind and body to undergo great labor without fatigue. Its action in building up constitutions broken down with Wasting Chronic Diseases, by fast living and bad habits, is truly extraordinary. Its effect being immediate in energizing all the organs of the body. Phosphates being absolutely essential to cell formation and the growth of tissues must for all time be Nature's great restorative and vitalizer.

Sold by all druggists at $1.
February 25th, 1872.

'FELLOW' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

As all life-endowed bodies, whether they be Beasts, Birds, Reptile, Insects, or even Zoophites and subjects of the Vegetable Kingdom, are *governed by vital force*, which binds all the sources of existence, and as nothing can save them from destruction when this principle leaves them—the discovery of means whereby vitality may be sustained in the living body is indeed a boon to the world.

Modern Chemistry has ventilated the question and discovered the ingredients composing the brain, muscles and nerves, and finds that by introducing these ingredients in proper proportions the brain and nervous system are strengthened.

This, then, is substantially the basis on which FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES is built, its direct action is upon the Blood, the Brain and Nervous System, and the Muscles. Strengthening the nerves, it causes the rapid distribution of Vitalized Blood in the Muscular Organs of the Body.

Rousing the Sluggish Heart and Liver, strengthening the action of the Stomach and Bowels, and enabling the Lungs to be fully inflated with Oxygen.

It is adapted for ALL cases of Weakness and Emaciation, whether arising from a sedentary life, tropical climate, from fever or debility from any cause, and is efficacious in PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, many confirmed cases having been cured and all benefitted where its use has been continued over a fortnight.

In Bronchitis it is a specific, and in Asthma it gives relief where every other remedy fails.

For Nervous Debility it stands unrivalled and may be used with confidence in all cases.

As this is entirely distinct and different from every other preparation of Hypophosphites, be careful to ask for FELLOWS' SYRUP, and take no other.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price, $1 50; Six for $7 50.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B.
191:4m 44:4m

CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and shoes are sure to supersede all others because they are the most pliable—durable—do not rip or leak. Try them. All genuine goods are stamped.
16:1m

After twenty-five years' medical experience, we have never met with a remedy worthy of dependence in any disease of the lungs, until the discovery of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. This article really is reliable, and successful in a majority of cases.

Having used Fellows' Compound Syrup Hypophosphites for some time, in my practice, I have no hesitation in recommending it to my patients who are suffering from General Debility, or any Disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in cases utterly hopeless it affords relief.
H. G. ADDY, M. D.

TO THE WEAK, THE WORN, AND THE WEARY, the Editor of the "Boston Recorder" says: "We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, to all the weak, the worn, and the weary, having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietor.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will give more relief in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men.

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our State, that we show a larger proportion of good horses than any other State in the Union. This, we tell them, is owing to two principal reasons: in the first place, we breed from the very best stock; and in the second place, our people use Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, which in our judgment are of incalculable advantage.

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞ The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C Holden's and L. W Yeomans', Belleville; W. T Parker, Trenton; and J. H Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing Cough. One or two bottles cures bad cases of Piles and Kidney Troubles. Six to eight applications cure any case of Excruciated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. One bottle has cured Lame Back of eight years standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a wonderful cure of a Crooked Limb by six applications." Another, who has had Asthma for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more."

Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Eclectric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in Five Years." Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N.Y., writes: "Your Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one week." Dealers all over the country say; "We have never sold a medicine that has given such complete satisfaction as this."

It is composed of six of the Best Oils that are known. Is as good to take as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense. Sold by one or more dealers in every place. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.,
For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., Proprietors.
12:1y

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROP'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers.
48:4m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION

The following are the hours fixed for the arrival and departure of passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway by the time table which guides the spring service on the road:

GOING WEST.

No. 6 Passenger	*4:00 A. M.
" 4 Express (Mondays excepted)	6:20 "
" 8 Mixed	9:45 "
" 2 Mail	6:15 P. M.

GOING EAST.

" 1 Mail	11:10 A. M.
" 7 Mixed	9:40 P. M.
" 5 Passenger	†11:45 "
No. 3 Express	12:25 A. M.

Montreal Time.

*Made up at Belleville.
†Does not go further east than Belleville.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Express going East closes	10:00 A M
Express going West closes	5:00 P M

NIGHT TRAIN.

Express closes going East	5:00 P M
" " " West	5:00 P M

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—Six lives were lost and eight persons known to have been wounded, by the explosion of the Epsilon at New York yesterday.

SHIPMENT OF EGGS.—The steamer *Picton* took 2,700 dozen of eggs on her last trip to Montreal. In consequence of the large shipments lately made, the price of eggs in this market has advanced to 14 cents per dozen.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A train on the Pennsylvania Central Railway was run into by another train yesterday morning and almost demolished. Six persons were injured—one fatally.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY LYTTON BULWER.—Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, who discharged the duties of British Minister at Washington from 1849 to 1852, died in London on Saturday night, in the 68th year of his age.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Railway traffic returns for April are $1,327,523 against $1,117,585 last April, of which the Grand Trunk has $699,383 against $617 165 last April, and the Great Western $481,795 against $364,904 last April.

CAVALRY TROOPS.—The Canada *Gazette* contains an order authorizing the formation of a troop of cavalry in East Riding, Northumberland, with head-quarters at Colborne; also in County Prince Edward, with headquarters at Picton.

SAVINGS BANK.—The returns for April show that the Dominion Post Office Savings Bank received from depositors during that month $207,933, making the total in the hands of the Receiver-General $2,948,177.

PACIFIC JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The Board of this Company have determined to organize an engineering party for the purpose of exploring the region of country lying between the south-west corner of Lake Nipissing and the north shore of Lake Superior.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.—The returns for April show that the circulation of Provincial notes is £2,956,678; of Dominion notes, $6,973,450; fractional currency, $395,397; Debentures held at $7,200,009; specie held at $3,014,296; excess of circulation, $111,190.

CONTRACT LET.—The contract for the erection of the West Hastings Agricultural Society's buildings and the fencing of their grounds, has been let to Mr. S. Young, whose tender for the completion of the work was $3,666, being the lowest tender. The buildings are to be completed in time for holding this year's exhibition.

FROM RED RIVER.—Private Sidney Savage, late of the Red River Rifles, returned home from Fort Garry on the morning of the 24th, having succeeded in obtaining an honorable discharge. "Sid" is not very enthusiastic in his praises of the treatment of the troops in Manitoba.

IMPROVED CARS.—We are informed that the new second class cars being built for the Grand Trunk will have the upper dome roof with side lights, as in other carriages. The effect will be increased light and ventilation, both of which will greatly add to the comfort of emigrants and others.

THE CAMP.—The authorized Camp Rations for the present is to be 1 lb beef, (pork two days in the week), 1 lb potatoes, ⅓ oz. Tea, (double last year's allowance), ½ oz. salt, 1 oz. barley, 1½ lb bread, 2 oz. sugar, ½ oz. coffee, 2 oz. cheese, and one-thirty-sixth oz. pepper. A full Ration to be issued on the day of arrival in camp.

SAD CALAMITY.—An Ottawa telegram last evening says: "Intelligence of a terrible calamity has just been received at the office of the Pacific Railway that Mr Abbot, nephew of A. Abbot, together with Mr. Hamilton, of this city, and two others, all engaged upon the Pacific Railway survey, were drowned at the mouth of the Montreal River. They were on their way to Ottawa and home, after a twelve months' absence in the bush.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, held in the Canada Central Railway Office, Ottawa, on the 28th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed Managing Directors of the Company: Sir Hugh Allan, Andrew Allan, Esq., George Stephen, Esq., Hon. A. B. Foster, Hon. A. Morris, Hon. Billa Flint, and — Beaubien, Esq., of the Northern Colonization Road.

ACCIDENTS.—A man named Henry Robinson was injured on the Grand Trunk near the Belleville station on Saturday night. He was standing on a culvert, close to the rails, when the engine or one of the cars of a passing train struck him on the heel, throwing him to one side and seriously hurting his leg. Jesse Campion, an employee of the Grand Trunk, had his arm badly smashed whilst coupling cars at Trenton station this morning. He was brought to Belleville, and is now under the care of Dr. Tracy.

ASSISTANT HARBOR MASTER.—The Town Council on the 28th, on recommendation of the lumber merchants doing business here, appointed Edward Walsh, Assistant Harbor Master for a term of three months. This appointment is necessary, owing to the very large amount of timber in the river at present, which it is necessary to assort as soon as possible, the duty being too much for the Harbor Master—capable officer as he is—to perform alone. The new logs have begun to arrive, and the river is now filled from bank to bank with timber up to the lower bridge, and the quantity is constantly being added to.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—A telegram from Ottawa says: "It is rumoured that there is considerable difference of opinion between Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake as to the proper policy on political questions, Mr. Blake is opposed to the consequences of the Toronto dictation and wishes to lead the party without reference to the dictator. Mr. Mackenzie on the other hand cannot dissuade himself from the trammels which have so long bound him. Several of the opposition followers hold the same opinion as Mr. Blake and consequently there is decidedly a row in the clear grit camp, Mr. Mackenzie is deeply irritated at Mr. Blake for his vote the other night on Mr. Costigan's bill respecting dual representation, and the altercation that took place between the two immediately after the division, has been the subject of comment among members who noticed it at the time."

DANGEROUS LOCALITIES.—The Detroit *Union* says: "The disaster which has just happened the fine iron steamer *Merchant*, by sinking at Bar Point, caused by striking on an unknown sunken obstruction, will doubtless bring to the notice of the commercial community, and especially ship owners, the urgent necessity of having so great a detriment to our navigation interests immediately attended to. Upward of $1,000,000 worth of property have been sacrificed at this hellgate, as it is termed, within the past three years, to say nothing of the loss of life and property in previous years. Notwithstanding the attention of the British Government has been called to this matter, and to whom it properly belongs, yet nothing thus far has been done or is likely to be done for some time to come. A buoy or ledge light should be located there speedily as a safeguard to other impending disasters. Our navigators also complain that there is no stake or buoy at the Elbow on the Flats, and as this is a subject which comes nearer home we trust, if such a duty is incumbent on any of our officials, they will see to it that it receives proper attention.

News Condensed.

—Hay sold in Kingston yesterday at $27 a ton.

—Eleven days journey to Ontario from British Columbia.

—32 deaths from small pox in Montreal last week.

—The Archbishop of Quebec has issued a circular against the nine hour movement.

—The mortal remains of 117 steamboats lie in the bottom of the Arkansas River.

—A Kentucky schoolmaster lately married one of his pupils, a maiden of twelve.

—Western Ontario was visited by a snow storm on the 28th inst.

—The Orangemen of New York are to have a grand parade on the 12th July.

—Saw mill men at Buckingham and Ottawa are on strike.

—The health of Mr. Sandfield McDonald is improving.

—The insurgents are again making trouble in Cuba.

—The mother of the Emperor of Austria died yesterday of typhoid fever.

—A man died of small pox in Kingston on the 24th inst.

—The Merchants' Bank will shortly open an agency at Fort Garry.

—There are said to be fifty-one thousand Chinese in Cuba.

—An English locomotive was lately run, experimentally, 77 miles in one hour.

—Thirty eight women voted at a recent municipal election at Bodmin, England.

—A boiler in Philadelphia exploded on the 27th, killing two persons.

—The locks at Bobcaygeon have given out, stopping navigation and shipment of lumber.

—It is said that at least forty thousand men are engaged in the strikes in New York at present.

—Some of the largest steamships burn eight hundred tons of coal in crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

—Some "port wine" analyzed at Liverpool, lately, contained molasses, alcohol and logwood.

—Mr. J. N. Provencher has been appointed immigration agent to France and Belgium vice Bernard having resigned.

—The citizens of Montreal have tendered a public banquet to Lord Lisgar on his departure from this country.

—Toronto harbor is in a bad condition. In places where official returns showed a depth of 30 feet in 1854, there is now only six inches.

—Mr. Nolan, M. P., for Galway, has been unseated on the ground of ecclesiastical interference.

—A number of villages in Prague were inundated by a heavy flood on the 27th inst., and property and crops lost.

—A hail storm prevailed in Western Ontario yesterday, doing considerable damage by breaking windows, &c.

—A woman, name unknown, was run over by a train near Napanee, on the night of the 27th, and killed.

—Mrs. Johnson, 80 years of age, fell down stairs in her house, Kingston, on the 25th inst., and was instantly killed.

—The stone-cutters of Long Island City have struck for nine hours' work and four dollars a day.

—A large number of men deserted from the various corps in Halifax garrison during the last week.

—In the Shenandoah Valley, of Virginia, the wheat, oats and rye crops give splendid promise.

—Over $3,000,000 worth of steam engines were exported by England during the first six months of last year.

—The life insurance companies of Connecticut pay in taxes fifty-nine per cent of the regular expenses of the State.

—The Halton County Council granted $200 to the Halton Battalion, in order to keep the boys comfortable while in camp.

—By degrees it is leaking out that thirty persons were injured—several fatally—by the recent explosion of the tug-boat *Epsilon* at New York.

—The English Church in Whitby was struck by lightning on the 27th, and seriously damaged. The interior, especially the gallery, is a perfect wreck, and the organ completely destroyed.

—Alderman Robinson of Kingston, received an order on the 24th inst. from Manitoba to make a banner for the Orangemen of Fort Garry for the coming anniversary.

—A fire on Saturday morning on Patrick street, Ottawa, destroyed eight houses. It spread with great rapidity and the firemen were unable to do anything for want of water.

—The silver production in Nevdaa for 1871 foots up $22,000,000, of which the Comstock mine furnished $11,000,000, the Pioche $4,000,000, and the Eureka $2,000,000.

—Valmaseda, Captain-General of Cuba, has offered pardon to all Insurgents surrendering with arms before the 30th inst., excepting only certain generals specified.

—Ruskin has ordered the new edition of his work to be bound in rich purple calf, with gilt edges, and not a single copy will be allowed to go out in any other shape.

—Jefferson Davis' bail bond, with names of the signers in full, has been lithographed by a Richmond publishing house to be distributed in the South as a Greeley campaign document.

—Gen. Sheridan reports impending difficulties with the Indians on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad. A powerful combination of several tribes will oppose the construction of the line.

—The Kingston *News* says: "We understand that N. Dodge, Esq., Warden of Prince Edward, has received the appointment of Land Valuator for the County of Hastings from the Ontario Government."

—The revolution in Mexico is not yet at an end, but Congress has resolved to support Juarez. The imposition of forced loans, with other outrages, on foreigners in various parts of the country still continue.

—An inquest was held in Toronto on the 25th on the body of Patrick Ryan, killed on the Toronto Grey and Bruce line on Thursday evening, and a verdict of manslaughter was returned against the conductor.

—In some portions of the South the word "niggardly" is practically stricken out of the vocabulary. When they have occasion to use a word having that signification, they say "coloredly."

—The Irish agricultural returns for 1871 show a general decrease of grain acreage and production, and though there was a considerable increase in the acreage of potatoes the crop was largely deficient.

—Chicago is trying to have a $20,000,000 hotel, ten stories high, extending over four blocks, with bazaars in the first storey and elevators at every corner. The rates of living to be from $1 to $10 per day.

—The North-West Territory and British Columbia have 20,000 miles of waterway, the most of which is navigable, and running through a country that has been found to be adapted to the growth of wheat.

—The body of a young man, name unknown, was found on the track of the Northern Railway, Toronto, horribly mangled, on the morning of the 28th. It is not known how he came to his death.

—It is stated that in India the milk of the cocoa-nut is employed in debility and incipient phthisis, as a substitute for cod-oil, with excellent results. It is used instead of cow's milk in tea and coffee. In large doses it acts as a substitute for castor-oil.

—The city editor of the Jacksonville, Illinois, *Journal*, in writing an obituary of a "highly respectable citizen," says: "He has gone to that undiscovered *burn*." The sorrowing relations of the highly relations are looking for the end man.

—A man who is said to be a relative of Commodore Vanderbilt, shot and mortally wounded Detective Henderson, of New York, on Friday night upon the public street. The murderer escaped, but he was subsequently arrested at Vanderbilt's house.

—By special arrangements between the Executive Committee of the Diocese of Ontario and the Kingston *Daily News*, the latter becomes the medium of communication between the executive of the diocese and the clergy, churchwardens and lay delegates.

—Our farming friends will be glad to learn that wool is likely to bring an unusually high price this season. The *Monetary Times* says that buyers have been throughout the country endeavouring to secure the clip in advance offering as high as 50 and 60 cents delivered.

—A telegram from Boston states that a telegraphic despatch received yesterday announces the immediate departure of the Irish Constabulary band, and the band of the British Grenadier Guards, to take part in the Jubilee. Fifty thousand dollars have already been received from the sale of season tickets for the Jubilee.

—A machine has lately been devised by Mr. Stanitrat, of Liverpool, by which the microscopist can rule lines upon glass from 1-1006 to 1-100000 of an an inch apart, provided a diamond-point can be obtained sufficiently fine for the purpose. The limit now being 5,000 lines to the inch.

—The reports of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition into the interior of Africa show that he has lost one half of his men near Khartoum in a battle with the Bari native. It seems that those people had promised to provide his force a body of 800 men, with provisions, but instead of doing so, they removed all the provisions in the neighborhood, and not satisfied with that, gave him battle. It is to be hoped that the loss will not materially retard the expedition.

—The luxury of a salt water bath, without the expense and fatigue of journeying to the coast to obtain it, will soon be obtainable in the capital of England. A company has been organized to bring water from the ocean, through enamelled pipes, to London, where a constant supply, at the rate of half a million gallons a day will be furnished.

—Another dark deed has been brought to light in the town of Ancram, near Boston Corners. The body of a respectably dressed female was found in an abandoned ore bed, where it is supposed the remains had been for a couple of weeks. The body was not identified, but there is little doubt that the unfortunate woman was murdered.

BIRTH.

In the Township of Rawdon, on the 25th May, the wife of Mr. Orison Lott, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. C. Smith, M. A., Mr. J. S. MEUDELL, of Belleville, and Miss FRANKIE M. PALMER, daughter of P. R. Palmer, Esq., of Thurlow.

By the Rev. P. Gray, at the residence of the bride's father, Ontario Street, Kingston, on Tuesday May 28th, Mr. WILLIAM SMEATON, of Hamilton, formerly of Belleville, to DIANA H., eldest daughter of G. W. Fenwick, Esq.,

Victoria College.

The Annual Convocation of Victoria College was held at Cobourg yesterday afternoon, the 28th inst. The gathering was unusually large and numbers of graduates scattered throughout the Dominion, engaged in the various pursuits of professional and literary life, who recognize themselves everywhere as one brotherhood, went to meet their friends of their college days, and revive the interest in their Alma Mater.

The following degrees were then conferred, 25 in Arts, 44 in Medicine, and 4 in Law:—

B. A.—Shepley, George F., Gold Medallist; Haggart, Alex., Switzer, P. A., Silver Medallists; Dingwall, Kenneth. Valedictorian; Carpenter, W. J., Clark, John R., Hare, Charles J., Harper, Cecil, Hawkins, Charles W., Holman, Charles J., Mallett, Rich., Pearen, Jas., Peterson, An. M., Ross, John R., (*ad eundem.*) Young, Rich. W.

M. A.—Burwash, John, B. A.; Bristol, Coleman, B. A.; Hayden, Jabez, B. A.; Janes, Simeon H., B. A.; Macpherson, M., B.A.; Meacham, George M., B.A.; Moore, John, B.A.; McNaughton, T., B.A., (T.U); Payne, Wm. L., B. A.; Roveill, John W., B. A.

M. D.—Beaupre, Louis; Carrierre, Phileas; Carter, —; Cartier, Paul; Coulombe, Ch. Jer.; Dagenias, Adolphe; Eemers, Fred.; Desmarteau, N. B.; Desrosiers, L. J. P.; Dufort, Tancrede; Dupries, Julien; Fafard, Ch.; Filiatrault, Ch., M.; Gabourg, Ulric; Gagnon, Jos.; Gosselin, V.; Heroux, Horace; Laporte, J. B.; Larne, Omer; Larocque, Henri; Laurin, Victor; Macdonnell, J. R. D.; Matthieu; Arthur; Meunier, Paul; Mignault, Zoel; Paquet, —; Patoel, Francois; Rouleau; Zeph., Roy, L. M. A.; Simard, Alfred Trudell, I.; Abbott, J. T.; Parclay, T. S.; Boyle, W. S.; Brent, H.; Campbell, L.C.; Carter, Robt.; Ferguson, J. P.; Freel, S.; Law, T.; McCollum, J. S., Gold Medallist; Nichol, A., Silver Medallist; Shepherd,—Washington, Nelson.

L. L. B.—Wm. L. Payne, M. A.

L. L. D.—John Wilson, M. A., Rev. Wm. M. Punshon, M. A.; Rev. S. S. Nelles, D. D.

Medals and Prizes were awarded to students who had distinguished themselves in their studies during the Collegiate year.

Prince of Wales Gold Medal—George F. Shepley.

Prince of Wales Silver Medal—Alex. Haggart, P. A Switzer.

Scholarship (founded by class of 1871)—George Beavers.

Ryerson Prize, First in Scripture History—James S. Ross.

Mills Prize, First in Classics of Freshman year—David Kane.

Wallbridge Prize, First in Greek Testament David Kane.

Freshman Prize, First in Hebrew—J. J. Hare.

Second Prize in Hebrew—David Kane.

Webster Prize, First English Essay.—J. L. Whiting.

Punshon Prize, First in Elocution and Composition—Kenneth Dingwall,

Senior Greek Testament Prize—George F. Shepley.

Gold Medal, Medical Faculty, Toronto, J. S. McCollum.

Silver Medal, Medical Faculty, Toronto, Angus Nichol.

Literary Association Prizes—First English essay—G. W. Hawkins; first in Elocution, Benjamin Longley; second in Elocution, C. C. Workman, Thos. Manning.

For Students in Theology—Cooley Prize, first in Metaphysics, J. J. Hare.

First Brethour Prize, work of the year in the Undergraduate Course, J. J. Hare.

Second Brethour Prize—Benjamin Longley.

First Brethour Prize, in Theology—W. W. Edwards.

Second Brethour Prize, in Theology—T. J. Edmison.

Addresses were delivered by President Nelles, Rev. T. B. Stephenson, Rev. W. M. Punshon and others. A conversazione was held in the evening and proved a grand success. The Committee of Arrangement secured at great expense the services of the celebrated Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, which made the occasion still more enjoyable. A charming assemblage of the cultured and beautiful passed a delightful evening in social intercourse and flow of soul.

—A perverse and stiff-necked son of Dr. Livingstone obstinately refuses to believe that his father has been found by the New York *Herald*.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, May 30, 1872.

The weather being favorable for the growing crops, has inspired confidence among farmers as to the probable result of the coming harvest, and trade has been considerably brisker in consequence.

Grain—Receipts are light in face of a large demand, especially for wheat for milling purposes, for which article $1.40 per bushel is now paid; barley is dull at 48c to 50c, as also is buckwheat at 55c; there is a good demand for peas at 75c to 80c per bushel; oats steady at 40c to 45c.

Wool is an article of lively competition amongst buyers, who freely offer from 50c to 52½c per lb: the coldness of the season has delayed the clip, and receipts are light but improving.

Other articles as quoted.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 40 to $0 00.
BARLEY—48c to 50c.
RYE—00c to 65c.
OATS—40c to 45c.
BUCKWHEAT—55c. to 00c.
PEAS—75c to 80c.
BEEF—$5 00 to $7 00.
MUTTON—6c to 8c per pound.
LAMB—5c to 8c. per pound.
VEAL—4c to 5c per pound.
HAMS—11c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub, 13c to 14
BUTTER—Roll, 14 to 18.
EGGS—10c to 13c
HIDES—$6 to $8.
SHEEPSKINS—50c to $2 50
DEAKINS—75c to 80c.
CALFSKINS—12½c per pound
LARD—12c. to 12½c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c.
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—60c to 70c per bus.
APPLES—60c to 80c.
DRIED APPLES—$1 50 to $2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$15 00 to $18 00.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $6 50 to $0 00 per
FLOUR—Retail, $6 50 to $7 00 per bbl
POTASH—$6 50 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—40c to 60c
DUCKS—25c to 50c per pair.
ONIONS—$2 00 per bush.
WOOL—50c to 52½c per lb.

SPLENDID VALUE
IN
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Hoyle's Best Light Prints,
Choice Grenadines, and
Printed Muslins.
Horrock's Cloths 33 and 36 In.
GREY COTTONS VERY LOW.

A large Stock of TWEEDS and BLACK CLOTHS unsurpassed in value.
Large Black and Brown Parasols.
Fancy parasols at HALF PRICE to clear.
A lot of Light SUMMER SHAWLS worth
$5.50 FOR $3.00
Fine White Double
Cotton Warp,
Cotton Yarn,
Teas, Sugar,
Tobaccos, &c.
ROBERTSON & EMPEY.
Belleville, May 22nd, 1872. 20:3md:16tf

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Alias Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings and to me directed and delivered at the suit of Benjamin S. Wilson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Watson, Defendant; I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at my office in the COURT HOUSE, Belleville, on SATURDAY,

The 14th Day of SEPTEMBER,

A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock NOON, all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the above Defendant, of, in, and to one-quarter of an acre of land, being the South-west part of Lot number one in the third concession of the Township of Hungerford in the County of Hastings, together with the buildings thereon.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Sheriff,
per JOHN TAYLOR, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, May 30, 1872. } w16:td

RIVERSIDE HAIR DRESSING PARLOR.
E. CONDON,
WILL RE-OPEN his Hair Dressing Parlor in his
New Building
JUST ERECTED,
NEXT LOWER BRIDGE,
Where he hopes to see all his old friends and any number of new ones.
Belleville, May 21, 1872. d2m wtf

Bricks! Bricks!!
LEAVE your orders for Good Bricks at BLEECKER'S BRICK YARD, with NELSON LINGHAM & CO., Or FLINT & ROBERTSON.
Belleville, April 25, 1872. d&w:tf

RECEIVED,
EX STEAMSHIP "SARMATIAN,"
2 Cases
Colored Bradford Dress Goods.
2 Cases
Black do do
CONTAINING
Black LUSTRES,
" ALPACA,
" PARAMATTA,
" PRINCETTA,
" Silk Warp Henrietta.
1 Case Black Crape of the most approved makes.
2 Cases White Cotton, (excellent value).
2 Cases Hosiery and Gloves.
1 Case Parasols.
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.
Belleville, April 9, 1872. d&w

House Furnishing GOODS AT WARNER BROS.,
CONSISTING OF
Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
All Wool Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
(NEW PATTERNS),
Floor Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains,
Table Linens,
Towels,
ALL
NEW & CHEAP.
Warner Brothers,
Importers of Dry Goods.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.
(*About the only STUBBORN things people like.*)
FACT NO. 1.—Wm. Johnson's business has been a great success; his second year's sales were FIFTY per cent. in advance of his first, and the third year's TWENTY per cent. in advance of the second—a total increase of SEVENTY per cent. in two years. How's that for an increase?
FACT NO. 2.—The merchant who makes a speciality of certain departments is able to do much better for his customers than the merchant who DABBLES in most everything. Wm. Johnson makes a speciality of HATS, CAPS, FURS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS; by so doing he is able to devote all his attention to these departments; he knows the markets better, can buy better (one half the battle is in the buying), and keeps larger and much better assorted Stocks.
FACT NO. 3.—Wm. Johnson is the ONLY direct importer from British manufacturers of Hats and Caps in Belleville. The advantage which this gives him is obvious.
FACT NO. 4.—Wm. Johnson has in the past, and WILL CONTINUE to sell his specialities—HATS, CAPS, FURS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS—at as small a profit as is consistent with his obligations to his creditors.
FACT NO. 5.—Wm. Johnson's Stock this season is more complete than ever, and he believes you will be doing yourself justice by buying from him whatever you may want in
Hats, Caps, & Gents' Furnishings.
(*SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.*)

Universal Clothes Wringer
JUST ARRIVED, another large lot of this Household necessity at LINKLATER'S.
Belleville, March 10th, 1870. 264:6t 4:tf

Lands for Sale.
South part 26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres Terms easy. Apply to ANDREW THOMSON, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Belleville
Jan. 21, 1869. w49-tf

Plaster Mill in Belleville.
NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator.
GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co
Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

1872. SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1872.
—OF—
WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, &c., &c.
ROSS & DAVIES,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK
50 Hhds. Dowes Ale, bottled, "in prime order,"
Bbls. Dawe's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Cases Blood's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Bbls. Guinness's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Bbls. Chippawa, "Eureka," Old Rye Whiskey,
Bbls. Chippawa Family Proof "old,"
Hennessy's Brandy in Wood and Bottles,
Cases Cherry Brandy.
A few Gallons very old Brandy,
De Kuyper Gin in Wood and Bottles,
Old Tom Gin in Wood and Bottles,
Jamaica Spirits,
Scotch Whiskey,
Ginger Wine in Wood and Bottles,
Raspberry Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Strawberry Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Lemon Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Ginger Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Cases of Claret,
Cases Champagne, various brands,
Cases Sparkling Hock,
Sherry Wines of the very best,
Port Wine of the very best,
Mordon's Pure Grape Wine,
Stoughton Bitters,
Orange Bitters,
John Bull Bitters,
Liqueur's "Noyau," "Curaçao" and "Creme de Cacao."
All of which are warranted pure and good.
ROSS & DAVIES,
Corner Bridge & Front Sts.
BELLEVILLE, MAY 25, 1872.

Just Received,
A NEW STOCK OF
Beautiful Gilt Cornices,
AT
G. S. TICKELL'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
April 11, 1872.

W. W. JONES'
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
—:o:—
SPRING STOCK JUST ARRIVING.
ALL THE NOVELTIES IN
DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, HATS, FLOWERS, LACES, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Miss JONES,
Formerly of R. Elliott's, will superintend this department, and guarantee satisfaction.
Special attention has been paid in selecting MOURNING GOODS, such as Cobourgs, Thibets, Paramattas, Merinos, Crapes, Crape Collars and Cuffs, &c.
One of the finest lines of SILK and CLOTH JACKETS in the market.
50 pieces CANADIAN TWEEDS, bought before the rise.
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DOESKINS.
9 and 10 cent Sugar, and 50 and 60 cent Tea, defy competition.
A GOOD STOCK OF GENERAL GROCERIES.
☞ DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIS STOCK BEFORE BUYING!
W. W. JONES,
Old Stand opposite the Anglo-American.
Belleville, April 1st, 1872.

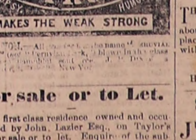
SMOKERS!
SEE THAT T. & B. IS STAMPED
ON EACH PLUG
OF YOUR
MYRTLE NAVY.
Take no Cheap Imitations.
Hamilton, February 27th, 1872. w11:1m.

SPRING, 1872.
To CARRIAGE MAKERS.
Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also
Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,
At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.
JAS. GLASS & Co,
March 15th, 1872.

SOMETHING NEW
FOR BRIDGE STREET.
Two Doors East of the Post Office.
THE subscriber will open on or about the 21st instant, at the above premises.
A FIRST-CLASS
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING ESTABLIHMENT,
He has engaged
MR. J. H. MILLS
As FOREMAN & CUTTER,
Who is well known as a first-class Cutter in Belleville.
☞ The finest and most fashionable goods in the market will grace the tables, and customers can rely on having their orders attended to
IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.
I. WOLEVER.
Belleville, March 16, 1872. dtf

TO BLACKSMITHS.
For Sale
A GOOD Stand; business established 25 years; 2 storey Blacksmith Shop, with 2 Forges, 24 x 40, with Wood shop attached. Dwelling house, 24 x 36, and other accommodations, might be sold separately. The owner would retire on account of his health. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
ADAM R. JOHNSTON,
Menie P. O.,
Seymour East, Ont.
April 2nd, 1872. w:8

CHINA TEA SETS
AND
GLASS PRESERVE DISHES
In Great Variety,
AT THE
BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE.
ALSO,
Some Great Bargains in
KNIVES AND SPOONS.
F. H. ROUS & Co.
Feby. 22nd, 1871.



CAUTION.—All [illegible] "PERUVIAN SYRUP," [illegible] New York.

For sale or to Let.
THE first class residence owned and occupied by John. Lazier Esq., on Taylor's Hill, for sale or to let. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
JOHN LAZIER.
Belleville, Nov. 3rd, 1869. w-tf

Farm for Sale.
THE North Half of Lot No. 20 in the first concession of Hungerford. There are about 85 acres of good cedar swamp on the place; the remaining 15 acres are timbered with hard wood. Apply to
WILLIAM LOGAN,
Lot 15, 2nd con. of said Township.
Hungerford, Nov. 20, 1871. 42:tf

Something New.
JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of BRITANNIA METAL, TEA and COFFEE POTS, fire proof bottoms, at LINKLATER'S;
March 10th, 1870. 2641:6:1f4

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!!
ON THE LINE OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 ACRES
OF THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.
3,000,000 Acres in NEBRASKA,
IN THE
GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,
THE
GARDEN OF THE WEST,
NOW FOR SALE.
THESE lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.
CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.
FREE
HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS
The best locations for Colonies.
Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.
Free passes to purchasers of land.
Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free every where. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co,
d&w3m Omaha, Neb,

New Remedy for Facial Neuralgia, to be had at Dr. Relyea's Surgery.
READ THE FOLLOWING NOTE:
DR. RELYEA, DEAR SIR,—Your new medicine for Neuralgia purchased for my wife, acted like a charm, giving immediate relief, and effecting a cure before using one-third of the bottle.
Yours gratefully,
PROF. BADGLEY.
Albert College, Belleville,
January 25, 1872.

Church Tenders.
TENDERS solicited for building a Catholic Church at Marmora. Builders will please call and examine specifications, &c., at the house of Charles Clarmont, Marmora, Ont.
☞ Tenders must be made by the 1st day of June, 1872.
CHARLES CLARMONT,
MICHAEL GILLEN,
MICHAEL O'CONNER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Building Committee.
Marmora, April 18, 1872. d&w

BUY PHIPPEN & GRAHAM'S
Pearl,
Amber & Star Soaps,
The best in the Market.
Belleville, Feb. 7, 1871. d&w:tf

FELONS
ON THE
Hands or Fingers Cured!
AT THE
$1 STORE,
Without a Surgical or Medical operation.
NO CURE, NO PAY!

Jewelry	at the $1.00 Store	
Chains	do	do
Rings	do	do
Bracelets	do	do
Lockets	do	do
Casters	do	do
Knives	do	do
Forks	do	do
Spoons	do	do
Violins	do	do
Concertinas	do	do
Chignons	do	do
Fancy Goods	do	do
Stationery	do	do
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Belleville, March 26th, 1872. d&w

In the Surrogate Court of the COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

In the goods of JOSEPH CANNIFF, Deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the said Joseph Canniff, who died at his late residence in the Township of Limerick, on or about the 26th day of February last, are hereby notified to send the same to the undersigned, or his solicitor, on or before the first day of June next.

JOHN CANNIFF, Canifton, Administrator.
GEO. D. DICKSON, Belleville. Administrator.
Belleville, 1st April, 1872. 9tw

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL Co
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of the Celebrated Victoria Carbolic Preparations. Laboratory and Works, Victoria Hall, Melinda Street, Toronto, Ont.
The following Genuine Preparations are sold by all Druggists. Be sure and ask for the VICTORIA PREPARATIONS, and see that you get them.

[illegible]ORIA CARBOLATED GLYCERINE JELLY
This JELLY is highly recommended to Ladies as a most [illegible] Preparation for the Toilet. For Beautifying the Complexion, and rendering the Skin [illegible], White, Clear, and free from Dryness, it [illegible]. It will quickly remove all Redness, [illegible], Freckles, Pimples, and other im[illegible], Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost [illegible] Lips, it cannot be surpassed. [illegible]

[illegible]ORIA CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP
This TOILET SOAP possesses all the well-known antiseptic and disinfecting properties of Carbolic Acid, is agreeably scented, has a healthy action on the skin, prevents irritation, removes the effects of perspiration, and should be regularly used by families. Cholera, Smallpox and Fever Patients should be washed with this Soap; and its use by persons liable to infection will materially prevent the spread of disease. Price 15 cents per Tablet.

[illegible]ORIA CARBOLIC SALVE
This SALVE is a rapid cure for all Skin Diseases, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sores, Ulcers, Ringworm, Tetter, Eczema, Scald Head, Scurvy, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples, &c. It possesses all the cleansing and healing virtues of Carbolic Acid, which has been found by Physicians everywhere to possess curative qualities not discovered in any other chemical preparation. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC GARGARYSMA
This GARGLE is the most reliable and efficacious Remedy in all cases of Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes so common in this changeable climate, Asthma, Offensive Breath, Ulcerated Gums, and all diseases of the Mouth. For Public Speakers and Singers it is invaluable. The ingredients entering into this Gargle are used by all Physicians, and for the cure of the above disorders are now, undoubtedly, the most popular in the *Materia Medica*. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT
This DISINFECTANT is a sure preventive of Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, Smallpox, and all infectious diseases. It will prevent Contagion in Cattle. It is also invaluable for Disinfecting Water Closets, Drains, Cesspools, Stables, Slaughter-houses, &c., and for destroying nauseous effluvia from whatever cause arising. It will drive away Mosquitoes, Moths, Flies, Cockroaches, &c. Meat, Fish, &c., can be preserved from putrefaction by its use. Carbolic Acid was selected by Her Majesty's Royal Commissioners, in preference to all other products, as the best Disinfectant for the prevention of infectious diseases. Price 25 cents.

VICTORIA SHARPENING AND POLISHING PASTE
This PREPARATION is unequalled in its rapidity for Sharpening and Polishing Cutlery, Table and Pocket-Knives, Razors, Surgical Instruments, Shoemakers' Knives, Plane Bits and Chisels, &c. Nothing has ever been discovered which has sprung into popularity more quickly or become of so much value in every household and workshop for general usefulness. Price 25 cents.

News Condensed.

—Carlists are still giving trouble in Spain.

—The Spanish Ministry has again resigned.

—The first squared timber raft arrived at Quebec on the 23rd.

—Henri Rochefort has gone to his convict home in New Caledonia.

—The forest fires in Pennsylvania destroyed two million dollars worth of property.

—A majority of the men out on strike in Hamilton, have resumed work.

—The Merchants' Bank will shortly open an agency at Fort Garry.

—The issues of the Upper Canada Tract Society for the last year were 553,000.

—One of the Japanese Princes now at Washton has been baptised in the Methodist Church.

—The authorities of Delaware and New Jersey, have failed to settle the fisheries difficulties.

—The Grenville Canal has been opened, and over one hundred vessels are working their way through it.

—The Party Processions Act Repeal Bill was read a first time in the House of Lords on Thursday night.

—A disastrous fire occurred on Tuesday night at Orillia, involving a loss of over seventeen thousand dollars.

—Reports from the Upper Ottawa show that large quantities of logs are hopelessly stranded in consequence of low water.

—Two vessels, recently arrived at New York, lost forty passengers by small pox on the passage.

—Patrick Ryan, while walking on the Railway track at Toronto on the 23rd, was run over by a locomotive and killed.

—Horace Greeley has written his official letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination of the Presidency.

—The Press Association of New York meets this year at Watertown and has an excursion to Montreal.

—Geo. Lane, of the Census Bureau Department Ottawa, died of small-pox on the 21st inst.

—Many of the New York carpenters who made a successful strike for eight hours work are now in favor of a new strike for $4 per day.

—The Marquis of Lansdowne is the new Secretary of State for War in the room of Lord Northbrooke.

—A telegram from Washington says the President signed a bill yesterday empowering a company to build a tunnel under Niagara River.

—The American Institute of Homœopathy adopted a resolution opposing the prescribing of alcohol, except with as much care as any powerful drug.

—Revs. Ely Andrews, Gilbert Haven and Jessee T. Peck, have been elected Bishops of the Episcopal Methodist Church in the United States.

—An American paper refused lately to publish eulogies gratis; but added, "We will publish the simple announcement of the death of any of our friends with pleasure."

—Mr. Cochrane, the celebrated stock-raiser has just received from Great Britain sixteen fine Ayrshire cows and one bull for his Compton farm.

—An old farmer named Lewis, who was emigrating with his family to Manitoulin Island, was swindled out of all his money, $479, by a couple of sharpers in Toronto on the 23rd inst.

—We see it stated that Rev. Dr. Wild has been offered the pastorate of a church in Brooklyn, New York, with free manse and $5,000 salary.

—The fires recently raging in the country parts of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have entailed a loss of over two and a-half millions.

—A negro, after gazing at some Chinese, shook his head, and solemnly said, "If de white folks be so dark as dat out dar, I wonder what's de color ob de black folk."

—There are at present in Montreal gaol twenty-five persons suffering more or less from insanity. Six men and seven women were ordered to be sent to Beauport lunatic asylum.

—A candidate for a situation as school-teacher in Florida, being asked the shape of the earth, replied, "Well, some folks like it round and some likes it flat, and I've ginnerly teached it both ways."

—Careful surveys show that Lake Michigan has an average depth of 180 feet, Lake Superior 900 feet, Lake Ontario 500 and Lake Erie of only 120 feet, which is said to be constantly decreasing.

—The annual incomes of the great religious societies of Great Britain, State and Non-conformist, represent a capitalised sum of over twenty millions sterling, or one hundred million dollars.

—Old dame,—Now Jennie, if you wash up your dishes, make the room tidy, get through your work early, and are a very good girl, perhaps as a treat I'll let you go and see old butcher Briskett buried this afternoon.

—The estimate of the expenditure of the House of Commons for the financial year, 1873-3, is only $2,650 in advance of the previous year, although the increase in indemnity to members and mileage amounts to $19,400 for the year.

—During the progress of a fire at Ithaca, N. Y., on the 24th inst., a bridge on which were 200 people, gave way, precipitating them all into the water. Fifteen were seriously injured, some of whom cannot recover.

—A western publisher lately gave notice that he intended to spend fifty dollars for a 'new head' for his paper. The next day one of his subscribers dropped him the following note: 'Don't do it—better keep the money and buy a new head for the editor.'

—The traffic returns of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway for the last month, show an increase of 30 per cent over the receipts for the corresponding month of last year. The increase is very gratifying, and is largely due to the energetic management of the road.

—Prince Edward Island has adopted a new tariff: flour and grain will now be admitted free and an increased rate of seven to eight cents per gallon will be levied on brandy and whiskey. The old tariff discriminated in favor of flour imported from the Dominion.

—The twin children of Mrs. Ball, ten months old, in Portland, Maine, were left by their mother, for a few moments alone on the 22nd inst., when the cat attacked one of them lying on the floor tearing and biting her flesh about the face in a horrible manner, large pieces from the cheek having been torn out and devoured. It is possible the child may live.

There was a little maid,
When the neighbor's hens had laid,
Their eggs in her father's garden,
She used to sell them, so
She bought some calico
And made herself a howling Dolly Varden.

Dennis O'Shaunnessy advertises as follows in the Columbus Republican; "I hereby give notice that my wife Bridget has left my bed and board, and that I will not pay her debts, as we are not married."

Ladies' house dresses are now ornamented by large buttons on the front of the waist of coral, turquoise or mosaic while some more extravagant have diamonds set in onyx for the front of a handsome black silk dinner dress.

The Glasses.—"A woman's greatest enemy is the looking-glass," said a husband to his wife, who was admiring herself in a mirror, while he was sipping his wine. "That may be," she retorted; "but it does not cause her and her children half so much woe as her husband's wine glass does."

Eliza Emery warns all the girls in the South and West to look out for her gay deceiving, runaway husband, David. She says that he has cruelly left her, and told the folks when he started that he was going South-west to preach universal salvation and marry a Hoosier. Eliza thinks he may be easily known, and to prove it says; 'David has a scar on his nose, *where I scratched it!*'

In 1871 California produced 6,000,000 gallons of wine, 200,000 of brandy, and sold table grapes to the amount of $600,000; the total value was $2,700,000, an increase of $1,075,000 over 1870. The wool clip for the year was 23,000,000 pounds, twenty-five per cent more than in 1870. The total cash value of these products and wheat for 1872 is estimated at $35,980,200.

—A telegram from Whitby says: This forenoon the train from Port Perry to Whitby, with about 400 passengers to the races, had a narrow escape of being thrown off the track, about a mile and a quarter south of Brocklin. A piece of timber, about fourteen inches square, and a railroad tie were laid across the track. The train fortunately escaped with slight damage to the engine.

—A fellow in Oregon thought he would be smart, and have a little fun with a young lady on whom he had waited two or three times. He asked her what she would do if a nice looking fellow asked her to marry him. She smiled, oh! gushingly and looked good enough to eat, but said nothing. Then he asked her what would she say if he asked her to marry him. She threw her arms around him and rushed out of the room for her hat and shawl. The poor fellow says he was never married so sudden in his life. Probably that was the nearest she ever came to being asked, and she thought fooling round with sentiment would be dangerous.

"How many children have you?" inquired a gentleman of one of his laborers, looking around in surprise upon the family. —"Better than a dozen, sir."—"I only make out eleven," said the gentleman.—"Faith, and isn't that better than a dozen, when one has to feed them!" exclaimed the laborer.

—A Cuban letter states that two hundred Spaniards surprised a camp of twenty-five, six children and twelve old men, in the woods between Guantanamo and Arroyo, and massacred all of them. The Spaniards subsequently were pursued by Cuban revolutionists and many of them were killed.

For the Intelligencer.

The Town Finances.

Mr. Editor,—In my last communication, I made certain charges relative to the incorrectness of the Auditors report for 1871.

In the present communication I shall endeavor to satisfactorily show the tax-payers of the Town of Belleville that the stand I have taken in this matter, is supported, in the first place by the law of the land, and secondly, by the fact that, while the Treasurer's books show for themselves they sustain in every particular, whatever statements I have made bearing on the subject of the harbor fund.

I shall first give the Act applying to the harbor fund, so that your readers can judge for themselves.

In the year 1869 the Town Council of the Town of Belleville petitioned Parliament for certain privileges. The sum and substance of that petition was as follows, viz: "For such powers as would permit of their imposing and collecting harbor dues, for the purpose of enabling them to *provide a fund for the payments of debts incurred*, for the improvement of said harbor from time to time and the maintenance of the same. Which petition being granted, it was enacted as follows:

"The Corporation of the Town of Belleville are authorized and empowered to pass a By-law or By-laws, for the imposition and collection of harbor dues or tolls, to be employed, after the expenses of collection, for the purpose of liquidating the debt incurred, or which may be hereafter incurred, in the improvement of the harbor, within the limits of the said Town, by dredging or otherwise, and to provide a fund for the maintenance and improvement of the said harbor and works connected therewith."

The Town, in the year 1869, raised, for harbor purposes, some $6,000, for which debentures were issued.

Now the Town having created a debt for a special purpose, the question that naturally suggests itself is, whether or not the Town has complied with the provisions of the Act, if not, to what extent have they been guilty of violating the same.

I have no hesitation in stating that the Corporation of the Town of Belleville have not complied with the requirements of the Act—but have used surplus monies arising from a special fund, created for special purposes, to meet current expenses of the Town—and further that the "Auditors' report for 1871" shows a false balance in favor of Harbor account, totally at variance with the Treasurer's books, and that the said monies thus improperly diverted from their proper channel, do not appear amongst the liabilities of the Town for 1871, which fact is calculated to deceive the people as to the true position of the Town for the year 1871.

An anonymous correspondent, through the medium of the *Ontario*, incorrectly assumes that the harbor fund surplus should be reckoned as ordinary revenue of the Town, and argues that, as such "it is a net gain, and to call a net gain a liability is simply absurd." Now if the assumption were correct, his conclusion would be sound, but as it is in direct opposition to the wording of the Act, his arguments fall to the ground.

In further support of my position, I would just cite a case which was tried in the township of St. Vincent (Grier *vs* Plunket, 152) by Judge Wilson, when it was held that "where a By-law was passed by a "township council for raising a loan for a "*special purpose*, it was held to be contrary "to the duty of the township treasurer to "apply the money to any other purpose."

I also drew attention to the fact that the Sinking Fund monies which were estimated for in 1871, was still unpaid, owing to the lack of judgment on the part of our worthy Chairman of Finance, in preparing the estimates for said year, or careless indifference on the part of the aforesaid gentleman, for allowing the different departments to exceed in their expenditure, the amounts he had estimated as being sufficient, as in the past, so he (Mr. Holden) seems inclined to act in the future, with regard to the duty of municipalities to provide sinking funds for loans raised by debentures. According to a By-law of the Town a bonus of $100,000 was granted to the Grand Junction Railroad. Nearly two years have passed, when the sum of ten thousand dollars principal will be due, independent of interest, and not one dollar has been put by for a Sinking Fund. Or in other words, the Town of Belleville will have to pay in eighteen years, what the By-law intended should be paid in twenty, which will necessitate a system "of retrospective rating, the scheme of paying from the funds of the ratepayers of the period a debt which was contracted nearly two years ago, is indeed most vicious and indefensible." As our Chairman of Finance stated at the last meeting of the Council, "that he did not intend creating a Sinking Fund for said purpose this year and probably nor next." Truly, whither are we drifting? The practice of putting off providing for liabilities past due, is not only "vicious and indefensible" but cowardly in the extreme.

I am &c.,
J. H. Hambly.

Belleville, May 17th, 1872.

How to Thwart the Potato Bug.

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Monthly*, writes:—

I have watched their habits closely in three different States, and as they will soon be upon you, a few remarks may not be out of place; for if you are as ready to receive them as we now are, they need not be greatly dreaded after all. They love some kinds much better than others, as for instance they prefer the early York to the early rose, and will leave the peachblow till the last.

Plant early, and you can give your potatoes a good start before the bugs get over their spring stupor.

Plant early kinds, for there are three distinct crops of bugs, and generally they come in countless numbers to take the latest kinds.

Hand pick, if not very bad. See if there are many of the lady bug or lady bird as it is sometimes called. If there are plenty they will take care of your potatoes for you. They are a little red bug, with dark spots, and eat their eggs most voraciously. If necessary to use our means, take one pound of Paris green to thirty pounds of common plaster and mix thoroughly, and apply when the dew is on; and you will slaughter them by hundreds of thousands. The plaster is good for your potatoes and you don't get green enough to hurt anything. Apply as often as the vines need it, and you need have no fear as to the result. I have saved acres of patatoes this summer by recommending this plan in our village paper. When the bugs come, plant as little ground as possible, enrich it highly and use ashes and salt to counteract any tendency to rot, and you may laugh at the "destruction which wasteth at noon-day."

There is a curious Chinese proverb which says, "In a cucumber field do not stop to tie your shoes, and under a plum tree do not wait to settle your cap on your head;" which if you do, some one may think you are stealing the cucumbers or the plums. "Abstain from all appearance of evil."

Two Jews were distinguished one for his skill in pugilism, the other for his fondness of the fair sex. A gentleman, on being asked to what tribe they belonged, answered, "I do not know; had they not been Jews, I should have supposed one of them to be an Amorite and the other a Hittite."

Confidential housekeeper (that young person having called about the chambermaid's situation)—"But she says, mum, she haven't a character fur her last place." Mistress—"What! And expects me to take her without a written character? Good gracious, Mrs. Roberts, has the woman her intellect?" Housekeeper—"Well, mum, she have something tied up in a bundle."

Sir George Jesset, the Solicitor-General of England, at a banquet in London on Saturday night expressed the opinion, which the public men in Great Britain seem to cling to, that the difficulties in the way of an amicable result of the treaty negotiations would soon disappear, and that at the meeting of the Geneva Tribunal a new era would be inaugurated in the settlement of disputes between nations.

Pickings.

Short Crops—Convicts hair.

Wringing Belles—Washerwomen.

May not a hermit justly call his cave a man-shun?

House-painters are the most persistent huers of wood.

Some one calls the poor gas in the city a "burning shame."

The price of milk is something we should all like to chalk down.

Who is the oldest light-house keeper in creation? The man in the moon.

A vocalist was nearly choked recently by his swelling notes.

A bachelor is politely described as a man who has neglected his opportunity of making some poor woman miserable.

A genuine lion is sauntering around San Jose, California, and the citizens are keeping remarkably good hours.

When the young fawns of a zoological garden retire to their evening couches, their song is, "Call us early, mother *deer*.

"Shall I have your hand," said an exquisite to a belle, as the dance was about to commence. "With all my heart," was the soft response.

It is said that one green tarletan dress contains arsenic enough to kill a man, and yet men don't seem to be afraid to go near green tarletan dresses.

A young lady being asked by a rich old bachelor, "If not yourself who would you rather be?" blushed as she sweetly replied "Yours truly."

A pupil in one of our public schools recently revised an old saying found in his grammar, as follows; "It is better to give than to receive—a good licking."

"How is your husband this morning, Mrs. Quiggs?" "Why, the doctor says as how if he lives till morning, he shall have some hopes of him; but if he don't he must give him up."

An Illinois editor thus sarcastically speaks of the marriage of a professional brother in Indiana:—"He stept upon the hymeneal platform, adjusted the fatal noose, and was swung off into the unsilent bourne whence he can never return, save by the Indianapolis connecting lines."

The witty and convivial Lord Kelly, being in his early years much addicted to dissipation, his mother advised him to take example of a gentleman whose constant food was herbs, and his drink water. "What, madam," said he "would you have me imitate a man who eats like a beast and drinks like a fish?"

A young man was the victim of misplaced confidence a short time ago. He called on a young lady one evening, having previously paid her several visits. The girl's parents, thinking both too young for love, gave a gentle hint to that effect—first by calling the girl out of the room, and sending her to bed; and secondly, by the lady of the house bringing into the room a huge slice of bread and butter, spread with jam, and saying to the youth, in her kindest manner. "There take this, and go home; it is a long way, and your mother will be anxious."

CUBA.

Havana, May 22—The Spanish gunboat *Destello* captured the English schooner *William Julian* at Savana La Mar, and brought her to Nuevetas. The crew consists of Captain Wilson and 15 men.

SPAIN.

Madrid, May 25.—The Carlist bands which were announced yesterday as having appeared in some of the provinces and cut the telegraph wires, have not yet been suppressed. They are still active and continue to sever the railroad and telegraph communications between various points.

Marshael Lerano has declined to form a new ministry, and admiral Topete has consented to perform the duty. The new Government will be composed of members of the unionist party. Topete will exercise the functions of Minister of War, *ad interim*.

The Washington Treaty.

Amendment to the Supplemental Article.

The Article recommended for Adoption.

No English Objection Anticipated.

Yacht Club Regatta.

Weather Probabilities.

New York, May 26—The *Times* Washington special says: One principal amendment to the Supplemental Article to the Treaty of Washington, is a change of language covering the agreement with reference to indirect claims for the future, so as to include all indirect and incidental claims. In the rule, as proposed by Great Britain, the words "such claims" were used. A strict interpretation would have confined the agreement of the parties to such indirect claims, only as are submitted of the present controversy. Therefore, it is provided that the rule shall cover in broader terms that no indirect or incidental claims shall be presented by the one nation against the other, for failure to observe neutrality. The vote was strictly non partisan. The Democrats divided about evenly, Sherman declining to vote: Schurz voted "aye:" Sumner and Edmunds voted "no." Howe and Carpenter, who were absent, would have voted against it. Trumbull did not vote.

A copy, as amended by the Senate, was at once furnished to the President and Minister Thornton, and there is reason to believe that it reached the British Cabinet to-day, so that the English decision will be known certainly before 24 hours. Whether the article in its present language be accepted, is an open question, though the best informed opinion is of the belief that it will not prove objectionable. As soon as Minister Thornton is introduced to sign, the negotiations will be executed and sent to the Senate for ratification. If English action is favorable, it is anticipated that this may be done by Wednesday of this week. Leading Senators do not hesitate to say that if Great Britain accepts the article in its present form, it will be another substantial victory for the United States.

The *Herald* says a despatch has been received from London stating that the amendments of the Senate to the supplemented article will not affect the ratification, and every proposition will be favorably received on the British side.

A Washington special to the *Times* says: Sir Edward Thornton has full power to sign the supplemental article here as soon as he is advised of its acceptance by his Government.

Arrived, the steamer Nevada, from Liverpool.

The Columbia Yacht Club hold their annual regatta on June 12th.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Rebel Leader Captured and Shot.

New York, May 27—The *Herald's* special from Havana says Venezuela advices received, *via* St. Thomas states that President Blanco has captured Talencia, and that Salazar, exrebel chieftain, has been captured, court-martialled and shot.

HASTINGS MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.

Head Office, - - Belleville, Ont.

Bogart's Block, Bridge Street.

President—MACKENZIE BOWELL, M.P.
Vice-President—G. H. BOULTER, M. D., M. P.
Directors—Hon. Robt. Read, M. P., John Cook, Esq., R. W. William, B. A., M.D., Lewis Cruickshank, Esq., Robert E Grass, Esq., Samuel Gilbert, Esq., John Row, Esq.
JAS. H. PECK, Secretary-Treasurer.
Bankers — The Merchants' Bank of Canada.

THIS Company is now doing a successful business. It has a Farm, a Town and Village Branches, both managed by the same Board, and members of one Branch are not liable for a loss in the other Branch, and the expense of working is borne by each Branch in proportion to the amount of business done in each. Insurance can be effected as cheaply in the "Hastings Mutual" as in any other Mutual in Canada, or that it is to the interest of every person in this vicinity to patronize a Home Company, and thereby husband their own resources, have their business of insurance managed by a Board of Directors of their own choosing annually, in whom the people have the most implicit confidence.

Belleville, April 27, 1870. d305:w11



Steam to Liverpool,

Londonderry and Glasgow.

Passengers booked through to London, Birmingham, Manchester, Paris, Hamburgh, &c.

ALLAN LINE.

THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan Line, (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will be despatched from Quebec as follows:—For Liverpool, calling at Loch Foyle (for Derry),

FROM QUEBEC.

Prussian,	3000	tons, Saturday,	25th May	
Nestorian,	2600	"	"	1st June
Sarmatian,	3000	"	"	8th "
The France,	3600	"	"	15th "
Scandinavian,	3000	"	"	22nd "
Hibernian,	3000	"	"	29th "
Prussian,	3000	"	"	6th July
Nestorain or Austrian,	2600	"	"	13th "
Sarmatian,	3000	"	"	20th "

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Via Quebec, Belleville to Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin from $78 00 to $88 00, according to position of sleeping cabin.

Steerage, which includes a plentiful supply of well cooked provisions, served by the ship's steward's $29.50.

GLASGOW LINE.

FROM QUEBEC.
(For Glasgow direct.)
ST. DAVID, MAY 30th

Cabin passage from Belleville to Glasgow, $68.00. Intermediate, $48.00. Steerage, $28.50.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berth not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.

The steamships of the Allan Line come direct to the Railway Wharf at Point Levi (South Quebec), the baggage is checked through to destination free of charge, and passengers are forwarded on at once, thereby avoiding all incidental expenses.

For through tickets and every information apply to

J W. THOMPSON,
Agent, Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
Belleville.

May, 1872.



STEAM

BETWEEN

London, Quebec and Montreal.

TEMPERLEY'S LINE

Composed of the following first-class powerful Iron Steamships:

SCOTLAND, THAMES, MEDWAY, NILE, TEVIOT, HECTOR, NIGER, TWEED, SEVERN, ADALIA.

THE Steamers of this line are intended to sail weekly as follows during the season of navigation of 1872, to and from

London, Quebec and Montreal,

(Calling at PLYMOUTH outwards for passengers and leaving that Port every Friday.)

FROM LONDON.

NILE	Saturday,	20th April.
MEDWAY	Wednesday,	24th April.
SCOTLAND	do	1st May.
HECTOR	do	8th May.
THAMES	do	15th May.
ADALIA	do	22nd May.

And direct every Wednesday thereafter.

FROM QUEBEC.

SCOTLAND	Wednesday,	29th May
HECTOR	do	4th June
THAMES	do	11th do
ADALIA	do	18th do

And every WEDNESDAY thereafter.

Rates of Passage from Quebec to London:

CABIN	$60
STEERAGE	24

FROM BELLEVILLE TO LONDON:

Cabin	$ 68 00
Cabin (Return Ticket)	117 15
Second Class	28 50
Second Class (Return Ticket)	57 00

FROM LONDON TO BELLEVILLE:

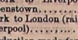
Cabin	$82 15
Second Class	34 50

Through Tickets from all points West at REDUCED RATES. Certificates issued to parties desirous of bringing out their friends.

Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London, for all parts of Canada, and in the United States, to Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago and other points in the West.

For freight or passage apply to Temperleys, Carter & Darke, 21 Billiter Street, London; Wilcocks & Weekes, Barbican, Plymouth; Ross & Co., Quebec; David Shaw, Montreal; Or for passage to

W. A. SHEPARD,
Intelligencer Office,
Feb. 28, 1872. Belleville.



INMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,

Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia S. S. Co.

RATES OF CABIN PASSAGE:
New York to Liverpool or Queenstown ...$ 75 & $100
New York to London (rail from Liverpool) ...$ 80 & $105
A reduction made for return tickets

STEERAGE PASSENGER RATES:
New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, or Londonderry ... $30
New York to London (rail from Liverpool) ... $35
Children under 12 half fare, under 1 free.
Further particulars can be obtained from
MORGAN JELLETT,
Agent at Belleville.

J. H. Morden & Son's
PURE GRAPE WINE,
FOR
Sacramental & Medicinal Purposes.

E. F. POTTS,
Stirling,
Sole Agent for North Hastings.
Jany. 10, 1872. 214d 48w

Trenton Brewery.

XX XXX

PALE ALES,

Porter and Extra Stout.

Bottled Ale & Porter.

MY Bottled XXX Pale Ale and Stout is now in prime condition, and can be obtained in Quarts and Pints, direct from the Brewery, or of my appointed Agents.

HENRY GILL.
The Brewery,
Trenton, March 23rd, 1872. d&w

For Sale.

THE East ½ of Lot No. 6, in the 1st Con. of Elzevir, County of Hastings. The farm contains 100 acres, about 75 cleared. Log house, barn, and other outbuildings. A good living spring of water convenient to the house. Distance, three miles from Bridgewater; from the Village of Madoc, six miles. A good school within one mile of said farm. Terms moderate.

For further information apply to
JOHN BARKLEY,
Bridgewater, Ont
Bridgewater, Nov. 13th, 1871. 40

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Dougall & Clute,
BARRISTER, Attorneys and Solicitors, &c. Office over Hambly's "Apothecaries Hall," Front Street, Belleville.
A. R. Dougall. R. C. Clute.
d&w:tf.

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Office—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c., Bridge Street, Belleville.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

MacLellan & MacLellan,
BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MacLellan. Duncan MacLellan.

Alex. Robertson,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notarie Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street, D&W

Henderson & Henderson,
BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.
Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
G. E. Henderson. F. G. A. Henderson
D315W1y.

N. B. Falkiner,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store, Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Patrick M. Nulty,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Jones' Building, Belleville.0

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. Office—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
Hon. Jno. Ross. John Bell. Thos. Holden
1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
John J. B. Flint. David B. Robertson
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,
COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—Intelligencer Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,
GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.
Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

S. Hudson, M. D.,
MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Graduate of the University of Victoria College.
☞ Residence—Melrose. 13:w

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. Office,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County.
☞ RESIDENCE—ROSLIN.
January 5th, 1870. 47

S. P. Ford, M. D.
MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Graduate of Universities of Toronto and Buffalo, and late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army. Physician, Surgeon, &c., Shannonville.
Office and Residence,—Next door to Mr. Demill's Store. 6m38w

Dr. J. Platt Nash,
OF Picton, will be in Belleville, at Holbrook's Hotel, for consultation every Wednesday, commencing 18th August next.
Picton, July 30th, 1869. 25

R. S. Willson, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Graduate M'Gill College, Montreal, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Q. Late Apothecary in the Montreal General Hospital.
Residence—Stirling. 36

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, Bridgewater. 33tf 130-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

Richard Harper,
CONVEYANCER, Accountant, Customs Broker, Commission, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Special and strict attention paid to posting and collecting Accounts.
OFFICE—Next door to Post Office, Belleville. 287:1y 8:tf

JOHN D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
ENGINEER,
and SURVEYOR.
MR. EVANS is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, Bills of Materials, and Estimates for Buildings of every description, Hydraulic Structures, Bridges, &c.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., of inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.
Office in the Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, July 2, 1870. 52:d&w

J. R. Tait,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Bridge Street.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Piccathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

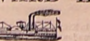
R. NEWBERY,
AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT,
BELLEVILLE.
ALL matters of account, involving litigation or dispute, carefully investigated. Books of Account made up and posted periodically.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks and Shares, Fire and Life Insurance, General Agency and Commission Business. 33

LAND FOR SALE CHEAP.
THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to ROBT. P. JELLETT.
Belleville, Feb 18th 1867. 1-tf

FOR SAL
LOT No.12, 14th Concession, Township of Rawdon, 200 Acres.
ANDREW THOMSON,
Belleville.
Belleville, April, '17. 10:tf

REMOVAL.
John McKeown
HAS removed his
BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,
Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.
March 16th, '71. d279 5:w

WESTWARD HO.



Vermont Central Steamers,
N. T. CO.

Daily Line of 21 First Class Powerful Upper Cabin Steamers, leaving Ogdensburg every day, (Sundays excepted,) for

OSWEGO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THESE Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers. Also, Second Cabins, with cooking stoves, wood, light, berths and comfortable accommodation for passengers and families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

Passengers and Families can embark with their teams, luggage, stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or transhipment, at their port of destination, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of many changes, delays, and expenses of other routes. Every effort will be made to add to the comfort of passengers, and continue the established reputation of this Line, as the cheapest and Best Route West.

Freight taken via this line to all points West, at the lowest rates. 100 lbs. of baggage free to each passenger.

The new Upper Cabin steamer *Picton* will connect with this Line three times a week at Oswego.

It is for the interest of every traveller, especially families moving West, to see the Agents of this Line before purchasing their Tickets.

Through Tickets at the VERY LOWEST RATES to all points West, North and South-West, for sale by

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents—Office at Wharf.
Belleville, April 30th, 1872. 12



COFFINS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

HEARSE SUPPLIED and Funerals attended with promptness.
ROENIGK & HOWELL,
At the old stand,
Opposite Walker's Foundry.
January 25, 1871. d&w



THOSE WHO WANT
GREAT BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE,
Can be supplied at
Roenigk & Howell's
Call and see the
Large Assortment
OF FURNITURE,
WHICH IS
SOLD AT PRICES
THAT DEFY COMPETITION,
AT
ROENIGK & HOWELL'S.
Belleville, Jan, 25, 1871. d&w

BROWN'S
ENGINE & AGRICULTURAL
WORKS,
(*ESTABLISHED* 1846,)
BELLEVILLE, ONT.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
OHIO & BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER,
WITH
DODGE'S SELF-RAKE,

WE invite the Farmers of this and adjoining Counties to inspect our COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER before ordering from other manufacturers. Having secured the latest design of *TILTING ATTACHMENT*, and *GROUT'S PATENT TABLE HOISTER*, we are prepared to furnish for the Harvest of 1872, a MACHINE, which, for convenience and practical utility, cannot be surpassed.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The valuable improvements we have from time to time effected in our *CLEANERS*, including *PATENT SHAKING RAKE* in *FANNING MILL* and attachment for *SIDE CARRIERS*, have been duly appreciated, and *MACHINES* of our manufacture are now taking preference over all others, wherever introduced.

PLOWS.

To our already valuable assortment we have secured the right to manufacture the celebrated *PATENT MAPLE LEAF PLOW*, highly recommended by *SCIENTIFIC* and *AGRICULTURAL PAPERS*.

Horse Powers,
Agricultural Engines,
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Boilers,
Quartz Mills,
Amalgamating Pans,
Mill Machinery, &c., &c.

The business of our establishment is the largest in this section of the Province, and we have a complete assortment of Engine and Machinery Patterns, embracing the latest and most approved designs.

REPAIRS

To *ENGINES* and all kinds of *MACHINERY* promptly and efficiently performed at reasonable prices.

☞ Cash Paid for Old Iron.

G. & J. BROWN.
Belleville, April 25, 1872. 11:6m

WANTED
For the use of the School of Gunnery,
Eight Strong Active Horses,
Fit for Riding or Driving, from 4 to 7 years old, and over fifteen and a half hands high.
Persons willing to supply Horses of the above character, are requested to send them to the
Drill Shed, Kingston,
ON
Wednesday, the 5th of June,
Where they will be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon.
S. T. JARVIS,
Lt.-Col.
D. A. G.,
Kingston.
May 21st, 1872. td

In the Surrogate Court of the
COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

In the goods of
JOSEPH CANNIFF,
Deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the said Joseph Canniff, who died at his late residence in the Township of Limerick, on or about the 26th day of February last, are hereby notified to send the same to the undersigned, or his solicitor, on or before the first day of June next.

JOHN CANNIFF.
Canifton,
Administrator.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Belleville.
Administrator.
Belleville, 1st April, 1872. 9iw

Money to Lend.

Money, Money.

ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, June, '71. 16:tf

MONEY TO LEND
AT 8 PER CENT.
LAZIER & LAZIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office.
Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10-1y

MONEY TO LOAN
ON Mortgage (Real Estate) Security, at 8 per cent per annum.
P. M. NULTY,
Barrister.
Belleville, 6th Oct., 1869. 34-tf

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money to Loan.
PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to
E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister, &c.
☞ Office—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

FOR SALE,
A FINE LOT OF
HARNESS LEATHER,
At my Harness Shop.
N. McARTHUR.
Belleville, Jan. 4, 1872. 47:t

BRIDGEWATER
New Cash Store.

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms.
A splendid New Assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,
GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,
Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.
Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS,
And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,
is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.
BILLA FLINT.
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. 4

F. M. CLARKE,
Has received a full supply of
Fall Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
That he is determined to sell at prices that will ensure
QUICKSALES
Call and examine quality and prices.
F. M. CLARKE,
72 Front Street, opposite the Belleville Crockery Store. w34

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Bridge Street, ... Belleville.
A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention
GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Sept. 7th 1865.



Proclaim the Glad Tidings!

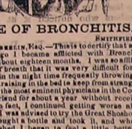
THAT the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, of the Eminent Indian *Medicine-Man*, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Great Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is working the most marvellous and astonishing Cures the World ever heard of. Never in the annals of Canadian Medical History has such success attended the introduction of any medicine heretofore.

WHY?

SIMPLY because the numerous Valuable active medicinal vegetable ingredients, (some of which we will mention, such as the Extracts of Wild Cherry Bark, Podophyllum, Juniper, Quassia, Smartweed, Dandelion, Hyoscymus, Compound Extract of Colocynth, Jalap, Socotrine Aloes, Capsicum, &c., &c.) which enter into the composition of the combined medicine, are such and so harmoniously classified and compounded, that it is made the most searching curative in the known world, and cannot help but act on the system in a very satisfactory and desirable manner. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, it will find the spot and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to perfect health and full vigor.

This medicine is pleasant and safe to take and are warranted, and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the Third Stage of Consumption. Further information, with full directions for using the Great Shoshonees Remedy & Pills, and containing Testimonials and Certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars from any respectable Druggist in the Dominion—free.

Price of Remedy in Large Pint Bottles, $1.00
PILLS, PER BOX, 25 CTS.



CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

Smithfield.

J. C. Chamberlin, Esq.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.

JOHN SILVER.

Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1870.

J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

Brooklin, April 5th, 1870.

J. C. Chamberlin, Esq.,—Sir,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.

You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.

T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister.

Guelph Sewing Machine Co.
The Osborne



Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine.

THOUSANDS throughout Canada are now using these Machines. They have been tested beyond all question, make the favorite lock-stitch alike on both sides, and are pronounced superior to any other machine offered the public. For wide range of work, perfection, beauty and excellence of mechanism, adaptibility, strength and durability,

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Lockman
Sewing Machine.

6,500 have been sold in Ontario since January 1st, 1871, being 500 over the total number sold by all other Companies put together. At the last

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They were awarded the FIRST PRIZE over 25 of the best Canadian and American Machines, and in addition carried off 19 County Prizes in Ontario. The Improved Lockman has attachments accompanying it free of charge, to perform ten varieties of work. The best material used in America is employed in its construction. Its simplicity is unrivalled. Warranted for two years. The Lockman can be returned within three months after purchase, free of charge, provided an order is given for any other Lockstitch Machine in the market. The Barrett, Genuine Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Gardener, Irwin, Osborne, Wanzer, Armes, &c., &c., kept in Stock.

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FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,

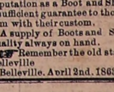
IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.

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Insurance Company
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Accumulated Funds in hand exceed
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STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

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☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville, April 2nd, 1863.

The Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICE:

Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street, Belleville, Ont.

M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

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